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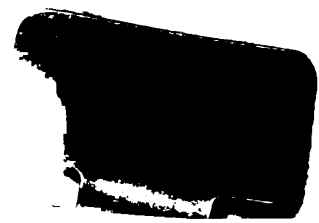
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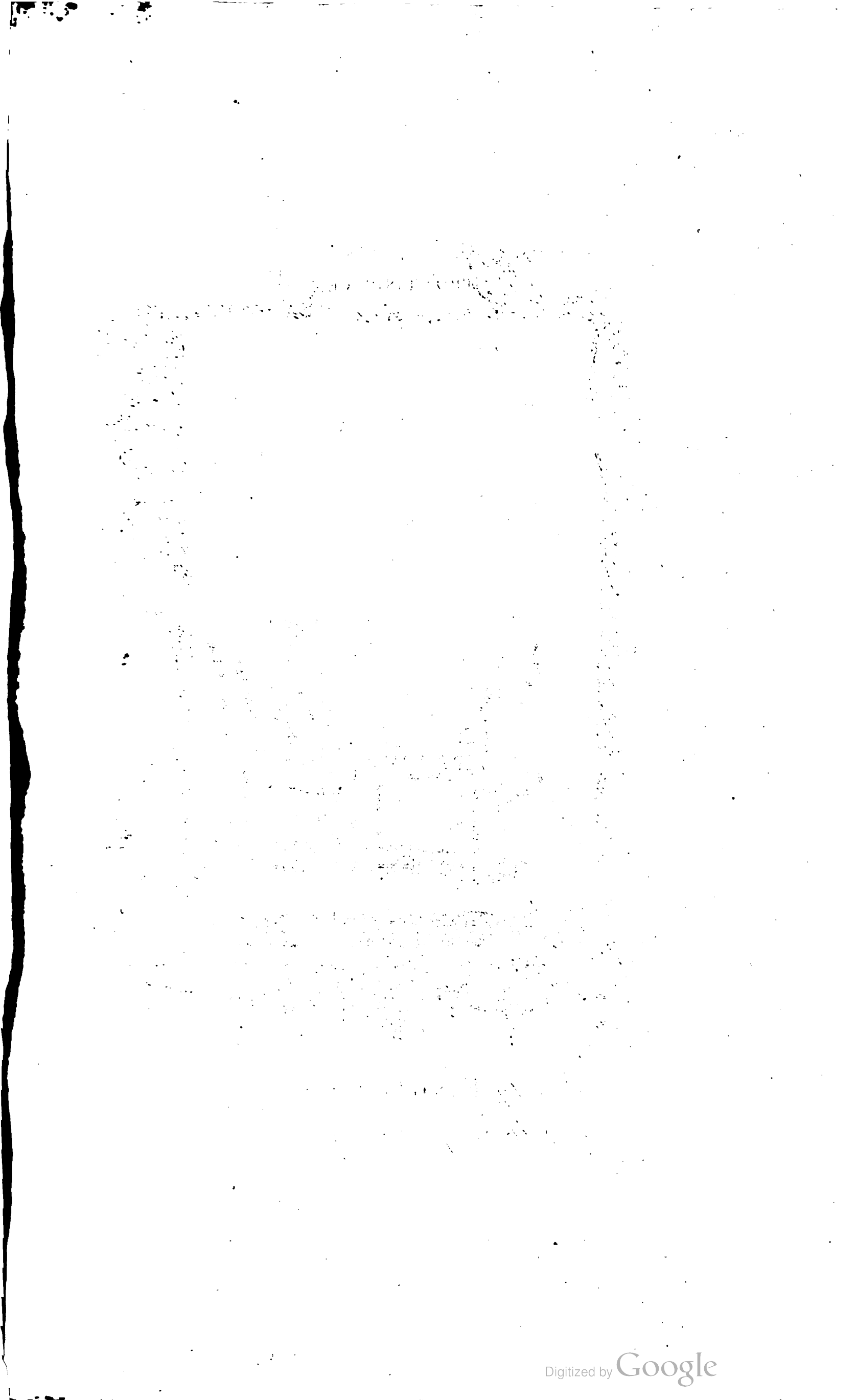














*His Majesty* **KING GEORGE III** *Granting*  
*his Royal License for the Publication of this Work*



KW 62 B4.

A NEW AND COMPLEAT

HISTORY and SURVEY  
OF THE CITIES OF  
L O N D O N  
AND  
WESTMINSTER,  
THE

*Borough of Southwark, and Parts adjacent;*

From the EARLIEST ACCOUNTS, to the Beginning of the YEAR 1770.

CONTAINING

- I. An Account of the original Foundation, and modern State of those Places.
- II. Their Laws, Charters, Customs, Privileges, Immunities, Government, Trade and Navigation.
- III. A Description of the several Wards, Parishes, Liberties, Precincts, Churches, Palaces, Noblemen's Houses, Hospitals, and other public Buildings.
- IV. An Account of the Curiosities of the Tower of London, the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, Westminster-Abbey, &c.
- V. A general History of the memorable Actions of the Citizens, and the Revolutions that have happened, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present Time.

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By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN;  
Revised, Corrected, and Improved, by  
**HENRY CHAMBERLAIN** of *Hatton-Garden*, Esq;

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*Hail chief of Cities, whose immortal Name  
Stands foremost in the glorious List of Fame;  
Whose Trade and Splendor roll on Thames's Tide,  
Unrivall'd still by all the World beside.*

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L O N D O N:  
Printed for J. COOKE, at SHAKESPEAR'S HEAD, No. 17, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.





TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

*SAMUEL TURNER, Esq;*

L O R D - M A Y O R

O F T H E

C I T Y O F L O N D O N.

MY LORD,

**I**N the Name of the Authors, Compilers and Proprietors of this Volume, I have the Honor to inscribe to your Lordship, a Work calculated to illustrate the *History*, assert the *Dignity*, and extend the *Fame* of that City, over which your Lordship so worthily presides.

Where superior Merit is Conspicuous to all the World, it would be as superfluous as ridiculous to attempt a display of it.

This City, in former Times, has boasted many chief Magistrates, who have been an Honor to the Stations they have held, and to human Nature; and the Names of a BARNARD, a JANSSEN and a BECKFORD, will be honoured by the Inhabitants of this City, for Ages yet to come.

I cannot be suspected of Flattery, while I rank with these illustrious Names, that of the present LORD MAYOR of LONDON: and I must be allowed to wish, for the Honor of this City, that future Magistrates may copy such excellent Examples.

Unwilling, however, to detain your Lordship a Moment longer from the Discharge of the Duties incumbent on that High Office to which you have been called by the united Suffrages of your Fellow-Citizens, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

*My Lord,*

*Your Lordship's most obedient,*

*most devoted Servant,*

*Hatton-Garden,  
Jan. 16, 1769.*

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.



G E O R G E R.

**G**EORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas Our Trusty and Well-beloved *John Cooke*, of Our City of *London*, Bookseller, hath, by his Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that he hath, for a long Time past, been at great Labour and Expence in collecting Books and ancient Manuscripts, and in employing divers learned and ingenious Men, to write and compile a valuable Work, entitled, "A NEW and COMPLEAT HISTORY AND SURVEY OF OUR CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, and Parts adjacent; from the earliest Accounts to the Beginning of the Year 1770: Containing an Account of the original Foundation, ancient and modern State of those Places, their Laws, Charters, Customs, Privileges, Immunities, Government, Trade and Navigation. A Description of the several Wards, Parishes, Liberties, Precincts, Churches, Palaces, Noblemens Houses, Hospitals, and other public Buildings. An Account of the Curiousities of the Tower of London, the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, &c. with a general History of the memorable Actions of Our Citizens, and the Revolutions that have happened, from the Invasion of *Julius Cæsar* to the present Time;" Which Work he most humbly apprehends will be of the utmost Use and Advantage to Our Subjects in general, and to the Inhabitants of *London, Westminster and Southwark* in particular, as it treats of Matters in which they are peculiarly interested. And he humbly conceives that a Work in which the Rise, Progress, Increase and present State of the largest City in the Universe are faithfully delineated; in which the many noble Actions of her Citizens are fairly recorded, and in which her superior Riches and Dignity, her amazing Commerce, and the Weight and Influence of her Power throughout every Part of the Globe are asserted and maintained; cannot fail of impressing the Minds of Our faithful Subjects the Citizens of *London, Westminster, &c.* with a true Sense of their own Importance, and of inspiring the rising Generation with a generous Ardor to imitate the Actions of their renowned Forefathers! Wherefore the Petitioner, desirous of reaping some Advantage from his great Toil, Labour and Expence, most humbly solicits our Royal Licence and Protection to himself, his Heirs, Executors and Assigns, for the sole Printing, Publishing and Vending the said Work for the Term of Fourteen Years, so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Case made and provided. We being willing to give all due Encouragement to this Undertaking, are graciously pleased to condescend to his Request; and We do therefore by these Presents, as far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Case made and provided, grant unto him the said *John Cooke*, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, Our Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing of the said Work for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; strictly forbidding all Our Subjects within Our Kingdoms, or Dominions, to reprint or abridge the same, either in the like, or in any Size or Manner whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter or distribute any Copies thereof reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent or Approbation of the said *John Cooke*, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril; Whereof the Commissioners and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Warden and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Pleasure herein declared.

Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the Nineteenth Day of *December*, 1768, in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

R O C H F O R D.



*The Genius of London sitting on the bank of the Thames, receiving the homage of Europe Asia Africa and America, represented by their respective Emblems.*

A

COMPLEAT  
HISTORY AND SURVEY  
OF  
LONDON,  
WESTMINSTER, SOUTHWARK, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

**T**HE great dignity, antiquity, riches and splendor of the cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, may well demand the pen of the historian, to hand down their fame to future ages.

We accordingly find that several writers, at various periods of time, have given to the public the best accounts they were able to collect, of the state and condition of those places.

Among these, our more ancient HISTORIES and SURVEYS are written in a stile so totally unfit to afford entertainment to a modern reader, that it would be well if he could peruse them without disgust.

We wish we could say that our later historians had paid a greater attention to the purity of their stile; in which case there would have been one reason the less for the publication of this volume.

B

But

But allowing that the modern books of this kind had every advantage arising from the happiest flow of language, and the most graceful turn of period, there would yet be sufficient reason for the publication of this Work, at this particular time, when the numerous improvements in all parts of the Metropolis, give ample proofs of the wisdom,

policy, and public spirit of her inhabitants.

We shall therefore, without farther apology, submit this work to the opinion of the public, at whose tribunal we are proud to be judged, conscious of deserving its ACQUITTAL, and not without hope of engaging its APPLAUSE.

## CHAPTER I.

*Conjectures of several writers respecting the name of London: Account of its Situation, Form, Extent, &c.*

IT may not be an unpleasing task to give the opinion of various writers respecting the derivation and meaning of the name of London.

With regard to its etymology, *Geffrey of Monmouth* derives it from *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud's town*; *Erasmus* from *Lindum*, a city of Rhodes; *Vitus* is of opinion that it is derived from *Lugdus*, a Celtick prince; while *Selden* imagines that he traces its etymology in the words *Llan-Dyn*, the Temple of *Diana*.

The learned *Somner* derives the name of *London* from *Llawn*, full, and *Dyn*, a Man, that is a populous place: but *Camden* is of opinion that this city owes its name to the British words, *Llawn*, a wood; and *Dinas*, a town; and if this etymology be admitted, the term *London* will signify a town in a wood; which corresponds with the manner in which the Britons formed their towns, by building them in the midst of woods, and fencing them with the trunks and branches of trees.

But lest this derivation should not prove satisfactory, the same learned writer offers another from the British word *Llbon*, a Ship, and *Dnas*, a town or city; and agreeable to this, the term *London* will signify a city or harbour for ships: and indeed many learned authors have supposed that *London* was the ancient emporium or mart of the British trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Gauls, before the time of *Julius Cæsar*.

*Lewis*, a Welsh historian, informs us that about the year 130, the Britons called this city *Lundain*, or *Llandain*, that is, the *Thames-Bank-town*: but

this derivation is liable to great exceptions, for it is difficult to conceive how *Lewis* should come by an authentic account of the transactions of the year 130, when his countryman *Gildas*, who wrote near a thousand years before him, acknowledges that he took the materials of his history from foreign authors, the Britons, in his time, having no records of their transactions.

*Tacitus* calls this city by the name of *Londinium*, which afterwards yielding to the more honourable denomination of *Augusta*, some of our historians are for deriving this name from that of *Helena Augusta*, mother to *Constantine the Great*; while others, with greater appearance of reason, affirm, that the appellation of *Augusta* was conferred on the city by the Romans, on account of its being the principal place in their British dominions.

It is not easy to determine whether this city was known by the name of *Augusta*, during the whole time that the Romans remained in Britain; but it appears most probable it was not, because soon after the Saxons arrived in this kingdom, we find it mentioned by the name of *London-byrig*, which was after changed into *Lunden-Cæster*, *Lunden-Wye*, *Lundenne*, *Lunden Berb*, or *Lunden Burg*: and by various records it appears, that since the conquest it has been denominated *Londonia*, *Lundania*, *Lundine*, and *Londres*; but for several ages past it has been called *London*, without any variation.

This great and magnificent city, is situated in fifty-one degrees, thirty-two minutes North latitude, in the county of Middlesex, on a fine soil,

\*This opinion of *Selden* is founded on the pretended discovery of a great number of boar's tusks, horns of oxen and stags (whose bodies were proper sacrifices to *Diana*) which were said to be found in the neighbourhood of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, on which spot it is imagined that the Temple of *Diana* originally stood. But *Sir Christopher Wren* (whose authority must be allowed to have great weight) assures us, that in digging to lay the foundation of *St. Paul's*, he met with no indications to support such a tradition.

He adds, "that the north side of this ground had been very anciently a great burying place was manifest; for upon digging the foundation of the present fabrick of *St. Paul's*, he found under the graves of the latter ages, in a row below them, the burial places of the Saxon times: The Saxons, as it appeared, were accustomed to lie their

graves with chalk stones; tho' some, more eminent, were intombed in coffins of whole stones.

Below these were British graves, where were found ivory and wooden pins, of a hard wood, seemingly box, in abundance, of about six inches long; it seems the bodies were only wrapped up, and pinned in woollen shrouds, which being consumed, the pins remained entire.

In the same row, and deeper, were Roman urns intermixed; this was eighteen feet deep, or more, and belonged to the colony when Romans and Britons lived and died together."

But for further particulars on this subject, we refer to our account of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, which will occur in its proper place in this work.

on the Northern bank of the River Thames, at a place where it forms a crescent or half moon, so that each part of the city may enjoy the benefit of that noble river, without lying at an inconvenient distance from any other.

The cities of London and Westminster communicate with the Borough of Southwark, and the counties of Surry, Kent, &c. by means of three grand stone bridges, of which proper descriptions will be given in the course of this work.

London is situated at about sixty miles distance from the sea, and is therefore in no danger of being surprized by the fleets of foreign enemies; yet, by the help of the tide, which flows every twelve hours, ships of very great burden are brought into its very bosom.

The rising grounds about *Islington*, and the hills of *Hampstead* and *Highbury*, are finely placed by nature to defend the metropolis from the bleak winds of the north, while it lies delightfully open to the more genial breezes of the west.

A certain writer has compared the figure or shape of London, Westminster and Southwark, to that of a whale; which description we shall insert as a mere matter of curiosity.

"It much resembles (says our author) the shape of a great whale; Westminster being the under jaw; St. James's Park the mouth; Pall-mall, &c. northward the upper jaw; Cock and Pye fields, or the meeting of the seven streets, the eye; the rest of the city and Southwark, to East-Smithfield, the body; and thence eastward to Limehouse, the tail; and 'tis probably in as great a proportion the largest of towns, as that is of fishes."

The whole extent of London, from east to west, that is, from Limehouse to the end of Tothill-Street, Westminster, is nearly seven miles and a half; but its breadth, from north to south, is but about two miles and a half, even where it is broadest, that is from the extremity of Shore-ditch, to the farthest end of Blackman-Street in the Borough.

It has been calculated that London, upon a medium, is seven miles long, and one mile and a quarter in breadth; which make an area of near nine square miles.

The circumference of the contiguous buildings of London, Westminster and Southwark, as one city, including the great additions lately made in and about the parish of *St. Mary Le Bone*, is a-

ther more (by the way of the several new made roads) than twenty three miles.

The circumference of the walls\* of London is as follows: from the Thames the wall runs northward on the east side of Fleet-ditch 270 yards, to within 30 yards of the south-west angle of Ludgate-street: thence it runs near 140 yards east, till it reaches within 20 yards of Ludgate: thence the wall continues northward, (a little to the east of the Old Bailey) 330 yards, to 40 yards to the north of Newgate; then eastward 390 yards, to 55 yards eastward of Aldersgate; from whence it runs northward 240 yards, to within 30 yards of the south-west angle of the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate; from thence to Cripplegate, and so continuing eastwardly 1000 yards to Bishopsgate, and thence south-eastwardly 480 yards to Aldgate; from whence it runs still south-eastwardly, 465 yards, to within 20 yards of the middle of the north part of Tower-ditch: in the whole 3315 yards; to which adding the distance from the Tower to Fleet-ditch, which is 2170 yards, the whole circumference of the city within the walls appears to be 5485 yards, or three miles, and 205 yards. §

The whole ground within the walls of the city of London, amounts to 373 acres, and four fifths of an acre.

Without the walls, but within the liberty or freedom, there are 263 acres, and four fifths of an acre; and all the parts built on without the freedom, exceeds 2500 acres; to which if we add Westminster and Southwark, the whole will be found considerably more than 3000 acres; an astonishing track of ground to be covered with buildings closely compacted together, and inhabited, as they are in many thousand instances, by two, three, or more families in one house! ‡

In giving this early account of the present extent of this city and its environs, we have deviated from the practice of every former writer on this subject; but this we have purposely done, in order to enable the reader to form a just idea of the immense increase of this capital of the universe, which, in the remoter ages of antiquity, was nothing but a few mean and straggling huts erected in the midst of a wood; but is at present, by the co-operation of many concurring circumstances, the soul and center of COMMERCE, the seat of EMPIRE, the happy spot, sacred to CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

\*The alterations which have taken place in this city within a very few years past, have made some breaches in various parts of the wall, and other parts are obscured from sight by the interposition of houses; but there are still remains sufficient to assist the researches of the curious.

§ The late improvements made in the city of London, have occasioned the taking away of all the gates except Newgate, (for Temple Bar is not a City Gate) which will be also removed when the plan for building a more commodious prison for felons shall be carried into execution: But we have used the terms, *Ludgate*, *Aldersgate*, &c. as the late situation of these buildings is within the memory of almost every reader.

‡ A modern author, speaking of London, says, "This Ancient City has ingulphed one City, one Borough, and forty-two villages, viz. the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the villages of Morda, Finsbury,

Wenlabarn, Clerkenwell, Islington, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Norton-falgate, the Spital, Whitechapel, Mile-End New-town, Mile-End Old-town, Stepney, Poplar, Limehouse, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Wapping, East-Smithfield, the Hermitage, St. Catharine's, the Minorities, St. Clement's, Danes, the Strand, Charing-cross, St. James's, Knightsbridge, Soho, St. Giles's in the fields, Bloomsbury, Port-pool, Saffron-hill, Holborn, Vauxhall, Lambeth, Lambeth-Marsh, Kennington, Newington-Butts, Bermondsey, the Grange, Horsleydown and Rotherhithe:"—to which number we may now fairly add Paddington, and Marybone; nor is it at all unlikely, if the modern rage of building continues, that London will become one immense line of houses from Epping Forest to Hounslow Heath; since, even at present, little more is necessary to make it so, than some houses of communication between Hounslow and Brentford, and the same between Stratford and the edge of the Forest.

## CHAPTER II.

*Account of the foundation of the city of London by the Romans, and of various circumstances relative thereto, till the year of Christ 368. A full and curious account of the wall of London, of the Liberties of the city without the wall, and of the several Gates.*

THE antiquity of the city of London is so great, that it is impossible to give any certain account of its origin.

It is not wholly improbable, that it existed in the time of the ancient Britons, before the art of writing was known in England, and when any degree of knowledge respecting ancient facts, could only be gathered from the songs of the bards, and were preserved only by memory.

We shall therefore reject the fabulous tales of Geoffrey of Monmouth, who pretends that this city was founded by Brutus, nephew of Æneas, and called Trinovantum, or New Troy; and that, in process of time, it was surrounded with walls by king Lud, who gave it the name of Caer-Lud, or Lud's Town.

We shall likewise reject the opinions of Dr. Gale and Mr. Salmon, who have conjectured that London was anciently a Roman station erected in St. George's Fields and Lambeth Marsh, to secure their conquests on that side of the river; because those fields were then, and for several ages afterwards, laid under water by the flowing of the tides, before the embanking of the river Thames.

Setting aside, therefore, vague conjectures and idle surmises, we have nothing like what may be called a history of London, during the times preceding the invasion of this kingdom by Julius Cæsar, soon after which the conquerors began to build towns, of which we may conclude that London was one of the first that was erected.

As the vast quantity of water that overflowed the Thames may be reasonably supposed to have greatly reduced the depth of that river, it is not unreasonable to suppose but that the Romans might have a ford somewhere near the present situation of London, and that they might build that town to secure and command the ford.\*

This was probably done by Ostorius Scapula, who, about the 49th year of the Christian Æra, is said to have settled several colonies for the security of the Roman allies, who, till this period, had been too much exposed to the invasions of the Britons.

But we are not to imagine that this city, in its early state, bore any great resemblance to what

it is at present; but even then, or as soon after that period as the year 64, (according to Tacitus) it was famous for the number of its merchants and the greatness of its trade.

About this period, § Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, being employed in the conquest of the Isle of Anglesea, in North Wales, receiving intelligence of the revolt of the Britons, (who had flocked in great numbers from all parts, to join Boadicea, queen of the Iceni,) he marched to the assistance of the veterans and colonies, and arrived in London.

Suetonius finding that this city was too large to be defended by his army, abandoned it to the rage of Boadicea, who, without distinction of age or sex, put all the inhabitants to the sword, and then burnt the city.†

This being done, she marched in search of Suetonius, whom she overtook and defeated, killing about 70,000 Romans and their allies; one half of which, considering the extensive commerce of London at that time, we may reasonably conclude were inhabitants of that city.

It was not long, however, before London recovered from this dreadful catastrophe, and, in the space of a few years, increased so much in its trade, its buildings, and the number of its inhabitants, that Herodian, in his life of the emperor Severus, calls it a great and wealthy city; and about this time it obtained the name of Augusta, and was made a prefecture by the Romans, who sent annually a PREFECT from Rome, whose business it was to impose taxes, and otherwise act in a public judicial capacity.

It is very uncertain at what period of time the wall of London was first erected, some writers ascribing the honour of this work to Constantine the great, and others to his mother Helena; but a late historian‡ urges several arguments to prove that it was built by Valentinian the first, about the year 368; for at that time Britain was reduced to a very great degree of misery, by the joint attacks of the Scots, Picts, Attacots, Franks and Saxons, who defeated the Romans in several engagements, until the arrival of Theodosius the elder, who landing in Britain, divided his army into several bodies, and marching towards Lon-

\* Mr. Maitland, in his history of London, says, he discovered that the greatest marshes on the south side of the river Thames, reached from Wandsworth in the west to Woolwich in the east. "Then (says he) sounding the said river, at several neap tides, from the first of these places to London-bridge, I discovered a ford, about ninety feet west of the south-west angle of Chelsea College garden; whose channel, in a right line from north-east to south-west, was no more than four feet and seven inches deep; where the day before, it blowing hard from the west, my

"waterman assured me, that the water then, was above a foot lower; and it is probable, that at such tides, before the course of the river was obstructed either by banks or bridge, it must have been considerably shallower."

§ A. D. 64.

† It is to be observed that, at this time, the Londoners were chiefly Romans, and other foreigners, settled in this new mercantile town.

‡ Maitland.

don,



don, attacked and routed several parties of the enemy, and entered the city in triumph.

It cannot be absolutely ascertained whether the wall of London originally extended along the side of the river, though it is certain it did so in the times of the Saxons: nor need we doubt the existence of this wall, because we cannot, at this distant period of time, trace its ruins; since the tide, the weather, and other concurring circumstances, might have destroyed many such walls, in the course of so many ages.

We are told by an ancient-writer \* that there was a tower palatine on the east of the city, and two castles on the west; the former of which (he says) was the square white tower of London, built at the south-east angle of the city wall; and the latter were the castles of Baynard and Mountfitcher, which last was situated in Black-friars, on the spot of ground which is now covered by the king's printing-house, and the contiguous buildings.

The city wall was originally strengthened with many lofty towers, those on the land side being fifteen in number.

In the year 1707, Dr. Woodward, the learned antiquary, had an opportunity of observing the fabric and composition of this wall, by the pulling down of a part of it, near Bishopsgate, to make way for new buildings. This gentleman's account is curious, and well deserves to be transcribed: "From the foundation (says he) which lay eight feet below the present surface, quite up to the top of the oldest part, which was in all near ten feet, it was compiled alternately of layers of broad flat bricks, and rag-stones. The bricks lay in double ranges, and each brick being but one inch and three tenths in thickness, the whole layer, with the mortar, exceeded not three inches. The layers of stone were not two feet thick of our measure. It is probable they were intended for two of the Roman, their rule being somewhat shorter than ours.

"To this height the workmanship was after the Roman manner, and these were the remains of the ancient wall. In this it was very observable, that the mortar was so very firm and hard, that the stone itself as easily broke. It was thus far, from the foundation upwards, nine feet in thickness. The above broad thin bricks were all of Roman make, and of the very sort we learn from Pliny, that were in common use among the Romans. Measuring some of these (says our author) I found them seven-teen inches and six tenths in breadth.

"The old wall, on its being repaired, was carried up of the same thickness to eight or nine feet in height; or if higher, there was no more of that work now standing. All this was apparently additional, and of a make later than

"the other part underneath it, which was levelled and brought to a plane for the raising of this new work upon it. The outside, or that towards the suburbs, was faced with a coarse sort of stone, not compiled with any great care or skill, nor disposed into a regular method; but on the inside there appeared more marks of workmanship and art.

"At the bottom were five layers composed of flint and free stone; though they were not so in all parts, yet in some the squares were near equal, about five inches diameter, and ranged in a quincunx order.

"Over these were a layer of brick, then of hewn free-stone, and so alternately brick and stone to the top. These bricks, of which there were four courses, were of the shape of those now in use, but much larger, being near eleven inches in breadth, and somewhat above two and a half in thickness.

"There was not one of the Roman bricks above mentioned in all this part, nor was the mortar here near so hard as in that below; but from the description may be easily collected, that this part when first made, with so various and orderly a disposition of the materials, flint, stone and brick, could not but carry a very handsome aspect.

"Whether this was done at the expence of the barons in the reign of king John; or of the citizens in the reign of king Henry III. or of king Richard II. or at what other time, I cannot take upon me to ascertain, from accounts so defective and obscure as are those which at this day remain of this affair.

"Upon the additional work now described, was raised a wall wholly of brick, only that it terminating in battlements, these were topped with copings of stone. It was two feet four inches in thickness, and somewhat above eight feet in height. The bricks of these were of the same module and size with those of the part underneath. How long they have been in use is uncertain."

There is still remaining a tower of the same construction, twenty-six feet high, situated almost opposite the end of Gravel-Lane, on the west side of Houndsditch; but it is much decayed. Within the wall of this tower there is a door, in Shoemaker-row, fronting the passage into Duke's place. †

Mr. Maitland says, that in searching for this tower, about eighty paces south-east, towards Aldgate, he discovered another of the same construction, twenty-one feet high, perfectly sound, and much more beautiful than the former; the bricks being as sound as if but newly laid, while the stones in most parts have fallen a sacrifice to time. ‡

\* Fitzstephens.

† The authors of this work having made a very careful survey, find that this tower is still standing, though pretty much decayed. A dreadful fire breaking out in Houndsditch, on the evening of Christmas-day 1767, this tower resisted and stopped the progress of the flames on that side. It is at present inhabited by Mr. Solomon Jacobs, a Poulterer, the door of whose shop is the very door referred to by Maitland.

‡ This tower is situated at the top of Rose and Crown Court, in Houndsditch, and may be conveniently seen by the curious, in the Walhouse belonging to Mr. Hyam Phillips, to whom the authors of this work thus make their acknowledgements, for his obliging readiness in permitting them to gratify their curiosity. This tower is still in fine preservation; the bricks in particular being, probably, as strong as when first made; and if not destroyed, it has all the appearance of strength sufficient to last a thousand years longer.

The same writer informs us, that on the south of Aldgate, at the lower end of a street denominated the vineyard, is the basis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, which supports a new building of three stories in height: in the wall of which is fixed a large stone, with the following inscription.

“ Glory be to God on high, who was graciously pleased in a wonderful manner to preserve the lives of all the people in this house, twelve in number, when the old wall of this bulwork fell down three stories high, and so broad, as two carts might enter a-breast, and yet without any harm to any of their persons. The Lord sanctify this his great providence unto them. Amen and Amen.

“ It was Tuesday, the 23d. of September, 1651. §

The ancient citizens of London thought the walls of so much consequence to the city, that, in order to preserve them from all incumbrances, they made an act that no house should be built nearer to them than sixteen feet.

Exclusive of the city of London within the wall, there is a large space of ground without the wall, yet within the liberty or freedom of the city; and this is encompassed by an irregular line,\* by which the city is separated from the county of Middlesex.

This line begins at Temple-bar, where it abutts westward, upon the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, which is without Temple-bar. It extends itself, by many turnings and windings, through part of Shire-lane, Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, by the liberty of the Rolls, &c. into Holborn, almost opposite Grays-Inn-lane, where there is a bar,† that is, two posts with rails, and a chain to fix across on any emergency.

From Holborn-Bars, the line continues, with various windings, by Brook-street, Furnivals-Inn, Leather-lane, Hatton-garden, Ely-house, Field-lane, and Chick-lane, to the common sewer, where it returns westward to Cow-crofs, and so to Smithfield-bars.

From thence it runs, by several windings, between Long-lane and Charter-house-lane, to Goswell-street, and up that street northward to the bars.

From the bars in Goswell-street, (where the manor of Finsbury begins) it extendeth itself, by windings, across Golden-lane, at the posts and chain there erected, to the posts and chain in White-crofs-street, and from thence to the posts and chain in Grub street.

From Grub-street it is continued through Rope-maker's-alley, to the posts and chain in the high road from Moorgate, and thence by the north side of Moorfields, abutting upon the manor of Finsbury, where it turns northward up to Norton-falgate, and there meets the bars in Bishopsgate-street, whence it runs eastward into Spital-fields, all abutting upon Norton Falgate.

From Norton-falgate it runs southward, by Spital-fields, and then south-east by Wentworth-street, to the bars in Whitechapel.

From Whitechapel-bars it winds southerly, by the Little-Minories and Goodman's-Fields; from whence it returns westward to the posts and chain in the Minories; and thence, inclining more to the west, till it comes to London-wall, where it abutts upon the tower liberty, and there it ends.

Notwithstanding the great length of this line, yet the ground that is enclosed between it and the wall, is but narrow; so that the quantity of ground thus enclosed is by no means so great as it appears to be.

The whole length of the LINE OF SEPARATION is 21,370 feet, and yet the ground comprehended between the line of the city wall, and this line of separation, is only about three hundred acres.

Having given a description of the extent of the city of London, both within and without the wall, it may now be proper to describe the several gates thereof, which have been erected at various periods of time, for the security and embellishment of the city: and as it is probable that the time is advancing when not even one of these will be permitted to remain, we have given an accurate view of them all, elegantly engraved on copper, that posterity may see with what kind of buildings our ancestors defended their metropolis.

In ancient times, the gates of this city were only four in number: that is ALDGATE on the east, ALDERSGATE, on the north, LUDGATE on the west, and the BRIDGE-GATE over the river Thames on the south: but in process of time several other gates and posterns were erected, for the convenience of bringing goods and provisions into the city, and the accommodation of the citizens in passing to their fields and gardens.

In this description of the gates, we shall begin at the south-east angle of the ancient city wall, where the old Tower of London, commonly called the *White Tower* is situated.

## The POSTERN-GATE.

This gate was situated at the east end of Postern-row on Tower-hill; and, by a part of it which was remaining when Stow wrote his survey of London, appeared to have been a strong, handsome, arched gate; and was erected soon after the conquest, partly with Kentish stones, and partly with stones brought from Caen in Normandy.

The destruction of this gate commenced in the year 1190, when William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England, (the favourite of Richard I.) caused a part of the city wall to be broken down, to enlarge the Tower of London, which he then encompassed with a wide ditch, and an embattled wall, which is the outer wall of the tower at this time.

The Postern-gate, being thus deprived of the support of the city wall on one side, fell down in

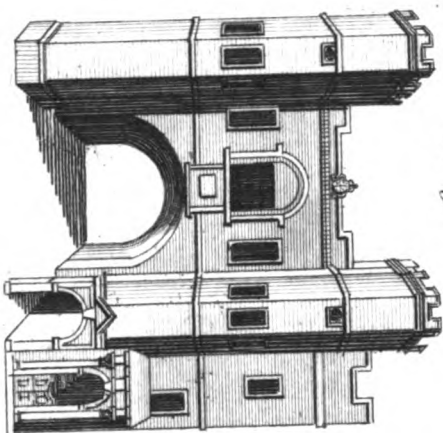
\* Called the *Line of Separation*.

† This inscription is still perfectly legible.

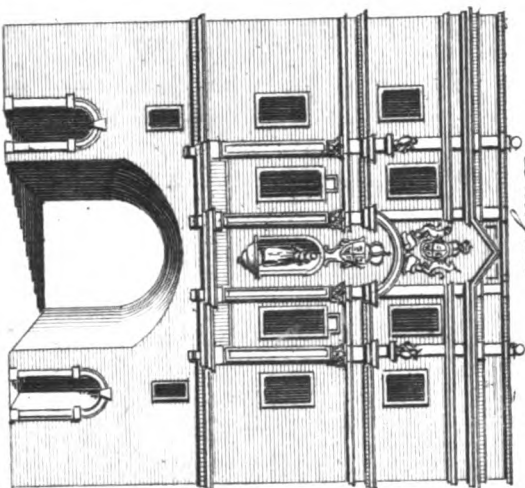
† Called Holborn Bars.

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London*

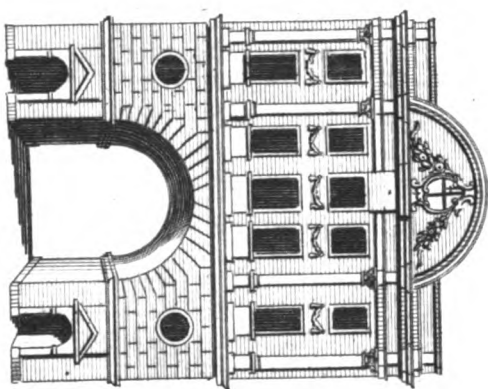
*Bishopsgate*



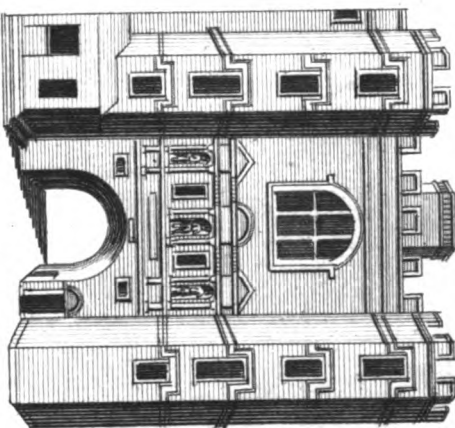
*Judgate*



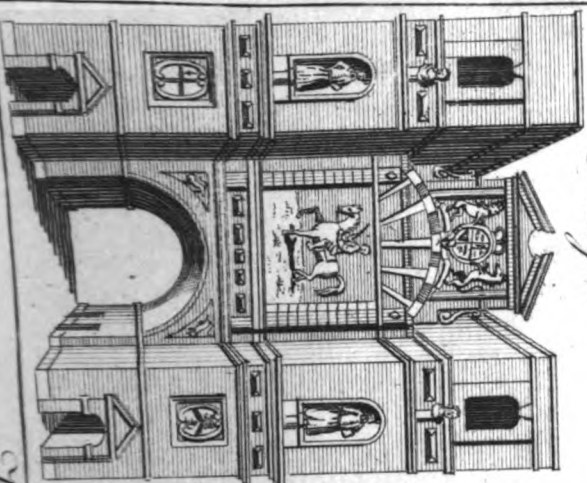
*Moorgate*



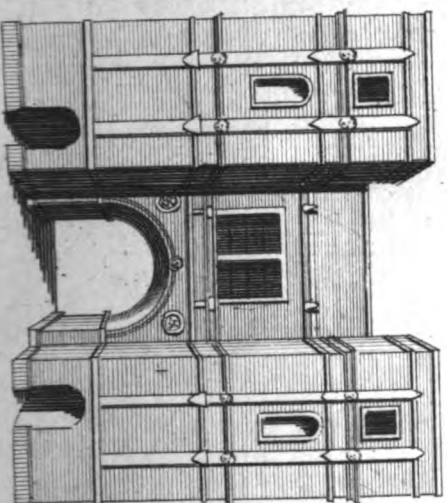
*New-gate*



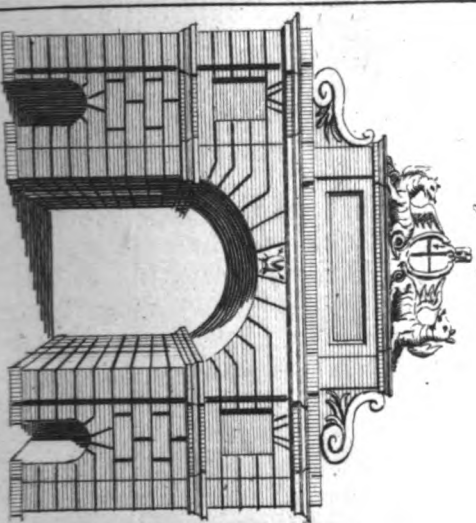
*Whitegate*



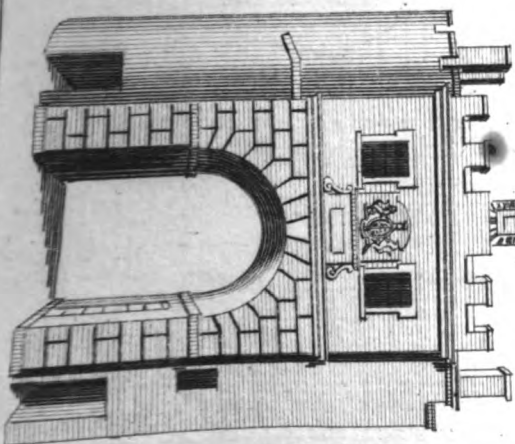
*St. Dunstons*



*Bishopsgate*



*Bridge-gate*



*View of the CITY GATES as they appeared before they were pulled down.*



the year 1440, and was never rebuilt; but in the place of it was erected a mean building of timber, lath and loam; which is likewise decayed, and all remains of it totally removed.

In the place where this gate stood, there are now several posts set up, to prevent the passage of carts and coaches, room being left between the posts for foot passengers.

Adjoining hereto is a descent by several steps to an excellent spring of water, called the Postern spring; near to which is an iron bowl fastened by a chain, for the use of any person who chuses to drink the water, which is greatly esteemed.

## A L D G A T E.

This was one of the four original gates of the city, and that through which the Roman vicinal way led to the *Trajectus* or ferry at Old-ford. Stow says that its name was derived from its antiquity; but this Mr. MAITLAND observes is very improbable, though he acknowledges that the Saxons might give it the epithet of *Eald* or *Ald*, from the ruinous condition in which they found it when they first possessed themselves of the city. The earliest mention we can find of it, is in a charter granted by king Edgar, about the year 967.

This gate being in a very ruinous condition, was pulled down in the year 1606, and the first stone of the late building was laid in the following year; but it was not compleated till 1609.

It is worthy of remark, that in digging the foundation, several Roman coins were discovered, resemblances of two of which Mr. Bond, one of the surveyors of the work, caused to be cut in stone, and placed one on each side of the east front, where they remained till the late demolition of the gates.

In a large square on the same side of the gate, was placed the statue of king James I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion and a chained unicorn, both couchant at his feet.

On the west side of the gate was a figure of fortune gilt, and standing on a globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head; under which was carved the king's arms, with the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, and a little below it, *Vivat Rex*: somewhat lower, on the south side, stood peace with a dove perched on one hand, and a gilded wreath in the other.

On the north side of the gate was the figure of charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand.

On the top of the gate was a vane supported by a gilt sphere, on each side of which stood a soldier holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements.

Over the arch of the gate were carved the following words;

*Senatus Populusque Londinensis.*  
Fecit, 1609,  
HUMPHREY WELD, Maior.

There were two posterns through this gate, that on the south side of which was made as late

as the year 1734. There were likewise apartments over the gate, which were appropriated to the use of one of the Lord-Mayor's carvers; but had, of late years, been used as a Charity-school.

## BISHOPSGATE.

This gate, which was situated 1440 feet north-west from the former, a modern writer \* conjectures to have been erected by Erkenwald, bishop of London about the year 675; which he has no other authority for than the effigies of two bishops with which this gate was formerly adorned, and from which it might possibly take its name: but it is very improbable that it was erected so early, since Stow himself could find no mention made of it earlier than the year 1210, when William Blund, one of the sheriffs of London, sold to Serle Mercer and William Almaine, procurators, or wardens of London-Bridge, his land and gardens without Bishopsgate.

In the reign of king Henry III. the Anseatick company of merchants residing in this city, in consideration of several privileges granted to them, obliged themselves and their successors not only to keep this gate in repair, but to defend it whenever it should be attacked by an enemy.

But the said company not fulfilling their contract, they were presented to the judges itinerant, sitting at the tower of London, for their neglect in not keeping the said gate in repair, altho' they were made free of the city on that consideration.

Upon this presentment, Gerard Marbod, alderman of the Haunse, and the directors of the said company, agreed to pay to the mayor and citizens the sum of two hundred and ten marks, for the immediate reparation of the gate, and entered into a new covenant, by which they bound themselves and their successors to keep it in repair and defend it for the future; and by this company it was rebuilt in a beautiful manner in the year 1479.

On the south side, over the gateway, was placed a stone image of a bishop with a mitre on his head: he had a long beard, eyes sunk, an old mortified face, and was supposed to represent St. Erkenwald.

On the north side was another figure of a bishop with a smooth face, reaching out his right hand to bestow his benedictions, and holding a crozier in his left, who is thought to have been bishop William the Norman. This last was accompanied by two other figures in stone, supposed to represent king Alfred, and his son Eldred, earl of Mercia.

In the year 1551, the abovementioned company of Haunse merchants prepared stone for rebuilding the said gate; but that company being dissolved about this period, a stop was put to the work, and the old gate remained till the year 1731, when it was quite taken down, and rebuilt, at the expence of the city, but not finished till 1735.

It is remarkable that when it was almost finished, the arch of the gate fell down; but though

\* Strype.



it was a great thoroughfare, and this accident happened in the middle of the day, no person was hurt.

On the top over the gateway, was a carving of the city arms, supported by dragons, and on each side of the gate was a postern for the convenience of foot passengers.

The rooms in the ancient gate were appropriated to the use of one of the Lord-Mayor's carvers; but in the stead thereof he has been of late years paid twenty pounds per annum by the city.

## MOORGATE.

In the year 1415, during the mayoralty of Thomas Falconer, the wall of the city was broken near Coleman-street, and a postern built which was since called Moorgate, from its vicinity to Moorfields.

In the year 1511 this postern was re-edified, dikes and bridges were made, and the ground levelled and made more commodious for the citizens to pass to their adjacent fields and gardens.

The late edifice, which was one of the most magnificent gates of the city, was erected in the year 1674, and consisted of a lofty arch, and two posterns for foot passengers.

The arch (according to a late historian\*) was built higher than the common rules of proportion, for the sake of the city trained-bands marching through it with their pikes erected; a weapon which is now out of use.

Other writers, however, are of opinion that its height was intended for the better convenience of carts and waggons loaded with hay coming into the city, a design having been formed of making a hay market in Little Moorfields; but this design was never carried into execution.

The upper part of the gate was adorned with corinthian pilasters, supporting their proper entablature, and with a round pediment, in which was the city arms: and the apartments over the gate were appropriated to the use of one of the Lord-Mayor's carvers. About the year 1636, the city wall between Bishopsgate was broken down, opposite Winchester-street, and a postern gate made there for the accommodation of foot passengers; but this has been taken away, and the foot-way considerably enlarged.

In the year 1635 the posterns of Basinghall and Aldermanbury were erected; but these also have been taken away, by order of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council; and the several passages through London-wall to Fore-street, (which is at this time† rebuilding in an handsome manner) are now open, elegant and modious.

## CRIPPLEGATE.

At the distance of one thousand and thirty-two feet to the west of Moorgate, stood Cripplegate,

so named from a number of cripples, who formerly begged there.

The great antiquity of this gate cannot be doubted; for in the history of Edmund, king of the East Angles, written by Albas Floriacensis, and since that, by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, it is asserted that in the year 1010, the Danes ravaging the kingdom of the East Angles, Alwin, bishop of Helmeham, caused the body of king Edmund the martyr to be conveyed from Bury St. Edmunds, ‡ through the kingdom of the East-Saxons, and into London by the way of Cripplegate, where it is pretended that the body wrought miracles, making some of the lame walk upright, praising God.

Its antiquity likewise appears from the Charter of William the Conqueror, confirming the foundation of the College in London, called St. Martin the Great, in which are these words: "I do give and grant unto the same church, and canons serving God therein, all the lands, and the Moor without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either part of the postern." This gate was formerly used as a prison, to which debtors, and persons charged with trespasses, were committed, as they now are to the compters of Woodstreet and the Poultry. This appears by a writ of king Edward I. in the following words: —*Rex Vic. London Salutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. et detent. in prisona nostra de Cripplesgate pro X. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc Custod. Civitatis nostre London, et I. de Blackwell Civis recognit. debet &c.*

In the year 1244 this gate was rebuilt by the company of Brewers of London; and in the year 1483, Edmund Shaw, mayor of the city, bequeathed by his will 400 marks, which, with the remains of the old gate, was to build a new one; and which was accordingly performed in the year 1491.

The last account we have of any reparation of this gate, is in the year 1663, when the following inscription was placed upon it:

" This gate was repaired and beautified, and the foot-postern new made, at the charge of the city of London, the 15th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord king Charles II. and in the Mayoralty of Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, lieutenant of the Tower of London, and alderman of this ward; A. D. 1663.

This gate which was a plain solid edifice, and void of all ornament, had more of the appearance of a fortification than any other gate of the city. The rooms over it were occupied by the water-bailiff of the city; and the gate had only one postern.

Mr. Maitland has given it as his opinion that in the year 1010 this was the only gate in the north-wall of the city, as it stood more convenient for one the original gates than Aldersgate; and he thinks that this gate was originally erected over the Roman military way, which was called

\* Maitland.

† January, 1769.

‡ Then called Bedrsworth

the Ermine street, and led from London to Hornsey.

It is not impossible that the custom of making proclamation at the end of Woodstreet, in Cheap-side, may have arisen from the circumstance of its having been one of the old Roman military ways.

## ALDERSGATE.

This gate, which was situated 1265 feet south-west of Cripplegate, was, according to the opinion of Stow, one of the original gates of the city: but Maitland observes that its antiquity is by no means implied in the meaning of the word Alder, which some derive from Aldrich, a Saxon; others from the seniors or old men by whom the gate was built; and others from the great number of Alder trees which formerly grew in that neighbourhood: and he thinks that either of these derivations is more probable, than that this name was conferred upon it on account of its age, particularly as he could find no mention of it before the conquest; whence he concludes that it was not erected before that period.

In ancient times this gate was at several times enlarged with buildings; and John Day, an eminent printer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who lived in this gate, built considerably on the wall of the city, towards the parish church of St. Anne.

There is a book printed by this famous typographer, with a print in the title, representing Day with a whip in his hand, in a room at the top of this gate, where his boys being in bed, and the sun shining on them, he awakens them with these words; *Arise, for it is Day.*

This gate being in so ruinous a condition as to be in danger of falling, the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and common council, ordered it to be taken down, which was accordingly done in the year 1616, when it was rebuilt in a substantial manner, Mr. William Parker, merchant-taylor, having bequeathed a thousand pounds towards the expence of the new edifice.

In a large square over the arch of the gate was the figure of king James I. on horseback, in the same posture as when he made his entry through this gate, on his coming to take possession of the crown. Above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

In a nich on the east side was the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the 25th verse of the 17th chapter of his book; "Then shall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes, sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots, and on horses, they and their princes, the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem; and this city shall remain for ever."

In a nich on the west side stood the prophet Samuel, with the first verse of the twelfth chapter of the first book of that prophet; "And Sa-

muel said unto all Israel, behold, I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that you have said unto me, and have made a king over you."

On the south side was the effigies of king James I. in his royal robes, sitting in a chair of state, done in relief.

This gate was very much damaged by the great fire in 1666; but was repaired and beautified, at the expence of the city, in the year 1670, during the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Stirling, knight.

The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the use of the common crier of the city; and by the sides of the gate were two posterns for the convenience of foot passengers.

It is observed by a modern writer, that this gate was so heavy and gothic a structure, that it hardly deserved notice, unless for the sake of the bas relief of king James, which, though in an awkward and elegant taste, was a very tolerable piece of workmanship, and might challenge some share of applause.

## NEWGATE.

Newgate is at this time \* situated at the distance of 1037 feet south west from the spot where Aldersgate did stand; and it is the opinion of most of our antiquarians, that it obtained its name from its being first erected in the reign of Henry I. several hundred years after the four original gates of the city.

Howel dissents from this opinion, and asserts that it was only repair'd in the abovementioned reign, and that it was anciently denominated CHAMBERLAIN GATE: but if this be true, it is very extraordinary that this gate is not once mentioned before the conquest.

It appears, however, from ancient records, that it was called Newgate, and was a common jail for felons taken in the city of London, or the county of Middlesex, as early as the year 1218; and that so lately as the year 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was the prison for the nobility and great officers of state.

In the year 1241, the Jews of Norwich were hanged for circumcising a christian child; their house, called the *Thor*, was pulled down and destroyed; and Aaron the son of Abraham, a Jew, who lived in London with several more of that people, were sentenced to pay 20,000 marks† at two payments within a year, or otherwise to be kept perpetual prisoners, in Newgate, and other prisons.

In the year 1255, one John Offrem, who was committed to Newgate for having killed a prior, finding means to make his escape out of that prison, king Henry III. was so much displeased with the city of London on that account, that he sent for the mayor and sheriffs to come before him to answer for the consequence.

The mayor blamed the sheriffs, to whom the

\* January 1769.

† Matthew Paris says, that this money was raised on the Jews, to defray the extraordinary charge the king had been

at, in entertaining Thomas earl of Savoy, the queen's uncle, who came into England that year to make him a visit.

custody of prisoners properly belonged; whereupon he was permitted to depart, but the sheriffs remained prisoners in the Tower upwards of a month, notwithstanding the bishops officers were principally to blame; for though the sheriffs had given leave for the offender to be imprisoned in Newgate, yet they ought to have seen him kept in safety.

On the Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, in the year 1431, all the prisoners of Ludgate were conveyed to Newgate, by the sheriffs of London; and on the 13th of April, on a false complaint made by the keeper of Newgate, eighteen freemen were conducted to the compters, chained as if they had been felons: but on the sixteenth of June, Ludgate was again appointed for the reception of such freemen as should be prisoners for debt; and on the same day, the said freemen were removed thither by order of the Lord Mayor, aldermen and commons.

Mr. Robert Dow, merchant-taylor, who died in the year 1612, appointed the sexton, or Bellman of St. Sepulchre's to pronounce two solemn exhortations to the persons condemned; for which, and for ringing the passing bell, as they are carried to the place of execution, he left £1 6s. 8d. yearly for ever.

The following is the exhortation to be pronounced to the condemned prisoners in Newgate, the night before their execution.

" You prisoners that are within,  
" Who for wickedness and sin,

" After many mercies shewn you, are now  
" appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon:  
" give ear, and understand, that to-morrow morn-  
" ing the greatest bell of St. Sepulchre's shall  
" toll for you in form and manner of a passing  
" bell, as used to be tolled for those that are at  
" the point of death, to the end that all godly  
" people hearing that bell, and knowing it is for  
" you, going to your deaths, may be stirred up  
" heartily, to pray to God to bestow his grace  
" and mercy upon you, whilst you live; I be-  
" seech you, for Jesus Christ his sake, to keep  
" this night in watching and prayer, for the  
" salvation of your own souls, while there is yet  
" time and place for mercy: as knowing to mor-  
" row you must appear before the judgment seat  
" of your Creator, there to give an account of  
" all things done in this life, and to suffer eter-  
" nal torments for your sins committed against  
" him, unless upon your hearty and unfeigned  
" repentance, you find mercy, through the me-  
" rits, death, and passion of your only mediator  
" and advocate, Jesus Christ, who now sits at the  
" right hand of God, to make intercession for as  
" many of you, as penitently return to him."

On the day of execution, as the condemned criminals pass by St. Sepulchre's church, the following words were appointed to be spoken:—

" All good people, pray heartily unto God for  
" these poor sinners, who are now going to their  
" death, for whom this great bell doth toll."

" You that are condemned to die, repent with  
" lamentable tears: ask mercy of the Lord, for  
" the salvation of your own souls, through the me-  
" rits, death, and passion of Jesus Christ, who

" now sits at the right hand of God, to make in-  
" tercession for as many of you as penitently re-  
" turn unto him.

" Lord have mercy upon you;  
" Christ have mercy upon you;  
" Lord have mercy upon you;  
" Christ have mercy upon you;"

But the exhortation is not pronounced to such as have been guilty of murder.

Newgate being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired, in the manner it now appears, in the year 1672.

The west side of this gate is adorned with three ranges of tuscan pilasters, with their entablatures, and in the intercolumniations are four niches, in one of which is a figure representing Liberty, having the word *Libertas* inscribed on her cap; and at her feet lies a cat, in allusion to the story of Sir Richard Whittington, a benefactor to the prison, who is said to have made the first step towards his good fortune by means of a cat.

The east side of the gate is likewise adorned with a range of pilasters, and in three niches are the figures of justice, mercy, and truth.

A late writer observes, that " Newgate con-  
" sidered as a prison, is a structure of more cost  
" and beauty than was necessary; because the  
" sumptuousness of the outside but aggravates  
" the misery of the wretches within: but as a  
" gate to such a city as London, it might have  
" received considerable additions both of design  
" and execution, and abundantly answer the cost  
" in the reputation of building. The gate of a  
" city, erected rather for ornament than use,  
" ought to be in the style of the ancient triu-  
" phal arches; and it must be allowed, that  
" hardly any kind of building admits of more  
" beauty or perfection."

If we consider Newgate as a prison, it is indeed a very shocking one. The debtor, rendered unfortunate by the vicissitudes of trade, undergoes the ignominy of being confined in the same prison with the most abandoned villains; and it happens but too frequently, that his being in Newgate is imputed, by the ignorant, to crimes which his soul abhors!

On the other hand, those confined as criminals, are, even before the laws of their country have found them guilty, pent up so close together, that the air being corrupted by their stench and nastiness, occasions a contagious disease, called the jail distemper, which has frequently destroyed great numbers of them, and even carried its contagion to the court of justice, where the trials are held.

To prevent as much as possible these dreadful effects, a ventilator has been placed on the top of Newgate to expel the foul air, and make way for the admission of such as is fresh; and during the time that the sessions are held, herbs are also strewed in the court of justice, and in the passages leading thereto, to prevent infection.

However, there are in this prison several commodious and airy apartments, for the accommodation of such as are able to pay for them: and there is also a private passage behind the houses to the hall of justice in the Old Bailey, by which the



the danger of prisoners being rescued, while going to, or returning from their trials, is totally obviated.

It is much to be wished that the plan so long talked of for building a new prison for felons may soon be carried into execution, and that a separate prison may be erected for the reception of unfortunate debtors.

*The following is a list of the donations belonging to the prison of Newgate.*

	Per Annum.	l.	s.	d.
By Sir Thomas Gresham from the Chamber of Lond.	10	0	0	
By Sir Roger Martin, from the Mercers Comp.	2	0	0	
By Alderman John Heydon, from Ditto	5	0	0	
By John Mursh, from Ditto	0	10	0	
By Peter Blundel, from the Haberdashers Comp.	2	0	0	
By Stephen Peacock, from Ditto	1	0	0	
By the Lady Ramsay, from Christ's Hospital	2	10	0	
By the Lady Morrice, from the Armourers Comp.	1	10	0	
By Sir John Peachy, from the Grocers Comp.	0	5	0	
By Sir Thomas Kniesworth, from the Fishm. Comp.	5	0	0	
By James Smith, from Ditto	0	3	4	
By John Meredith, from the Skinners Comp.	1	2	0	
By John Draper, from Ditto	0	13	4	
By John Knorrick, from the Drapers Company	2	0	0	
By Peter Blundel, from the Merchant-Tayl. Comp.	2	0	0	
By William Packer, from Ditto	2	0	0	
By John Wooler, from Ditto	1	0	0	
By Marg. Hargrave, from the Clothworkers Comp.	0	5	0	
By Mr. Garret, from the Salters Company	0	6	4	
By Mr. Horne, from Ditto	0	5	0	
By Mr. Rogers, from the Leatherfellers Company	1	0	0	
By Mr. Ferras, from Ditto	0	6	8	
By the Leatherfellers Company	0	4	0	
By the Company of Parish Clerks	1	0	0	
By the Barons of the Exchequer	1	6	8	
By Mr. Gnobham, from a House in Smithfield	4	10	0	
By the Receiver General of the Land-Tax	2	13	4	
By Sir Robert Hampton	1	0	0	
By Mr. Crotbam, from the Cutlers Company	0	15	0	
Total per Annum	52	5	8	

By Margaret Deane, from the Ironmongers Company, 17 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread; from St. Dunstan's Parish in the East, 20 Stones of Ditto; from the Parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, 10 Stones of Ditto; from All-hallows Parish in Lombard-Street, 17 Stones of Ditto.

## LUDGATE.

At the distance of 797 feet south of Newgate, was situated Ludgate, which, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, derived its name from king Lud, a Briton, who, according to that author, built it about sixty years before the birth of Christ.

But as Geoffrey's pretended history is now universally acknowledged to be the mere production of an inventive brain, his assertion has no weight with the judicious; for it is certain that the ancient Britons had no walled towns. This name, therefore, is with much greater appearance of probability, derived from the rivulet Flood, Flud, Vloat, Fleote or Fleet, which ran into Fleet-ditch, and was very probably called Ludgate, instead of its original name, Fludgate.

In the year 1373 this gate was constituted a prison for poor debtors, who were free of the city; and it was afterwards greatly enlarged by Sir Stephen Forster.

This gentleman had been a prisoner there, and was begging at the gate, when a rich widow pas-

sing by, asked him what sum would procure his discharge; and on his answering twenty pounds (which at that time was a considerable sum) she generously advanced the money.

His liberty being thus obtained, his kind benefactress took him into her service, in which, by his indefatigable application to business, and his obliging behaviour, he gained the affections of his mistress, and married her; after which he had such great success in trade, that he became Lord-Mayor of London, and obtained the honour of knighthood.

In the midst of his prosperity, Sir Stephen thought of the place of his confinement, and acquainting his lady with a design he had formed of enlarging the prison, she also determined to contribute to the execution of so benevolent a plan.

Hereupon they caused several of their houses near the gate to be pulled down, and in their stead erected a strong square stone building, containing the following rooms, viz. the porch, the paper-house, the watch-hall, the upper and lower lumberies, the cellar, the long ward, and the chapel; in the last of which were the following inscriptions:

" This chapel was erected and ordained for  
" the divine worship and service of God, by  
" the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Forster,  
" Knight, some time Lord-Mayor of this ho-  
" nourable city, and by Dame Agnes his wife,  
" for the use and godly exercise of the pris-  
" ners in this prison of Ludgate, Anno 1454."

Devout Soules, that passe this way;  
For Stephen Forster, late Maior, heartily pray,  
And Dame Agnes, his Spouse, to God consecrate;  
That of pitie this house made for Londoners in Ludgate.  
So that for Lodging and Water Prisoners here nought pay,  
As their keepers shall all answere at dreadful doomes-day.

These venerable founders not only settled a salary for a chaplain of this prison, but ordered that all the rooms in these additional buildings should be for ever free to all unfortunate citizens, and that they, on providing their own bedding, should pay nothing at their discharge for lodging or chamber rent: but the avaricious disposition of the keepers has long since broke through this appointment, and for many years past, took rent for the rooms built for the sole use of the poor, contrary to the express order of the generous donor.

Though at the taking down of the city gates, the prisoners in Ludgate were removed to the LONDON WORKHOUSE in Bishopsgate, which is at this time called NEW LUDGATE; yet, as the domestic government of the prison is, or ought to be nearly the same as it formerly was, and as it is in itself very singular and remarkable, we will now give a compendious account of it, from a work published some years ago, by a person who had been long a prisoner there.

For the government of the prison, and the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors committed therein, the master, keeper and prisoners chose from among themselves a reader of divine service; an upper steward, called the master of the box; an under steward, seven assistants, who

by

by turns officiate daily; a running assistant; two church-wardens; a scavenger; a chamberlain; a running post; and the criers or beggars at the grates, who were generally six in number.

The reader was chosen by the master, keeper, stewards, and assistants, and not at a general election, as the other officers were. Besides reading the prayers, he was formerly obliged to ring the bell twice a day for prayers, and also for the space of a quarter of an hour before nine o'clock at night, as a warning for all strangers to depart the prison: but on account of the dignity of his office, he has been for some years past exempted from these servile employments, and others have been appointed to perform them in his stead.

The salary of the reader was two shillings and eight-pence per month; a penny of every prisoner at his entrance, if his garnish amounted to sixteen-pence; and a dish of meat out of the Lord-Mayor's basket.

All the prisoners held the upper steward, or master of the box in equal esteem with the keeper of the prison; and to him was committed the keeping of the several orders of the house, with the accounts of cash received upon legacies; the distribution of all provisions sent in by the Lord-Mayor and others; and the cash received by garnish and begging at the grates, which he used to expend weekly, in bread, candles and other necessities.

He likewise kept a list of all the prisoners, as well those that were upon the charity as those who were not; to each of whom, by the aid of the assistant for the day, he used to deliver their respective shares of bread and other provisions.

It was also his business to receive the gifts of the poulterers, fishmongers, and other market people, sent in from the clerk of the market, by the running post, for which he gave a receipt; and afterwards, in the presence of the assistant for the day, exposed all to sale to the charity men, in a fair market; and the money arising therefrom was deposited in the common stock.

This officer, with the under steward, assistants, and church-wardens were elected monthly, by the suffrages of the prisoners; but all the other officers, except the chamberlain, were appointed by the master, keeper, stewards, and assistants.

The design of these frequent elections was to prevent frauds and abuses among the respective officers; but when they were known to be persons of probity, they were commonly re-elected, and frequently held their posts for several months together.

The under steward was an assistant to the upper steward, and used to perform the functions of his office, in case of his absence or indisposition.

The seven assistants were chosen monthly, with the stewards, and one of them used to officiate daily; whose business it was to attend in the hall, to enter all charities, and keep an account of the money taken out of the boxes, which were opened at five o'clock in the afternoon, and at nine at night. This money he pays to the upper steward, at the passing of whose accounts the stewards used to officiate as auditors.

If any person was nominated to the office of

an assistant, and refused to serve, it was customary to fine him a shilling, in default of paying which it was customary to put him in fetters for three days.

The officiating assistant was invested with the power of a magistrate, and could commit a prisoner to the stocks or shackles, for abusing any person. His business was to see the cellar cleared of all the prisoners every night by ten o'clock; for which he received sixpence out of the charity money; two-pence of which was for the upper steward, two-pence for the running assistant, and two-pence for himself.

In ancient times this office was held in such esteem, that the assistant, on his entering upon it, used to be ushered into the hall at eight o'clock at night, by forty or fifty of the prisoners, each carrying a large lighted candle.

It was the business of the running assistant to attend on the criers at the grates to change money; to open the boxes; put up candles in their respective places; look after the clock; ring the bell for prayers, and perform the office of crier, at the sale of provisions. His salary was four shillings and eight pence per month, and an eighth part of the garnish-money.

The church wardens were chosen from among the younger prisoners. The business of the upper church-warden was to call to prayers on Sundays, after the bell had done ringing; and that of the under church-warden was to call the prisoners to prayers all other days. They likewise took cognizance of all persons upon the charitable foundation, who in default of attendance were fined one penny each.

The salary of the under church-warden was four-pence per month; and if a person was duly elected, and refused to serve the office, he was fined four pence.

The duty of the scavenger was to keep the prison clean, and to fetter offenders, or put them in the stocks: for which he was intitled to receive one penny from each criminal, together with a salary of five shillings and eight-pence per month, and two-pence out of every sixteen-pence of the garnish-money.

The chamberlain, who was chosen by the keeper of the prison, took care of all the bedding and linen belonging to the keeper; appointed the lodgings of the new-comers; furnished the prisoners with sheets, and gave notice to strangers to leave the prison by ten o'clock at night. In former times this officer was obliged to make the beds of the charity-men, for which he was paid two-pence a month.

The business of the running post was to fetch in a basket the broken meat from the Lord-Mayor's table, provisions from the clerk of the market, from private families, and the charities given in the streets; which, when so inconsiderable as not to admit of being divided among them all, were publicly sold. The salary annexed to this office was four shillings a month, one penny out of each man's dividend, and one penny out of every sixteen-pence of garnish-money.

The criers were six in number; two of whom daily begged at the grates; the person at the grate in Ludgate-street being allowed one fourth of

of what was given, and him on the Black-friars side, one half of the money collected there.

On the Monday following every election, the accounts were audited and passed, and the balance divided; but if it amounted to three shillings and fourpence per man, the keeper of the prison, without the least colour of right, used arbitrarily to extort two shillings and four-pence from each prisoner; but if the dividend did not amount to so much, he then took only fourteen pence, the other moiety of the two shillings and four-pence being placed to the account of the prisoner, to be paid at the time of his discharge.

Another great grievance the prisoners laboured under was, their being obliged to pay the turnkey twelve shillings per month, for no other service than that of opening the door to admit gifts and charities sent to the prison, which frequently amounted to little more than what he received.

Thus far our author: but it may be proper to inform the reader that the book \* from which this account was extracted, was printed many years ago; and we hope that the grievances abovementioned have already been remedied, as far as the conduct of the New Ludgate in Bishopsgate-Street will admit.

*The following is an account of the fees to be taken by the keeper of Ludgate, and the turnkeys under him, allowed of, and confirmed at a court of Aldermen, held on the 19th of January, 1686.*

At the coming in of every prisoner one shilling to the turnkey, and two-pence to the officer who conducts him thither.

The keeper finding and providing beds, bedding, mats and cords, sheets, blankets and coverlets, the prisoners pay him for the best lodging three-pence per night; for the second lodging two-pence, and for the third or meanest lodging one penny per night.

The keeper is to provide clean sheets every month for all his beds, and the prisoners who lie in them are to pay monthly to the chamberlain for washing them, eight-pence between them, and no more.

But when the prisoners find their own beds and bedding, which the keeper is by no means to hinder, the prisoner is only to pay three-pence per week for bed-room; or for chamber-room four-pence at the most per week; and not above two to lie in a bed.

If the prisoner by his inability can go no farther than a couch, he is to pay only one penny per week for chamber-room, and only one penny per week for lamps and candles, which the keeper is to provide.

For every prisoner's discharge the keeper is to receive two shillings and no more. For all actions and writs against him, he is to pay the keeper only one shilling, and not one shilling for every action, and two shillings and six-pence for every writ, as was formerly taken.

The keeper shall not presume to take any other fees upon any pretence, demand, or allowance whatsoever, for execution-money, action-money, or writ-money.

The reader will judge by the following account, how these orders have been of late years obeyed:

A freeman being arrested by an action entered in either of the compters, may refuse to go thither, and insist on being carried immediately to Ludgate; but the officers will extort from him four or five shillings as their fee for carrying him thither, though their due is but two-pence.

On his being brought to Ludgate, the turnkey entered his name and condition in a book kept for that purpose; for which entry the prisoner used to pay fourteen pence; after which the chamberlain furnished him with a lodging at the rate of one penny, two-pence, or three-pence per night; but demanded one shilling and six-pence for sheets; and before he went to rest, his fellow-prisoners demanded four shillings for garnish, and if he did not pay it, his cloaths were privately taken from him at night, and not returned till he had raised the money the next day. The steward likewise demanded eighteen pence of him, for coals, candles, and the use of the house.

He was, however, allowed the liberty of going abroad; which he might do either with a keeper, or on giving good security to return at night. If he went out with a keeper, he was obliged to pay two shillings and six-pence to the head turnkey, and eighteen-pence to the keeper who attended him; and every day he went abroad afterwards, one shilling to the keeper, and the same sum to the turnkey. A bond was likewise given for the payment of his lodging to the master-keeper, for which the turnkey took at least five shillings as his fee.

If the prisoner paid the debt, and discharged all other actions against him in either or both of the compters, he, on his dismissal, paid two shillings to the master-keeper; fourteen pence to the turnkey; one shilling for every action entered against him; and if he was charged in execution, two shillings and six-pence for every action against him. These fees, together with his lodging, have frequently amounted to more than the whole debt.

*The following is a list of the donations belonging to this prison.*

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
By John Kendrick, from the Company of Drapers	1 10 0
By Sir Thomas Cullum, from ditto	3 0 0
By Sir Thomas Gresham, from the Co. of Mercers	10 0 0
By Sir Roger Martin, from ditto	2 0 0
By John Heydon, Alderman, from ditto	3 0 0
By John Marsh, from ditto	0 5 0
By Stephen Peachbeck, from the Comp. of Haberd.	1 0 0
By Sir Thomas Knetsworth, from the Fishmongers	5 0 0
By James Smith, from ditto	0 3 4
By the L. Eliz. Morrice, from the C. of Armourers	1 0 0
By John Bennet, from ditto	1 0 0
By John Wooler, from the Merchant Taylors Com.	1 0 0
By William Parker, from ditto	1 10 0
By Margaret Hargrave, from the C. of Clothw.	0 5 0
By Sir John Peachy, from the Grocers Company	0 5 0
By John Merideth, from the Skinners Company	1 2 0
By John Draper, from ditto	0 13 4
By Sir William Jones, from the Salters Company	0 5 0
By Peter Blundell, from ditto	2 0 0
By Mrs. Cock, from ditto	0 2 6
By Mr. Robert Rogers, from the Leatherfellers Co.	1 0 0
By Robert Farbras, from ditto	0 6 8
	<hr/> 36 7 10

\* Johnson's description of Ludgate.

		l.	s.	d.
	Brought over	36	7	10
By the Leatherfellers Company	- - -	0	4	0
By <i>Peter Blundel</i> , from the Company of Ironmon.	- - -	2	0	0
By <i>W. Roper</i> , from the Comp. of Parish-Clerks	- - -	1	0	0
By <i>Tho. Dawson</i> , from <i>St. Etibelburga's</i> Parish	- - -	0	9	0
By the Lady <i>Mary Ramsay</i> , from <i>Christ's</i> Hospital	- - -	2	10	0
By <i>Marg. Simcots</i> , from the Chamber of London	- - -	2	9	0
By <i>William Middleton</i> , from ditto	- - -	3	2	6
By <i>Joan Sambach</i> , by <i>St. Bride's</i> Parish	- - -	1	0	0
By <i>Tho. Chapman</i> , by <i>St. Pancras's</i> Parish	- - -	0	6	0
By <i>James Hodgson</i> , by <i>St. Sepulchre's</i> Parish	- - -	0	10	0
By <i>John Jucksey</i> , from <i>Moreclack</i> in <i>Berkshire</i>	- - -	1	0	0
By <i>Lancelot Andrews</i> , bishop of <i>Winchester</i>	- - -	5	0	0
By <i>John Stone</i> , out of a Tenement in <i>Bow-Lane</i>	- - -	2	0	0
By the Lady <i>Margaret North</i> ; from the King's- Head Tavern, <i>Newgate-Street</i>	- - -	2	12	0
Total per Annum		60	10	4

By *Tho. Cottels*, a Hind Quarter of Beef, and a Peck of Oat-Meal, from the Tallow-Chandlers Company.  
By *Margaret Dean*, 19 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread, from the Company of Ironmongers.  
There is a gift to this prison, called *Nell Gwin's* dole, which used to be distributed in bread among the prisoners every ninth week.

## DOWGATE.

According to the opinion of *Stow*, *DOWGATE* was originally called *Downgate*, from the steepness of the descent from the church of *St. John, Walbrook*, to the river *Thames*; and that it was anciently a principal key for ships and vessels to load and land goods and provisions.

It was likewise called *Downgate*, that is, the water-gate, and that it was one of the four original gates of the city, where was anciently the *Trajectus*, or ferry of *Watling street*, one of the four great military ways.

And it is farther observed, lest it should be objected that one gate was not sufficient to afford a passage to the several sorts of merchandize exported and imported at that time, that "before the destruction of the wall on that side, one gate was sufficient for that purpose, had the commerce of London been double to what it was, as much more merchandize is carried through the western gate-way of the custom-house in one year at present, than I imagine all the trade of London in those days could amount to in twenty."

Several other gates on this side of the city are mentioned by *Stow*, viz. *Wolfgate*, *Ebgate*, *Oytergate*, *Buttolphsgate*, *Billingsgate*, &c. but these so far from having been real gates in the wall of the city, were only wharfs appropriated to the landing of merchandize, and took their names from the kind of goods there landed, or from the names of other places in their neighbourhood; for as the wharf near *Dowgate* took its name from that gate, so, in emulation thereof, the creators of the other wharfs, or quays, dignified theirs with the epithet of gates.

## BRIDGE GATE.

*Stow* is of opinion that this gate, which was situated on *London-bridge*, took its name from that circumstance; which is so obvious a truth, that there was no necessity for making so wise a remark.

He likewise thinks it was one of the four principal gates of the city, and that it was built long before the conquest, when there was only a bridge of timber over the *Thames*; but being a weak pile of building, it often stood in need of repair.

In the year 1436 this gate, with the tower upon it, fell down, and being rebuilt, it was burnt in the year 1471, by some rioters mariners of *Kent*, headed by the bastard *Fauconbridge*.

On the third of April, 1266, king *Henry III.* granted to the keepers of this, and the other gates of *London*, three-pence per day each; from whence *Mr. Maitland* concludes that they were only his collectors, and that the toll was appropriated to the use of his majesty.

This gate being very much damaged by fire in the year 1726, it was soon afterwards taken down and rebuilt, and was finished in the year 1728, when two posterns were made, and the following inscription was placed over the arch on the south side:

"This gate was widened from eleven to eighteen feet, in the mayoralty of Edward Becher, Knt.

S. P. Q. L.

And the king's arms was placed over this inscription.



## CHAPTER III.

*London first erected into the see of a bishop. First building of Westminster-Abbey. London almost destroyed by fire. Parliament held in London. Most of the inhabitants of London murdered by the Danes. King Alfred besieges and takes this city, and repairs its walls, &c. The Danes defeated by the citizens of London. Bricks and stones first used in the building of houses. The Londoners, under king Athelstan, defeat the Scots army. Singular law against drunkenness made by king Edgar. Remarkable sea-fight between the English and the Danes. Great ravages committed by the Danes. King Ethelred orders the Danes to be massacred, whereupon Sweyn, king of Denmark, invades and conquers the kingdom. First coronation in London. Canute besieges London, and, on the death of king Edmund, becomes sole monarch of England. A scene of bloodshed prevented by a compromise between king Edward and Godwin, earl of Kent.*

HAVING in the two former chapters given an account of the name, situation, form, extent, and foundation of the city of London: together with many circumstances relative thereto, till the 368th year of the christian *Æra*; and likewise a description of the wall, gates and liberties of this city; we shall now continue our history in the most regular manner, and pay the strictest regard to the most authentic records; nor will we omit a single circumstance which we apprehend may contribute to the instruction or entertainment of the reader.

A Roman historian of great credit\* informs us, that when Theodosius, the elder arrived in Britain, the city of London, then called *Lundinium*, was said to be an ancient town, and that in future times it was denominated *Augusta*: but be this as it will, it did not long retain the latter name; for when the Saxons arrived in Britain, they found it bore that of *Caer Llundain*, which was changed, in about eight years afterwards, to *Lunden-Byrig*, by which name it was known when Hengist, having defeated the Britons at Crayford† in Kent, they took refuge in this city.

Great numbers of the Saxons having been converted to the christian faith, by Augustine the monk; that priest was therefore ordained archbishop of the English nation, by the express order of pope Gregory; after which Augustine ordained Mellitus, bishop of the East-Saxons; and that nation being converted by the endeavours of Mellitus,‡ Ethelbert, of Kent, caused a church to be built for him in London, which was then the capital of East-Saxony. Thus did this city become the see of a bishop.

London, was, even at this time, famous for its extensive commerce; but it does not appear to have been dignified with the title of the metropolis, the city of Canterbury rather claiming that honour, as it was the residence of king

Ethelbert, to whom all the Saxon nations south of the river Humber were vassals, and Sebert, king of the East-Saxons, his feudatory.

In the year 605, or, according to other authors, in 610, Sebert built a church or minster in the island of Thorney§ situated to the west of London, which, at the desire of Mellitus, bishop of London, was dedicated to St. Peter: but it was destroyed by the Danes in a short time after its erection.

Sebert had three sons, Sexred, Seward and Sigbert, who, during the life of their father, professed the christian religion; but after his death, which happened about the year 616, they revolted to paganism, and expelled from their dominions Mellitus, bishop of London.

So extremely defective is the civil history of the Saxon heptarchy, that London is not even mentioned therein from the year 616 to that of 764; but of its ecclesiastical history we have the following particulars.

About the year 664, the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, was founded by Cadwallo, the valiant British king, who, according to the testimony of Robert of Gloucester, was buried there in the year 677.

After the expulsion of Mellitus, the see of London remained without a bishop, till the year 653, when Sigbert, king of the East-Saxons, embracing the christian religion, Cedda, or Chad, was advanced to the bishopric of this city.

This prelate was succeeded by Wine, who having been deprived of the bishopric of Winchester, by Kerewaltho, king of the West-Saxons, sat on the episcopal chair of London till the time of his death, which was about the year 675.

After the decease of Wine, the bishopric of this city was given to Erkenwald, son of Offa, king of the East-Angles, who had been educated under Mellitus, the first bishop of London.

\* Tacitus.

† Then called *Creceanford*.

‡ Mellitus was abbot of a monastery of monks at Rome, and sent into England by pope Gregory, to assist Augustine in the conversion of its inhabitants.

§ This part of Westminster lay waste many years, and being overgrown with thorns and bramble bushes, and almost encompassed by the Thames and Long-ditch, was called *Thorney Island*.

Erkenwald



Erkenwald was so distinguished by the sanctity of his life, and by several religious foundations, that after his death, which happened at Barking in Essex, the canons of St. Paul's and the monks of Chertsey disputed the possession of his body: but the inhabitants of London, espousing the side of the canons, took away the remains of the bishop, and caused them to be honourably interred in his own cathedral, the revenues of which he had augmented, and enlarged its buildings.

Erkenwald was succeeded by Walter or Waldhere, in the reign of king Sebbi, who being wearied with the cares of a crown, acquainted the bishop with his resolution to abdicate, and to assume the monastic life: he accordingly passed through the forms of a recluse, and having received the habit from Waldhere, he gave that ecclesiastic a considerable sum of money, to be applied to the purposes of charity, and continued the monastic life ever after.

The collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, within Aldersgate, is said to have been founded by Victred or Wydred, king of Kent, about the year 700: but some writers, overfond of every appearance of great antiquity, carry the date of its foundation much farther back, and ascribe it to the king Cadwallain, or to some ancient Britons, in memory of that prince: but we find no foundation for such a supposition.

In the year 764 London suffered very considerably by fire; some time after which \* it was almost wholly burnt down; and the streets being very narrow, and the houses built of wood, numbers of its inhabitants perished in the flames: nor was it nearly rebuilt before many of the new houses were destroyed by a third conflagration. †

In the year 833, Egbert king of the West Saxons, Ethelwolf his son, Withlaf king of Mercia, together with most of the bishops, and other great men of the realm assembled at London, where they held a Witenagemot, or parliament, in which they deliberated on the most effectual measures to be pursued, to prevent the invasions of the piratical Danes.

Notwithstanding all their precautions, it was not long before London severely felt the effects of Danish cruelty; for arriving with a large fleet of ships on the coast of Kent, they landed, and having destroyed Rochester and Canterbury, they marched to this city, which they sacked, and with a horrid rage of barbarity, murdered most of its inhabitants.

Flushed with the success of this and several other attempts, the Danes entertained serious thoughts of making a complete conquest of the whole island.

With this view they shipped a large army on board a fleet of three hundred and fifty sail, which arriving in the Thames, the troops were

landed near London, which they soon reduced and plundered; and thinking it a proper fortress, from which to make incursions at their pleasure into the kingdom of the West Saxons, they placed a large garrison therein, and, notwithstanding the most solemn oaths to, and treaties with king Alfred, they made perpetual inroads among the neighbouring states, which they robbed and harassed with the most unrelenting rage of diabolical fury.

Alfred, resolved to punish these sons of violence, these infractors of the most solemn treaties, repaired all his old fortresses, erected new ones, and laying siege to London, attacked that city with so much bravery, that the Danes were glad to capitulate, after a very faint resistance.

As soon as Alfred had thus possessed himself of London, he began to rebuild its walls, towers, and gates, which had been almost destroyed by the Danes; and having driven out the Danish inhabitants who had settled there, he bestowed the government of the city on Ethelred, duke of Mercia, who had married his daughter Ethelfleda.

It appears to be evident that Ethelred was vested with powers superior to those of an ordinary governor; and it is probable that he held this city in fee, because, on his decease, Ethelfleda delivered it up to her brother, which, if her husband had been only an ordinary governor, she need not have done, since it would of course have fallen to her brother Edward, as being right heir to Alfred his father.

The ambition of conquering this kingdom still predominating in the breasts of the Danes, they were perpetually hovering over the coast of England, and at length, under the conduct of their general Hæsten, they landed in considerable numbers, on the coast of Essex, a little below Tilbury; and having erected a fort or castle at Beamsfleote, ‡ they made perpetual excursions thence into the adjacent country, committing great depredations wherever they went.

Hereupon Alfred dispatched Ethelred the governor of London, with a number of regular troops, which being joined by a large body of the citizens, they drove the ravaging Danes back to the castle, to which they laid siege, and took both the castle and a very rich booty, at the same time making prisoners of the wife and sons of the Danish general Hæsten, whom they conducted to London.

On this occasion the citizens distinguished themselves in such a manner, as evinced at once their great courage and loyalty.

On the approach of winter, another body of Danes, who had waited the success of their countrymen at the Island of Mærifige, § thought it prudent to retire with their fleet to a place of greater security; whereupon they sailed up the river Thames, and entering Lea river, at the place now called Bow creek, and passing up the river in their small vessels to the distance of

\* A. D. 798.

† This is related on the authority of Simon Dunelmensis.

‡ New Southbenfleet, near the Isle of Canvey,

§ Now called Mearfy, a small Island at the mouth of the river Coln, or Colchester river.

twenty miles or upwards, erected a fortification at or near Ware in Hertfordshire.\*

Thus situated, they gave no small uneasiness to the Londoners, who, in conjunction with the king's forces, with the brave Alfred at their head, marched against them, and attacked them with the greatest resolution; but in this attack Alfred had four of his chief officers killed, and was repulsed with considerable loss.

Alfred now gave a great proof of good generalship; for apprehending he should run too great a risk by renewing the attack, he disposed his army in such a manner as to cut off all supplies of provision to the enemy by land, and diverting the current of the river Lea into three channels, the water became insufficient to admit the return of their fleet to the Thames.

The navigation being thus cut off, and no provisions to be obtained, the Danes were obliged to break up their camp, and to leave their ships behind them: upon which the Londoners instantly demolished their works, restored the navigation of the river Lea, destroyed some of their ships, and conveyed the rest down the river to London.†

In the reign of king Alfred almost all the houses in London were built of wood; but that monarch beginning to build his palaces with stone and brick, his example was followed by the nobility, and many of the wealthy citizens; but it was some centuries afterwards before this practice became general.

Alfred was succeeded by his son Edward, who was troubled with the invasions of the Danes during the whole of his reign, though his successes against them in the field were far from being unfrequent or inconsiderable.

In the year 925, during the reign of Athelstan, who succeeded Edward, there was a great convention of the church and state at London, wherein many important regulations, for the good government of the kingdom, were resolved upon.

Constantine, king of Scotland, having invaded Northumberland in the year 938, Athelstan marched against him with a powerful army, and coming up with him at Brunanburgh, a terrible battle ensued; which continued from morning till night, when Constantine being slain, victory declared in favour of the English.

To the intrepid valour of the Londoners, this great conquest was chiefly owing; for their behaviour was valiant without description: nor was the king unmindful to reward their merit; for, by a law made soon afterwards respecting the coinage of money, the city of London was allowed eight coiners; whereas no other city or town in the kingdom, except Canterbury, had near that number.

The palace of king Athelstan (or Adelstan) was situated in Adle-street, near Aldermanbury, which, from his residing there, is called King-Adle-street, in some of our ancient records. The

church of St. Alban, in Wood-street, was founded by this monarch.

In the year 940, King Edmund succeeded his brother Athelstan; and in the year 945 he held a Witenagemote, or parliament, in London; wherein divers good laws were passed, and among the rest one respecting marriage, in which it was ordained, 1. "That after a woman and her friends have given their consent to marry, the bridegroom is not only to make a solemn promise of the performance of articles, but likewise to declare his entering into an engagement, according to the tenor of the gospel. 2. That then the maintenance of the bride is to be adjusted, and the bridegroom and his friends are to give security upon this head. 3. That after this, the bridegroom shall make a declaration of his wife's dowry, and mention the particulars in which it is to consist. 4. That if she should happen to survive her husband, she shall be allowed the moiety of his goods and estate: and in case of their having no issue, that she shall enjoy the whole fortune till her second marriage: and that securities shall be given for the performance of the foregoing articles, by the man and his friends." And it was further ordained, "5. That when the conditions were agreed between the parties, the woman's relations shall engage for her virtue and good behaviour, and take security for the solemnity of the marriage. 6. That if the husband should remove her out of the jurisdiction of the thane or baron, where she was brought up, he was to enter into articles, that nobody should injure her. And on the other side, that in case she should do her husband any considerable damage, her friends were obliged to make him satisfaction."

Edmund, who was murdered in the year 946, left two sons, minors, who, by the intrigues of Dunstan, usually called St. Dunstan, confessor to their uncle Edred, were set aside from the throne in favour of that prince: but on the death of Edred, in the year 955, Edwy, the eldest son of Edmund, was advanced to the throne.

Edwy departing this life in the year 959, was succeeded by his brother Edgar, during whose reign great numbers of foreigners, attracted by the report of the king's great abilities and wise administration, resorted to London, bringing with them many vices and ill habits, and particularly that of drunkenness, which at length became so excessive, that Edgar made a law to restrain that vice, in which it was ordained that within every drinking cup there should be pins fixed at certain distances, and if any person presumed to drink beyond the mark, he should be liable to pay a penalty.

In the year 961, land sold for no more than one shilling an acre. In the same year, a dreadful malignant fever raged in the city of London, destroying great numbers of its inhabitants: and St. Paul's cathedral was destroyed by fire.

\* Some writers are of opinion, that this camp or fortification was at Hertford.

† Part of the remains of these vessels, as planks, nail,

&c. were discovered a few years ago, on the erecting the present bridge at Swanfleet.

There were at this time but few houses within the walls of London, and those were scattered about in a very irregular manner: the greater number of buildings being to the west of Ludgate.

In the year 992, the Danes returned again to the coast of England; upon which king Ethelred, to hinder their landing, fitted out a very large fleet in the port of London, the command of which he gave to the Ealdermen Thorod and Ealfrick, and to two bishops.

The English fleet coming up with that of the Danes, the traitor Ealfrick, on the evening of the intended engagement, deserted with his ship to the enemy: but as soon as this was known, a signal was made to pursue, and the English coming up with the rear of the Danes, took one of their ships; and a squadron of the Londoners falling in with one of the enemy's squadrons, a desperate engagement ensued, in which several thousands lost their lives, and the treacherous Ealfrick narrowly escaped being taken.

In the year 994, Anlaf and Sweyn, kings of Norway and Denmark, attacked London with a fleet of ninety-four ships; but the valiant citizens gave them so warm a reception, that they were glad to raise the siege: but full of revenge for the loss they had sustained, they committed the most dreadful outrages in Middlesex, Essex, Suffex, Kent and Hampshire, murdering all that fell in their way, and burning their habitations to the ground.

It may be matter of curiosity to take notice of the price of provisions in the year 1000, when the price of an ox was only two shillings and sixpence, that of a cow two shillings, of a sheep one shilling, and of a swine eight pence.

The Danes, in the year 1009, having made an incursion as far as Oxford, burnt that city, and in their return therefrom committed the most shocking devastations on each side of the river Thames: but being informed that an army of the Londoners was marching to attack them, those on the north side of the Thames crossed over at Staines, and both parties being united, they hastened through the county of Surry to their ships on the coast of Kent; and having refitted their vessels, they wintered in the Thames, and made frequent attacks on the city of London, but they were constantly repulsed by the valour and military skill of the citizens.

In the year 1011 the inhabitants of this kingdom were plunged into the utmost distress: for all the countries about London being reduced by the Danes, king Ethelred had no place of importance in his possession but this city and Canterbury.

In this deplorable situation, he shut himself up in London, to which place he summoned a national assembly, to ask their advice in the present exigency.

If the authority of the Saxon annals may be relied on, the council determined to give the Danes eight thousand pounds to leave the kingdom; but other writers inform us, that the sum given was forty-eight thousand pounds; and in-

deed this seems to have been the real purchase of the Danes' absence, because in a former instance, even when less success had attended their arms, they had been presented with thirty-six thousand pounds, as the conditions of their relinquishing their conquests.

According to the value of money at that time, this must have been a very dear purchase; but dear as this peace had been bought, it was of no long continuance; for Ethelred, with a barbarity that does him infinite discredit, and a want of policy that renders him contemptible, ordered all the Danes in England to be massacred, without distinction of age, sex, or rank in life.

Among those who fell a sacrifice to this ill-judged piece of cruelty, was the princess Gunhild, sister to Sweyn king of Denmark, and her husband Pallingus, who had become hostages for the preservation of the peace so lately concluded.

This behaviour of Ethelred could not fail to engage the resentment of Sweyn, who in the year 1013 entered the river Humber with a numerous fleet of ships, and vowing vengeance and destruction, on the murderer of his countrymen, the people were terrified into a submission, and the countries near the place of his landing surrendered to him without opposition.

Sweyn taking his rout to the south, received the submission of the inhabitants of Oxford and Winchester, from which last place he marched to London, which he summoned to surrender: but the citizens were so animated by the presence of their king, that they refused all terms of submission, and boldly sallying forth on the enemy, he was soon compelled to raise the siege.

Sweyn, thus disappointed in his attempt upon the metropolis, marched into the western parts of the kingdom, where all places, as he advanced, submitted to his power.

All the kingdom having submitted, except London, Sweyn prepared to make a fresh attack on that city: but whilst he was making the necessary preparations for this enterprize, he was informed that Ethelred had withdrawn himself from the capital: and the citizens, being deserted by their king, prudently submitted to the conqueror; upon which Sweyn became king of England by conquest, and was proclaimed in London.

Ethelred had retired to Normandy; but upon the death of Sweyn which happened only a few months after his elevation to the throne, the nobility of England, and the citizens of London sent commissioners to their former sovereign, who returned to England and reassumed the reigns of government; which however he held but a short time; for dying in the year 1016, he was interred in the chancel of the old cathedral church of St. Paul.

On the demise of Ethelred, the citizens of London proclaimed his eldest son Edmund Ironside; who was crowned king \* by the archbishop of York, by the general consent of the nobility and citizens.

Though the young king appeared altogether worthy of the crown to which he was raised, yet

\* This is the first mention of a coronation

performed in the city of London.



many of the nobility, and almost all the clergy, deserted his cause, and declaring in favour of Cnut, or Canute,† not only proclaimed that prince king of England at Southampton,‡ but publicly abjured the whole race of Ethelred.

The citizens of London, however, remaining steady in their loyalty to the line of Ethelred, Canute, incensed at this proof of their attachment, fitted out a powerful fleet, to reduce the city: but on his arrival, he found he could not pass London-bridge, which the citizens, apprehending he would make such an attempt, had strongly fortified.

Hereupon Canute determined to besiege the city by water as well as by land; in order to which he caused a cut or canal§ to be made thro' the marshes on the south side of the Thames, of a depth and breadth sufficient to convey his ships to the west of London-bridge, that he might prevent all supplies from entering the city, either by land or water.

The canal being finished, and the ships conveyed to the west side of the bridge, Canute immediately assaulted the city with great fury: but the citizens made so gallant a resistance, that Canute withdrew his army, leaving his ships, which formed a kind of blockade.

Canute retiring to the west, Edmund, at the head of his army, pursued him, and met with so much success in several battles, that Canute was obliged to relinquish all thoughts of conquering London, and gave orders for his ships to sail from the Thames.

After various trials for the superiority, a peace was at length concluded between Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them, and London becoming a part of Canute's territories, he ordered his fleet into the Thames, and took up his winter quarters in this city.

The death of Edmund, which happened soon after the making this peace, put Canute into possession of the whole kingdom; for that prince, summoning a parliament to meet at London, they swore allegiance to him, and renounced and abjured the sons of Edmund.

Having thus obtained possession of the throne, Canute determined on a refined stroke of policy, by sending back his fleet to Denmark, and disbanding his army, with a view to convince his subjects that his sole reliance was on their affections.

The parliament, then assembled at London, were so pleased with this instance of his majesty's confidence, that they granted him eighty-three thousand pounds,|| for the purpose of carrying this design into execution.

Of this sum, which was an immense one at that time, seventy-two thousand pounds were raised in the various parts of England, exclusive of London, and eleven thousand in this city;

† Son of Sweyn, the late king of Denmark.

‡ Some writers say at Winchester.

§ Some authors are of opinion, that the outflux of this canal was a little below Rotherhithe, and its influx at the lower end of Chelsea reach; while others, with greater probability, suppose, from the great time and labour requisite to finish so large a work, that the cut commenced at Dock-head, and by a much smaller winding, made its in-

a sufficient proof what a great proportion it then possessed of the whole national riches!

Canute dying in the year 1036, a Witenagemote, or convention of wise men, was held at Oxford, where earl Leofric, and most of the thanes on the north of the river Thames, together with the magistrates of London, made choice of Harold for their sovereign; who immediately taking possession of the whole kingdom, chose the city of London for the place of his residence.

On the death of Harold, in the year 1039, commissioners were sent from the nobility and citizens of London, to his brother Hardicanute, who was then at Bruges in Flanders, inviting him to come to England and accept the crown.

Hardicanute accepted the invitation; but was no sooner in possession of the throne, than he dispatched proper persons to dig up the body of his brother Harold, who was buried at Westminster, and cutting off his head, to throw both head and body into the Thames.

By this act of inhumanity; and Hardicanute's extreme partiality to the Danes, the English were so disgusted with their sovereign, that they resolved on a restoration of the Saxon line whenever his death should give them an opportunity.

Accordingly, on the death of Hardicanute, which happened in the year 1041, prince Edward, surnamed the Confessor, was recalled from Normandy, and chosen king of England, in the city of London, by the general voice of the whole nation.

Not long after Edward's elevation to the throne, so dreadful a famine happened to this kingdom, that wheat was sold at five shillings the quarter; \* a prodigious price at that time.

A great council being held in the city of London, in the sixth year of the reign of king Edward, it was therein resolved to send out nine ships of war, to protect the coasts of England against the piratical attacks of the Danes; as five other ships were to remain in port as guard-ships.

The court of Edward was crowded with his Norman friends and dependants, who having, by many vile insinuations, exasperated the sovereign against Godwin, earl of Kent, that nobleman was summoned to answer the charge against him, before a great council assembled in London; to enquire into the truth of the allegations: but Godwin, assured that no endeavours, however unjustifiable, would be left untried, to accomplish his destruction, refused to appear, unless pledges were given for his safe conduct: this, however, being denied, a proclamation was issued to banish him the kingdom.

Godwin, resolved at all events to provide for his own security, having engaged many of the principal citizens to espouse his cause, soon raised a considerable army, and fitted out a powerful fleet, with which he sailed as high as London-bridge, and meeting with no opposition from the

flux close above London-bridge, at St. Saviour's Dock:—for our part, we cannot hesitate to adopt the latter opinion.

|| By a careful comparison of the prices of land and provisions in those days, with the prices they now bear, this sum could be very little, if any thing, inferior to a grant of ten millions of our present currency.

\* In the year 1043.

Londoners, he passed through the arches on the Southwark side, with an intention of attacking the royal navy, which consisted of about fifty vessels then lying off Westminster.\*

In the interim, Godwin's army having arrived in Southwark, was drawn up on the south bank of the Thames where they made a very formidable appearance.

The king was preparing to give battle to Godwin, and all seemed ripe for bloodshed, when many of the nobility, anxious to prevent a needless effusion of blood, proposed a compromise between the king and the earl, by which the latter was restored to all his estates and honours, and the former engaged to dismiss all strangers from places of trust or profit in church or state.

## CHAPTER IV.

*London submits to William duke of Normandy, who grants two charters to the citizens. A translation of those charters. The building of the white square Tower of London. Account of a dreadful burricane, and fires in this city, with other remarkable events. King Henry I. grants a charter. The Londoners declare for king Stephen. Queen Maud divests the city of its privileges. London submits to that queen. London again declares for king Stephen. The great wickedness of many of the citizens.*

**O**N the death of Edward the confessor, which happened in the month of January 1066, Harold, son of earl Godwin, seized the crown; but he had to maintain the possession by force of arms, against William duke of Normandy, who laid claim to the throne in consequence of the last will of the late king, and Sweyn king of Denmark, whose claim was founded on his right of succession from Canute.

The Danes backed the pretensions of their monarch, by sending a fleet and army into the river Humber, which laid siege to the city of York; but being entirely routed by Harold, they were obliged to return to Denmark, after having sustained considerable loss.

Harold now turned his arms against the duke of Normandy, with whom he had a most bloody battle near Hastings in Suffolk, in which Harold himself was slain by an arrow shot through his left eye into the brain, and almost his whole army was cut in pieces.

Hereupon Edwin and Morchar, earls of Northumberland and Mercia, who arrived safe in London from the field of battle, proposed to the citizens to place the crown upon the head of Edgar Atheling, as the most effectual method to save the kingdom from falling a prey to the victorious Norman, and to extricate themselves from their present distresses.

The public was greatly divided in its opinion how to act in so critical a conjuncture; some being for an immediate submission to the conqueror, and others for taking the advice of Morchar and Edwin: but at length the latter party prevailing, a majority of the nobility and citizens declared for Edgar, and determined on defending the city against the duke of Normandy.

William, however, having authentic information of their proceedings, had marched to prevent their carrying their designs into execution,

and was actually arrived in Southwark, when the Londoners sallied out upon him, and fought so resolutely, that though they were repulsed by five hundred of the Norman horse, yet William was convinced that they would not be easily frightened into a submission.

Thinking, therefore, that the winter season, which was now advanced, was an improper time to lay siege to a place of so much importance, he laid Southwark in ashes, and marched to reduce the western counties, having first prevailed on the clergy to espouse his cause, and endeavour to engage the people in his interest.

Such was the influence of the clergy, that, according to a celebrated historian,† they prevailed on the citizens to make an abject submission to the conqueror.

As soon as this defection of the citizens was known to Edwin and Morchar, those noblemen consulted their own safety by retiring into the north of England; while the successful William began his march towards this city, into which he was received by the magistrates and principal citizens, who delivered to him the keys of the city gates, acknowledged him their sovereign, and in conjunction with the nobility and gentry entreated his acceptance of the crown.

The example of the capital was followed by the rest of the kingdom, so that in a short time William was in peaceable possession of the throne.

Preparations were now made for the coronation of the new king, which was solemnized in Westminster-abbey, on Christmas-day, in the year 1066, by Aldred, archbishop of York.

William, doubtful of the attachment of a people who had so tamely submitted to his dominion, in prejudice to the right heir, gave orders for the building of a strong fortress in London, in order to preserve, by the appearance of determined authority, what he had obtained by the

\* It is evident that the ships of war must at this time have been very small, as they could pass through the arches of London-Bridge.

† Rapin.





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*Bishops and Citizens Swearing Fealty to*  
**WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.**



success of his arms, and the fears of his adversaries.

The conqueror having made his public entry into London, and settled the mode of his government, made a visit to his Norman dominions; and on his return, in the year following, was received in London by a solemn procession, and with every external token of acclamation and joy.

William, resolving to conciliate the affections of his new subjects rather by acts of favour than those of severity, granted a charter to the citizens of London in the Saxon tongue; which, as the French language began then universally to prevail, was considered as an obligation of the highest kind.

This charter, of which the following is a faithful translation, is carefully preserved in the archives of this city.

**The first CHARTER of WILLIAM the conqueror. \***

" WILLIAM the king salutes WILLIAM the bishop, and GODFREY the portreve, and all the Burgeffes within London, both French and English. And I declare that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of king Edward; and I grant that every child shall be his father's heir, after his father's days: and I will not suffer any person to do you wrong. God keep you." †

There is preserved in the same box with the above recited charter, a second, which was also granted by king William the conqueror, to the citizens of London; and this, as well as the former, is written in their own language. This second charter is very fairly written on a slip of parchment, of the length of six inches and a half, and the breadth of three quarters of an inch; ‡ the writing is quite legible, and in English runs thus:

\* This charter is very fairly written in the Saxon character, on a slip of parchment of the length of six inches, and breadth of one, and consists of four lines and a quarter.

The seal of the charter is of white wax, but being broken into several pieces, they are sewed up and carefully preserved in an orange-colour'd silken bag. On one side is the conqueror on horseback; and, on the reverse, he is sitting in a chair of state:—the rim of the seal being almost gone, the only letters remaining are M. WILL.

† The following are the remarks of a learned and judicious antiquary on this charter. " 1. The burgeffes were declared all to be law-worthy. 2. That their children should be their heirs. Now there were two ways of being law-worthy, or having the benefit of the law. By the state and condition of mens persons; so almost all freemen had the free benefit of the law; but men of servile condition had not, especially such as were *in Dominio*, in *Demefne*; for they received justice from their lords, were judged by them in most cases, and had not the true benefit of the law: so neither as to the second observation in this charter, could their children be their heirs, for they held their lands and goods at the will of the lord, and were not sure to enjoy them longer than they pleased him. The second way of being law-worthy was, when men had not committed any crimes, or done any thing for which they forfeited the law, and deserved to be outlawed; then they were said to be *legales homines, recti in curia* or law-worthy, but not so properly as in the first sense of the word.

‡ From hence we may make a very probable conjecture at the meaning of this protection or charter. It is not to be

The second CHARTER of WILLIAM the conqueror.

" WILLIAM the king salutes WILLIAM the bishop, and SWEYN the sheriff, and all my Thanes § in East Saxony; whom I hereby acquaint, that, pursuant to an agreement, I have granted to the people my servants, the hide of land at Geddesdune. And also that I will not suffer either the French or the English to hurt them in any thing."

It is very extraordinary that this charter does not mention the persons to whom the grant was made: but our writers are of opinion that by the people, we are to understand the citizens of London in a collective body; and that the hide of land conveyed by this grant was at Gaddefsden in Hertfordshire.

King William the conqueror having brought with him a considerable number of Jews, from Roan in Normandy, they settled in London, in the ward of Coleman Street, in a place which is known by the name of the Old Jury to this day.

One of the greatest fires which ever happened in London was in the year 1077, which besides destroying the greater part of the city, had the farther ill effect of creating an enmity between the English and French, the former regarding the latter as the incendiaries; and this animosity increased so much, that the king, doubtful of the fidelity of the citizens, caused the present great white square tower of London to be erected, with a view to awe them into obedience.

This tower was built in the year 1079, under the inspection of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who, according to some historians, was esteemed the greatest architect of his age.

This metropolis had scarcely risen from the ashes of the dreadful fire abovementioned, when another conflagration broke out at Ludgate,

" doubted, but that the Burgeffes of London had obtained of the Saxon kings several liberties and immunities, amongst which this was one, to be so far free, as not to be *in Dominio*, or so obnoxious to any lord, but that, by reason of their state and condition, they might be law-worthy, that is, have the free benefit of the law; and likewise further (obtained, if it was not then a consequent of their personal estate and condition) that their children should be heirs of their lands and goods, and in both these were free from the injuries and unreasonable demands and power of any severe lord; so that all the application made by their bishop William, and not unlikely by Godfrey the portreve, to the conqueror for them, was, that their state and condition might be the same it was in king Edward's days, that their children might be their heirs, and that they might in both be protected from the injury and violence of imperious lords; which by the prevalency of their bishop were granted. Considering therefore, that by the foregoing instances it is clear, that many or most burgeffes of other burgs were *in Dominio*, either of the king, or some other lords or patrons in the time of king Edward, and that the Londoners might fear the conqueror would break in upon their privileges, and reduce them to the same condition; this was a great privilege obtained."

‡ The seal of this charter is likewise of white wax, but being broken into several pieces, they are sewed up and preserved in a silken bag. It is so much defaced, that something resembling a gate, with some steeples or spires, is all that can be now discerned of it.

§ The ancient word *Thanes* implies Nobles.

G

which

which consumed the cathedral church of St. Paul, and again rendered the greater part of the city a heap of ruins.

On the death of William the conqueror, which happened in the year 1087, the crown was placed on the head of his son William Rufus, to whom the Jews presented such large sums, that, in a ridiculous fit of gratitude, his majesty encouraged them to dispute with the Christians on the excellency of their respective faiths, promising that himself would embrace the Jewish religion, provided they came off conquerors: but history does not inform us that the debate was ever held.

In the month of November, in the year 1091, a most dreadful hurricane happened in this city, which blew down above six hundred houses, together with many churches, and shattered the Tower of London very considerably.

But the most extraordinary consequence arising from this hurricane was its blowing away the roof and part of the wall of the church of St. Mary-le-bow, in Cheapside, by the fall of which two men were killed: the roof was carried by the violence of the wind to a considerable distance, where it fell with such amazing force, that six of the rafters were forced above twenty feet deep into the ground, in almost the same position as they had stood on the church. \*

A great part of this city was again destroyed by fire in the year 1093, and this calamity was succeeded by a great scarcity of corn, and almost all kinds of the necessaries of life.

In the year 1097, William Rufus imposed grievous taxes on his subjects throughout the kingdom, to defray the charges of rebuilding London-bridge (which had been carried away by a land-flood) of erecting a strong wall round the Tower of London, and building Westminster-hall as it now stands.

In the year 1099, the river Thames, by an extraordinary swelling of the sea, was driven westward with such violence, that it overflowed its banks in many places, by which several towns and villages were laid under water, many of the inhabitants were drowned, and the large estate of Godwin, earl of Kent, was encroached on by the sea, so that it could never afterwards be drained, but forms what is called the Godwin-Sands to this day.

There happened, in the year 1114, such an amazing deficiency of water in the river Thames, that numbers of people passed on dry ground below London-bridge, and through several of its arches.

William Rufus was succeeded on the throne of England by his brother Henry the first, in the twenty-sixth year of whose reign there was so dreadful a famine, that wheat was sold at the high price of six shillings for a horse load.

King Henry, at another period of time, being more in want of money to pay his army and his domestic servants, than of provisions to subsist them, issued an order that his tenants, instead of

supplying bread for a meal for a hundred men, should pay one shilling; instead of a sheep, four pence; and instead of oats for twenty horses for one night, four pence.

The third charter we find granted to the city of London, was by this monarch; and the terms of it have always been considered as very advantageous to the city. The following is a faithful translation of it.

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, to the bishop of Canterbury, and to the bishops and abbots, earls and barons, justices and sheriffs, and to all his faithful subjects of England, French and English, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted to my citizens of London, to hold Middlesex to farm for three hundred pounds, upon accout to them and their heirs; so that the said citizens shall place as sheriff whom they will of themselves, and shall place whomsoever, or such a one as they will of themselves, for keeping of the pleas of the crown, and of the pleadings of the same, and none other shall be justice over the said men of London; and the citizens of London, shall not plead without the walls of London for any plea. And be they free from scot and lot, and daneguilt, and of all murder, and none of them shall wage battle: and if any of the citizens shall be impleaded concerning the pleas of the crown, the man of London shall discharge himself by his oath, which shall be adjudged within the city; and none shall lodge within the walls, neither of my household, nor any other, nor lodging delivered by force.

" And all the men of London shall be quit and free, and all their goods, throughout England, and the ports of the sea, of and from all toll and passage and leftage, and all other customs; and the churches and barons and citizens shall and may peaceably and quietly have and hold their fokes with all their customs; so that the strangers that shall be lodged in the fokes, shall give custom to none but to him to whom the foke appertains, or to his officer, whom he shall there put: and a man of London shall not be adjudged in amerciaments of money, but of one hundred shillings (I speak of the pleas which appertain to money) and further, there shall be no more miskenning in the hustings, nor in the folkemote, nor in any other pleas within the city; and the hustings may sit once in a week, that is to say, on Monday: and I will cause my citizens to have their lands, promises, bonds and debts within the city and without; and I will do them right by the law of the city, of the lands of which they shall complain to me: and if any shall take toll or custom of any citizen of London, the citizens of London in the city shall take of the borough or town, where toll or custom was so taken, so much as the man of London gave for toll, and as he

\* However incredible and astonishing this account may appear, yet we have the united testimony of all our historians to the truth of it; and before we hastily determine against it, we should consider that the streets of London

were not paved in those days, and that the ground whereon the roof happened to fall, was of a soft and boggy nature, which might easily be penetrated by so immense a weight.

" received



received damage thereby: and all debtors, which do owe debts to the citizens of London, shall pay them in London, or else discharge themselves in London, that they owe none; but, if they will not pay the same, neither come to clear themselves that they owe none, the citizens of London, to whom the debts shall be due, may take their goods in the city of London, of the borough or town, or of the county, wherein he remains, who shall owe the debt: and the citizens of London may have their chaces to hunt, as well and fully as their ancestors have had, that is to say, in the Chiltre, and in Middlesex and Surry.

Witnes the bishop of Winchester, and Robert son of Richard, and Hugh Piggot, and Almer of Totnes, and William of Albsprima, and Hubert Roger, Chamberlaine, and William de Mountfitchett, and Hangul Taney, and John Ballet, and Robert son of Steward of West.\*

This charter being an excellent security of the liberties of the citizens, they began to reduce their various customs into writing, to be thenceforward observed as laws; and the members of their arts and mysteries, which till this time had been kept up only by prescription, were now established into companies and fraternities; but the appointment of the portreve, or chief ma-

gistrate of the city, still continued in the power of the king.

King Henry the first dying in Normandy, Stephen, earl of Bologn, nephew of the late king, and grandson, by the female line, to William the Conqueror, privately hastened to England; where by the assistance of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, he found means to possess himself of the throne, in prejudice to the empress Maud, or Matilda, daughter of the late king, though these very ecclesiastics had solemnly sworn to support Matilda's claim.

The advancement of Stephen to the throne, which happened in the year 1135, was productive of a bloody war, by which the city of London suffered greatly; for these unconscientious prelates artfully prevailed upon the citizens to receive Stephen into the city, and to espouse his cause.

In the year 1136, a most dreadful fire broke out near London-bridge, which it destroyed, and raging in a furious manner to the westward as far as St. Clement's Danes, caused the most horrid devastation in its progress. †

The citizens of London, in the year 1139, purchased of king Stephen the right of chusing their own sheriffs, for which they paid his majesty one hundred marks of silver.

About the middle of the day on the 20th of

\* A former historian has the following observations on this valuable charter.

1. The citizens had their ancient customs and immunities confirmed to them, and likewise the county of Middlesex added to their jurisdiction in fee-farm, without homage, fealty, service, or other consideration, than a quit-rent of £300 per annum; with a power of not only appointing a sheriff, but also a judiciary from among themselves, for holding the pleas of the crown: besides whom, in the reign of the said Henry, there appears to have been two other officers, under the appellation of sheriffs, who, together with the former, accounted to the exchequer for the farm of the city: the number of which officers were in a fluctuating condition, till fixed in the time of Richard the first.

2. The concession of Middlesex to the city was to prevent that county's being any longer an asylum for bankrupts, cheats, and other fraudulent persons; who, having deserted London with the goods and effects of their creditors, lived there securely in impunity, and open defiance of the injured.

3. The citizens valuable privilege, that they should not be compelled to plead without the walls of the city, was granted them, that, if any citizen should be impleaded or prosecuted concerning pleas of the crown, he might purge himself by an oath upon trial in the city.

4. The citizens by the said charter were also exempt from Scot, Lot, and Danegild; which were certain duties payable to the king by all his subjects.

5. And to be free from all murder; that is, when any murder shall happen in London, and the murderer or murderers make his or her escape, then, and in such case, the city shall not be amerced for not producing the malefactor.

6. And none of them shall wage battle:—In the Saxon times, a person accused of a crime, whereof he could not acquit himself by evidence, was obliged to challenge the accuser, and decide the same by a duel: this the citizens justly regarding as an intolerable grievance, were exempt therefrom by this charter.

7. That none of the king's household, or other person, shall take lodging in the city by force:—by this gracious concession the citizens got rid of a very great slavery; for, before this grant, the king's domestics, and whom else he pleased, were, by his arbitrary officer the portreve, quartered upon them at discretion.

8. That the citizens, with their goods and merchandizes, shall in all parts and sea-ports of the kingdom be exempt from toll, passage and liffage; that is, they shall not as for-

merly be liable to pay toll, at either fair or market, passage or ferriage for crossing of rivers; nor liffage, a certain duty paid in fairs and markets for each last of mercantile commodities.

9. That the churches, barons and citizens should peaceably enjoy their several fokes; that is, that the incumbent of no parish shall be molested on account of the glebe, or other lands belonging to the cure; nor the aldermen in respect of their wards, which then, being alienable, were sold, assigned and conveyed, like other possessions; whereby the purchaser or purchasers became an alderman or aldermen of his or their respective purchases; as is evident by an eminent historian: by whom it likewise appears, that part of the aldermen's office at that time was, to assign proper lodgings for strangers in their respective wards; for which they or their deputies received a certain pecuniary reward.

10. That no citizen shall be amerced beyond his ware; that is, the price of his head or life, which was valued at one hundred shillings.

11. There shall be no miskenning in the hustings, folkmote, or other pleas within the city: that is, no man shall unjustly prosecute another in any of the city courts, by deserting his first plea, and assuming another; and, for the more regular and better distribution of justice, the court of hustings is weekly to sit on Monday.

12. That the citizens shall enjoy their properties, both real and personal, according to the constitutions of the city; and whatsoever city, town or place shall extort toll or custom from any of them, they are by the said charter empowered to make reprisals in London, upon the inhabitants of such city, town or place where the same was exacted.

13. Upon the remissness of country debtors, in making proper payments, or in default of adjusting accounts with the Londoners, they are empowered to attach the effects of all such defaulters in London, for the discharge of their respective debts.

14. And the city privileges of hunting are confirmed in as ample a manner as their predecessors ever enjoyed the same in the counties of Middlesex and Surry, and the Chiltren.

† The above is the account of this fire by Matthew of Westminster; but Stow says, that "it began in the house of one Ailward, near London-Stone, and consumed all the way east to Aldgate, and west to St. Eckenwald's shrine in St. Paul's cathedral; both which it destroyed, together with London-bridge, which was then of wood."

March

March 1140, there was a total eclipse of the sun; and such was the ignorance of the people in that age, that the citizens were in the utmost consternation, from a supposition that the world was almost at an end. How much are we obliged to modern improvements in philosophical and astronomical knowledge, that even the lowest of our people are now freed from those needless terrors and apprehensions, with which the minds of our ancestors were agitated.

The army of king Stephen being routed, and himself made prisoner by the empress Maud, she resolved to wreak her vengeance on her enemies; and as she looked upon the Londoners as her most inveterate foes, she granted to Geoffrey, earl of Essex, all the possessions which his grandfather, his father, or himself, had held of the crown, in lands, tenements, castles and bailiwicks; among which were the Tower of London, and the sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex, which the grand father of the earl had held, at a fee-farm rent of three hundred pounds per annum.

Maud likewise granted to the said earl Geoffrey the office of justiciary of London, and of the county of Middlesex; so that without his special licence, no person could hold pleas either in the city or county.

By this compact, which was a direct violation of the charter granted by king Henry, the citizens of London were deprived of some of their most important privileges.

King Stephen was now deserted by many of his former adherents, and in particular by those very ecclesiastics who had been the chief instruments of his advancement to the throne: for the bishop of Winchester (who was brother to king Stephen) being at this time the pope's legate in England, having obtained from the empress Maud a solemn promise, ratified by an oath, that all the most important affairs both in church and state should be left to his direction, he forgot the oath of fidelity he had taken to king Stephen, and in a solemn assembly of the nobility and clergy, received the empress into the city of Winchester, and conducted her to the cathedral, where he pronounced sentence of excommunication against all the adherents of Stephen, and absolved such of his friends as would join the empress's party.

The legate having summoned a general convention of the clergy to meet at Winchester, proposed to them to recognize Maud as queen of England; and the whole council tacitly acceded to this proposal.

However, they postponed coming to a final resolution, till the arrival of the magistrates of London, who had been summoned to this convention: and these arriving on the second day of the convention, instead of concurring with the sentiments of the legate, earnestly recommended the release of king Stephen, as a circumstance much desired by the nobility residing in London, as well as by a great majority of the citizens.

In answer to this the legate advanced many arguments in defence of Maud's right to the crown, and concluded by observing that "it ill became the citizens of London, who made so respectable a figure in the kingdom, to take part

"with the cowardly barons, who had deserted their king in battle."

Notwithstanding all the arguments of the legate, the citizens could by no means be induced to abandon Stephen, to whom they had sworn obedience.

Hereupon the empress, who foresaw the difficulty of establishing herself on the throne, without the concurrence of the Londoners, entered into a treaty with them, and took up her residence at St. Alban's, to wait the event of their deliberations.

The city was now divided into different factions, one of which was for adhering to the interest of king Stephen, and the other for submitting to Maud; but the latter prevailing, the city was at length surrendered to her, and she was received therein with great pomp and solemnity.

The empress having succeeded to the height of her expectations, began to treat her subjects in general, and the Londoners in particular, with the greatest arrogance; and when the latter requested her to restore to them the laws of king Edward, and to ease them of part of the taxes with which they were loaded, she told them with the utmost disdain, that as they had heretofore espoused the cause of her enemy, they must expect no favour at her hands.

This insolent behaviour had such an effect on the citizens, that they entered into a conspiracy to seize her person, which would certainly have been accomplished, had she not privately withdrawn herself from the city, in consequence of information she had received of their intentions.

It was no sooner publicly known that the empress had fled, than the populous assembled, and plundered her palace, and at length, by the powerful assistance of the citizens of London, she was obliged to fly the kingdom, and king Stephen was restored to the throne.

Previous however, to the empress's leaving the kingdom, she besieged the castle of Winchester, but the citizens of London, and many of the barons of the kingdom, marched against her, and obliged her to raise the siege, after she had sustained considerable loss.

The castle of Farringdon in Berkshire, being occupied by the friends of Maud, king Stephen headed the citizens of London, who marching against it, soon took it by storm.

In the year 1145, the price of an ox in London was three shillings: and we are told that in the year 1150 the summer proved so extremely wet, that a dearth almost equal to famine ensued; and the winter of this year was remarkable for a severe frost, which commenced on the ninth of December, and continued till the beginning of March, during a great part of which time the Thames was frozen so hard, as to admit of carts and other carriages passing over the ice.

In the year 1158, the fourth year of king Henry the second, the citizens of London paid the king one thousand and forty-three pounds, which we apprehended to have been a gift from the city, to prevent its being tallaged.

In

In the same year there happened so remarkable a deficiency of water in the river Thames, that the citizens passed through the bed of the river on foot, without being wet.

In the respective years 1159, 1170, 1172, and 1173, the citizens of London made the king the following free-gifts, viz. one thousand marks; six hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence; and a farther sum of six hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence, for each of the two latter years.

In the year 1175, the degeneracy of the citizens of London arrived at a greater height than perhaps at any period before or since: for it was then no unusual thing, for the sons of the richest and most respectable citizens, to form combinations for the horrid purposes of robbery and murder.

This banditti having attempted one night to rob the house of an eminent citizen, the owner cut off the right hand of the first that entered, and some neighbours coming to his assistance, the rest of the gang made their escape.

The person who was disabled, on the promise of a pardon, made a full discovery of his accomplices, among whom was one Senex, a wealthy citizen, who lived in the highest degree of reputation.

This man being apprehended, was brought to his trial and convicted; whereupon he offered five hundred pounds of silver for his pardon; which, according to the value of money at that time, was a full proof of his great riches: but the offer was rejected, and Senex met with the reward of his crimes, being hanged, as a terror to other offenders.

## CHAPTER V.

*Account of the first building of London-bridge, and of the burning of the wooden-bridge. An architect for building the stone bridge recommended by king John. Account of London-bridge in its ancient and modern state, including every curious particular relative to that ancient structure.*

**I**T is somewhat doubtful at what period of time the ancient wooden bridge of London was first erected; we shall therefore give the opinion of various writers, and leave the reader to form his own opinion.

Stow, in his survey of London, quotes the authority of Bartholomew Linted, alias Fowle, the last prior of St. Mary Overie's church, in Southwark, in the following words: "A ferrie being kept in the place where now the bridge is builded; at length the ferriman and his wife deceasing, left the same ferrie to their only daughter, a maiden, named Marie, which, with the goods left by her parents, as also with the profits arising of the said ferrie, builded a house of sisters, in a place where now standeth the east part of St. Mary Overie's church, above the queere, where she was buried; unto the which house she gave the oversight and profits of the ferrie: but afterwards the said house of sisters being converted into a college of priests, the priests builded the bridge of timber, as all other the great bridges of this land were: and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; till at length, considering the great charges of repairing the same, there was, by ayd of the citizens of London, and others, a bridge builded with arches of stone."

A more modern writer, who does not appear to credit a word of this story, says that, "to convince posterity of the truth of this relation, the prior ought by some authority, first to have shewn, that there anciently was a nunnery in that neighbourhood, and when and by whom the same was turned into a college of priests."

The same author likewise expresses his doubts whether there ever was any religious house in Southwark before the conquest: and he says that, after the strictest search, he could not discover, either by record or tradition, other than that of the abovementioned Linted, that there ever was such a place in those parts before that time: "For (continues he) the first religious house we read of on that side the river, within the bill of mortality, was the convent of Bermondsey, founded by Alwin Child, a citizen of London, in the year 1032; \* and the second in that neighbourhood was the priory of St. Mary Overie's, founded by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry the first."

In opposition to this opinion, a still later writer observes, that the author "in this place relies on the authority of Dugdale: but bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Ecclesiastica*, is clear that this antiquarian was mistaken; and is of opinion, that Stow's account, making bishop Giffard no more than a good benefactor, and ascribing the building of the body of the church to him, is right: and though bishop Tanner confesses that nothing had occurred to him in any book, printed or manuscript, to support the contrary, except that of Stow, he gives us an extract from *Doomsday-book*, which seems to imply the truth of a monastic foundation on this situation."

Linted, the prior, having informed us, that the wooden bridge was not only erected, but kept in repair by the college of priests: a late writer on the contrary, says, "It is evident that

\* This was the sixteenth year of the

reign of William the Conqueror.

" the said bridge was supported at a public charge, as appears by a charter of Henry the first, granted to Ralph, bishop of Chichester, &c. for exempting the manor of Alcestone, and other lands (given by the conqueror to the abbot and canons of Battle in Suffex) from being charged to the work of London-bridge." This charter is as follows :

" Henry, king of England, to Ralph, bishop of Chichester, and all the ministers of Suffex, sendeth greeting: Know ye, &c. I command by my kingly authority, that the manor called Alcestone, which my father gave with other lands to the abbey of Battle, be free and quiet from shires and hundreds, and all other customs of earthly servitude, as my father held the same most freely and quietly; and namely, from the work of London-bridge, and the work of the castle of Peversey: and this I command upon my forfeiture. Witness William de Pontleatche at Berry.

Hereupon our author argues, that as it appeared only some religious foundations were exempt from the work of this bridge, and that even those were exempted by charter, it is manifest that all civil bodies and incorporations were liable to contribute towards the repairs thereof; and that consequently, Linsted, and those who adopt his sentiments, are wrong in ascribing the honour of so public a work to a small society of religious persons, whereas it is much more probable, that as they had been formerly supported by the ferry from London to Southwark, that they only gave their consent to the building of the bridge, on being allowed an equivalent for the loss of the ferry.

Upon the whole, this author is of opinion, that the first wooden bridge at London was erected in the reign of king Ethelred, between the years 993 and 1016, in the latter of which Canute, king of Denmark, caused a large canal to be made on the south side of the river Thames, for conveying his ships to the west side of the bridge, as hath been already observed in a note, on the 23d. page of this work.

This wooden bridge was in a great measure destroyed by fire in the year 1136, and notwithstanding the reparations then made, it was in so ruinous a condition in the year 1163, that it was thought necessary to build a bridge of stone; the superintendence of which was given to Peter, the curate or minister of St. Mary Colechurch, who was then a person of the highest reputation for his skill in architecture.

The ancient wooden-bridge abutted on Boltolph's wharf; but the new bridge of stone was ordered to be built a little farther to the westward; and a tax upon wool having been granted, towards defraying the expence of this great undertaking, a vulgar error arose from that circumstance, that the bridge was built upon woolpacks.

It appears from undoubted authority, that either through death, or the infirmities attendant on a very advanced age, Peter, the curate of Colechurch, was prevented from finishing the great work he had undertaken; for among the records in the Tower of London there is a letter,

dated in the third year of the reign of king John, in which that monarch recommends to the mayor and citizens of London, one Isenbert, as a proper person to compleat the said bridge: and the following is a faithful translation of the said letter:

" John, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to his faithful and beloved the mayor and citizens of London, greeting.

" Considering how the Lord in a short time hath wrought in regard to the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle, by the great care and pains of our faithful, learned and worthy clerk, Isenbert, master of the schools of Xaintes; we therefore, by the advice of our reverend father in Christ, Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and that of others; have desired, directed and enjoined him to use his best endeavours in building your bridge, for your benefit and that of the public: for we trust in the Lord that this bridge so necessary for you, and all who shall pass the same, will, through his industry and the divine blessing, soon be finished. Wherefore, without prejudice to our right, or that of the city of London, we will and grant, that the rents and profits of the several houses, that the said master of the schools shall cause to be erected upon the bridge aforesaid, be for ever appropriated to repair, maintain, and uphold the same. And seeing the necessary work of the said bridge cannot be accomplished without your aid and that of others; we charge and exhort you kindly to receive and honour the above-named Isenbert, and those employed by him, who will perform every thing to your advantage and credit, according to his directions, you affording him your joint advice and assistance in the premises. For whatever good office or honour you shall do to him, you ought to esteem the same as done to us. But should any injury be offered to the said Isenbert, or to the persons employed by him (which we do not believe there will) see that the same be redressed, as soon as it comes to your knowledge. Witness myself at Molinel, the eighteenth day of April."

Notwithstanding this royal recommendation of Isenbert, it does not appear that the citizens accepted his services towards the rebuilding their bridge; for none of our historians make mention of him as the architect, and it is well known that, after the death of Peter of Colechurch, the care of this great work was committed to Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Bote-write, merchants of this city, under whose inspection the first stone bridge was compleated in the year 1209.

When the building of the bridge was finished, there was a chapel erected thereon, which was dedicated to St. Thomas, and endowed for two priests and four clerks.

This chapel was erected on the east side of the bridge, on the ninth pier from the north end, and was sixty feet long, twenty feet and a half wide, and fourteen high.

Beside the entrance from the bridge, there was another from the river, and both of them were elegantly

elegantly paved with black and white marble. There was a handsome sepulchral monument in the middle of the chapel, under which it is imagined that Peter of Colechurch was buried.

A commodious dwelling house, having been built over this chapel, it was occupied from time to time, by various persons in trade; and the last tenants, before the total demolition of the houses on London Bridge, were Wright and Gill, wholesale stationers, by whom this venerable old chapel was converted into a warehouse.

By a survey of the Bridge made in the year 1730, it appeared that the exterior part of the foundation, on which the stone piers are laid, consisted of huge piles of timber, driven close together, on the top of which were laid large planks ten inches in thickness, whereupon the bases of the stone piers were laid, three feet below the sterlings, and nine feet above the bed of the river.

It likewise appeared that the lowermost layers of the original stones, were placed with pitch instead of mortar, which we imagine was done with a view of preventing the water from damaging the work till it was advanced above the high water mark; for the modern method of building within a caisson, as hath been successfully practised at the erecting of the bridges at Westminster and Blackfriars, was then totally unknown.

In the year 1280, which was but about seventy years after this stone bridge was compleated, it was found to be in such a ruinous condition, that king Edward I. in the ninth year of his reign, granted to the keeper of the bridge, his licence to solicit the charitable donations of his subjects, towards keeping the same in repair.

The following is a faithful translation of this royal brief or license.

"The king, to all his bailiffs, and liege subjects, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. It hath been lately represented unto us, and it grieves us to see, that London Bridge is in so ruinous a condition, that, unless it be speedily repaired, it must inevitably fall down; and the great number of inhabitants dwelling thereon are in great danger of being destroyed: and that the work, which, taken in time, may now be prevented from falling, shall for want of sufficient help be reduced to so wretched a condition, as not to be recovered out of its ruins. Wherefore we, who are bound to take care of, and by all gentle means to provide for, both the public and private good, and affectionately to embrace those whom we perceive to be in need of our assistance, and to receive them under our royal protection: we command and require you, that, when the keepers of the said costly bridge aforesaid, or their messenger, or agent, shall come to you, authorized by our special licence and protection, to collect every where throughout our realm the assistance of our pious and well-disposed subjects, you do admit them friendly at the contemplation of God, and in regard of charity, and for shew of devotion, on this behalf; not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, wrongs, molestations, loss, hindrance, or grievance: any, if and damage be

done them, that ye make them amends without delay: and that, when the said keepers, or their messengers, shall apply for your assistance in the repairs of the said bridge, ye shall cheerfully contribute thereto, according to your respective abilities. And let each of you strive to out-run the other in such great works of charity; for which ye must needs merit of God, and have our thanks. In witness whereof, &c. witness the king at Walsingham, the eighth day of January."

This method of raising money not proving sufficient to defray the expences attending so large a work, his majesty, in the year following, granted his letters patent for the taking a toll, to be applied to the purpose of repairing the bridge; of which we have subjoined a translation.

The king to his mayor of London, &c. greeting.

"Whereas lately, by reason of the sudden ruin of London Bridge, we commanded, that, associating to you two or three of the most discreet and loyal men of the city aforesaid, ye should take unto our parliament after Easter next past, for the supply of the reparation of the aforesaid bridge, a certain custom; as in these letters patents, which we have caused to be made from that time to you, more fully is contained: we, being willing that the taking of the said customs be continued longer, command you, that from the feast of Margaret the virgin next coming, unto the end of three years next following, to be completed, ye take the under-written custom of the aforesaid bridge: to wit, of every man on foot bringing merchandize, or other things saleable, and passing over the said bridge, and he taking himself to other parts, as aforesaid, with merchandize, or other saleable things, one penny: of every saleable pack, carried and passing over the bridge one half-penny, nor will we, in the mean time; that any thing be taken there on this occasion; but in the subsidy of the reparation of the bridge: and our will is, that the foresaid custom shall cease, and become void, at the full end and term of three years. Witness the king at Chester, the sixth day of July."

It may seem extraordinary that the bridge should be in so decayed a condition within so short a time after its being built; but this was partly owing to a dreadful fire, which breaking out in Southwark, burnt a part of St. Mary Overy's church, and a strong south wind driving the flakes of fire to the north side of the bridge, prevented the return of great numbers of people who had run from London to assist in extinguishing the fire in Southwark; and while they were attempting to get back through the flames at the north end of the bridge, the fire had extended from the borough of Southwark to the south end of the bridge, so that more than three thousand persons either perished in the flames, or were drowned by the oversetting of boats and other vessels, which went to assist them.

A very severe frost, accompanied by a deep snow, in the year 1282, produced such prodigious floods and immense loads of ice, that five  
arches



arches of the bridge were broken down and destroyed; which, with the abovementioned accident of fire, easily accounts for the bad condition of the bridge, and the great need it had of repairs.

The reason of the crown interposing in the reparation of the bridge, appears from the following circumstances: king John having taken the custody of the bridge from the mayor of London, and given it to Friar West, his royal successors claimed the disposal of it, and in the year 1269, king Henry III. granted the custody thereof, with the liberties, and all matters thereto appertaining, to his queen consort, who made no scruple of applying to her own use all the profits arising therefrom, while she permitted the bridge to run to ruin.

In the reign of king Edward I. the citizens exhibited their complaint to the judges itinerant at the Tower, asserting their right to the custody of the bridge, which at length, by the most unwearied perseverance, they recovered.

There was antiently a tower on the north-side of the draw-bridge, which was first erected in the year 1426 and was built for the purpose of resist-ign the attempts of an enemy.

By a careful admeasurement made in the year 1725, it appeared that the length of the bridge was nine hundred and fifteen feet and one inch, the height of it forty three feet and seven inches, and the breadth of it twenty feet, exclusive of the houses on each side, which, together, occupied a space of fifty three feet, so that the whole breadth of the bridge was seventy three feet.

On the thirteenth of February in the year 1632, a dreadful fire broke out at a needle-makers near St. Magnus church, which burnt down two and forty houses on the bridge, an accident which was in a great degree owing to a scarcity of water, the Thames being almost frozen over at the time.

The bridge remained in this ruinous condition for several years; but at length, in the year 1645 and 1646, several houses, on the north side of the bridge, were rebuilt with timber, in a strong and handsome manner.

By the terrible conflagration which laid this city in ruins in the year 1666, most of the houses on the bridge were again destroyed, and the stone work received so much damage, that it cost fifteen hundred pounds to repair it, before the houses could be rebuilt.

In the year 1582 a water engine at London-bridge for the purpose of supplying the city of London with water, was erected under the inspection of Peter Morrice, a Dutchman, which having been considerably improved since that time, by the care of several ingenious persons, is at this time thought to be the best engine of the kind in the world.

In the year 1722 the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of this city, published the following order, to preserve a free passage over the bridge.

" This court being sensible of the great inconveniences and mischiefs which happen by the disorderly leading and driving of cars,

" coaches, and other carriages over London-bridge, whereby the common passage there is greatly obstructed, doth strictly order and injoin (pursuant to several former orders made by this court, for prevention of those mischiefs) that three sufficient and able persons be appointed, and constantly maintained; one by the governors of Christ's-Hospital, one by the inhabitants of the ward of Bridge within, and the other by the Bridge-master: which three persons are to give their diligent and daily attendance at each end of the bridge, and by all good means to hinder and to prevent the said inconveniences; and for that purpose to direct and take care that all carts, coaches, and other, carriages coming out of Southwark into this city, do keep all along on the west side of the said bridge; and all carts and coaches, and other carriages going out of this city, do keep all along on the east side of the said bridge; and that no carman be suffered to stand across the said bridge, to load or to unload; and that they shall apprehend all such who shall be refractory, or offend herein, and carry them before some of his majesty's justices of peace for this city and liberties, to be dealt with according to law. And further, to prevent the afore-said obstructions, it is ordered, That the collector of the tolls upon this the said bridge shall take care that the said duties be collected without making a stay of the carts, for which the same is to be paid."

In the year 1725, a fire breaking out at a brush-makers, greatly damaged the gate at the south end of the bridge, and destroyed several of the neighbouring houses. This gate was afterwards rebuilt with stone, with two posterns for the convenience of foot passengers, and was completed in the year 1728, at the expence of the city.

The want of a proper foot-path over the bridge having occasioned the loss of many lives, from the great number of carriages constantly passing over it, and the building leases being at length expired, a plan was projected for rebuilding the street over the bridge, with colonades on each side, so that the passengers might be sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather, at the same time that they were protected from any danger that might arise from the number of horses and carriages.

Not long afterwards a part of this plan was carried into execution, beginning at the north-east end; and the advantages resulting from this alteration were so great, that a wish to see the whole completed universally prevailed.

At length, in the year 1746, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, taking into their consideration the number of lives that were lost by the narrowness of the arches, which took up a fourth part of the bed of the river, and occasioned a fall of five feet at low-water; and likewise the great expence of repairing the bridge, which had cost no less than two thousand pounds per annum for several years past, they resolved to take down all the houses on the bridge, and to widen and enlarge one or more of the arches.

The



The court therefore gave orders to their surveyor to draw a plan, and make out an estimate of the expence of the intended work; which being done, the whole amounted to £95,000.

It was now immediately resolved not to grant or renew any lease or leases of the houses, but to let the unexpired leases run out, and the houses of course run to ruin.

Indeed Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Evelyn, had offered a plan of this kind, soon after the great fire in the year 1666; both those gentlemen proposing, instead of houses on the bridge, to erect a strong ballustrade on each side of it.

The remarks of a gentleman who published a "Review of the public buildings of London" some years ago, are well worthy to be inserted in this place.

"As some people (says he) are ignorant enough to admire the bridge merely because it is encumbered with houses from end to end; it will not be amiss to observe, that nothing can be more ridiculous than this invention; nothing can possibly offend the eye more, or extinguish so many beauties as might take place, in case this popular nuisance was removed: suppose the present structure of the bridge was still to continue as it is, there would, at least, be room for a magnificent breast-work and ballustrade above, and the top would afford one of the finest prospects in the world: on one hand a fleet of merchant-ships, equal in value and importance to half a nation; on the other, two of the most considerable cities in Europe, stretching along the banks of a beautiful river, and ending with a distant view of the adjacent landscape."

For some years before the houses on London-bridge were taken down, they leaned in such a manner over the river, that a humane person could not look at them without terror, when he considered that many of them were inhabited; and while he dreaded the fate, he wondered at the folly and temerity of the inhabitants.

The elegant bridge at Westminster likewise contributed in a great degree to convince the citizens of the advantages that would arise from the pulling down of the houses; and it gave great satisfaction to the public, when, in the year 1756, the Lord-mayor, and common-council, applied to parliament to enable them to put this resolution in practice.

\* The following is a copy of the deposition of Mary, wife of John Dennis, living in George-alley, Thames-street, taken the 14th day of April, 1758, before the right honourable Sir Charles Apgill, Knt. Lord-mayor of the city of London.

This deponent saith, That, about ten o'clock at night of the 11th of this month, she, this deponent, was in the watch-house belonging to Dyers-hall, near London-bridge. That she, being looking over the hatch of the said watch-house, observed a lanthorn in the chapel pier of London-bridge. That soon after she saw another lanthorn in the same place. That, soon losing sight of both lanthorns, presently afterwards she took notice of three lanthorns being upon the said spot. That, upon observing the first lanthorn, she supposed there might be some lighter or barge at the bridge; but when she saw the second lanthorn, she perceived the lights were amongst the wood-work of the said pier: and that when the three lanthorns were there together, she took notice one of them was held down. Another was

An act of parliament was soon obtained, which enabled them to provide for the expence, by collecting a toll for every horse and carriage that passed over the bridge, till the principal and interest of the money that should be borrowed and laid out upon it, should be repaid.

In a short time after the passing of the act, orders were given for taking down the houses on both sides of the bridge to a considerable distance north of the gate.

The houses and arches that extended across the bridge being taken down, a strong temporary bridge of wood was, with the most astonishing expedition, erected upon the western sterlings of the old bridge, for the passage of carriages, as well as of horsemen and persons on foot, till the proposed alterations should be made; and in the month of October, 1757, this temporary bridge was opened, and found to be extremely safe and convenient.

But when the pavement of the old bridge was taken up, and an opening made into the cavities of all the piers; when some of them were taken down almost to the edge of the water, and all the space on which the houses had stood was a confused heap of ruins, the temporary bridge burst suddenly into a flame, and was totally destroyed.

This fire began about eleven o'clock in the night of the eleventh of April, 1758, and by nine o'clock the next morning the temporary bridge was consumed; though some pieces of timber among the ruins of the old structure, together with the draw-bridge, continued on fire during the whole day.

There were various reports respecting the manner in which the bridge was set on fire. Some persons declared, that about ten o'clock at night, they observed several people who appeared in liquor, coming over the bridge with a torch, and while some of them endeavoured to get it from the person who held it, he, in play, strove to defend himself by burning them, and at length threw it over the boarded fence of the bridge, when the light disappeared, till the timber below burst into a flame.

On the contrary, the watchmen at the steel-yard, those on the custom-house quay, and many other persons, declared that about eleven o'clock they observed some lights under the bridge, which appeared in several places like candles in lan-

at a small distance; and the third was held up towards the upper part of the wood-work: which made her suppose there were workmen employed to rectify some defect in the bridge. This deponent farther saith, that in a short space of time, the lanthorns being all gone, she soon after perceived, in the abovenamed place, a small flame, which being damp for a short time, it then rose again. That, after the flame's appearing damp the second time, it blazed out very much. Upon which she, this deponent, went to the next wharf to give notice London-bridge was on fire.

Note. This deposition was confirmed by some people, who declared they saw the lanthorns from Custom-house quay. It was also in part confirmed by the watchmen on the bridge. For these latter declared, that, upon the first alarm of fire, they ran down to the sterling of the pier that was then almost removed to make the present great arch, when they perceived, just under the very centre of the temporary bridge, a small flame, which, as they could not get near, soon spread itself with great velocity.

thomas,

thorns; and that soon after this, the bridge burst into flames from one end to the other.

This dreadful conflagration filled the citizens and the inhabitants of Southwark, with the apprehension that their intercourse with each other would in a great degree be prevented for a long time; and it was the universal opinion that the bridge was purposely set on fire.

The Lord-mayor, who attended almost the whole time of the fire, gave every necessary direction for stopping the progress of it; but all proved ineffectual; and in the morning his lordship waited on Mr. Secretary Pitt, with the shock-news of this disaster.

His majesty's pardon being immediately obtained for any person who would discover the authors of the calamity, except the persons who actually committed the fact, the Lord-mayor summoned a court of common council, who resolved to offer a reward of £200 for discovering the vile incendiaries; but no discovery was ever made respecting this very extraordinary affair.

The builders of the bridge were now asked how soon they could possibly render it passable for carriages; and the public were very agreeably surprized when they promised to compleat it within three weeks, on condition of being allowed to employ a great number of hands, and permitted to work sundays.

"But this surprize (says an ingenious writer) was greatly increased, when they found that by keeping men constantly at work, day and night, this great work was compleated, and the old bridge opened again in less than a fortnight; and that in this short time those arches that had been taken down, and the deep cavities in all the piers lately used for cellars, were covered over; the piers which had been demolished had stages formed of large beams of timber raised to support the upper works, and the whole track of ruins was covered

"with rows of strong beams placed close together; these were gravelled over to a considerable depth, and a strong wooden fence, on each side, raised about six feet high, with places formed for foot passengers to stand in at proper distances, to secure themselves from being hurt by the carriages.

"This great work was no sooner finished with such amazing expedition, than preparations were made for a new temporary bridge, which was soon after begun, and in a short time was opened."

The great loss the city had suffered by the burning of the temporary bridge, induced the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, to apply to parliament for relief; when that body, rendering the repairing and beautifying of London bridge a national concern, an act was passed the same year, for granting the city fifteen thousand pounds, towards the carrying on of that work; upon which two toll-booths that had been erected for receiving the toll granted by a former act, were immediately taken down, and all horses and carriages suffered to go toll free.

London bridge has been denominated by ancient writers "The bridge of the world," "The wonder of the world," and "The bridge of wonders:" but we shall hardly suffer ourselves to be deceived by these pompous titles, if we consider it even in its present much improved state; for the wretched disproportion of its arches, and the great fall of water, by which the lives of many of his majesty's subjects are annually lost, are a disgrace to this city: but we hope the time is advancing, when a sense of the dangers and inconveniences of this bridge, will inspire those in whose power it is, to apply for the aid of parliament towards erecting a superb and magnificent structure, which may do equal honour to the taste, policy, and humanity of the present age.

## CHAPTER VI.

*The mayor of London acts as chief Butler at the coronation of Richard the first. A great massacre of the Jews. Preparations made for the king's expedition into Palestine. Regulations respecting the building of houses in the city and liberties. A charter of confirmation granted by Richard I. The singular history of William Fitz-Osbert. The valuable charter of king Richard I. by which the city of London claims the jurisdiction and conservancy of the river Thames. A concise, but accurate account of that noble river.*

**I**N the year 1189, the chief magistrate of London, claimed to act as chief butler at the coronation of king Richard the first; and as this claim was admitted, and he did actually officiate, there can be little doubt but the same office was exercised by his predecessors, though this is the first mention of this circumstance in history.

An intimation was given to the Jews residing in London, that they must not make their appearance at Westminster, on occasion of the co-

ronation: but notwithstanding this, some of those people, prompted by motives of curiosity, did attempt to get into Westminster-abbey; where they were repulsed by some of the king's domestic servants, and a report was immediately propagated, that his majesty had given orders that all the Jews should be destroyed.

Hereupon the populace immediately attacked those poor people, and killed all they could lay their hands on; not content with which, they hastened into the city, where they massacred great numbers

numbers of the unfortunate Jews, robbed their houses, and then set them on fire.

This horrid deed was applauded by the monks, who pretended that it was a meritorious action; but the king appears to have been of a very different opinion; for he immediately issued orders for apprehending the murderers, several of whom being taken, the ring leaders were hanged on the day after the dreadful massacre.

Not long after the coronation of king Richard, that monarch, having determined to fulfil a treaty, his father had concluded with the king of France, relative to a joint expedition to the Holyland, directed his precepts to Henry de Cornhil, then sheriff of London, to provide a certain number of helmets, steel caps, shields, spears, pavilions, and other military accoutrements; and also silken habits, mitres, caps, dalmatiques, coats, and wine, for the use of his majesty.

In the year 1191 the magistrates of London, taking into their consideration the great damages sustained by the citizens, on the breaking out of fires among houses built of wood, and thatched with straw or reeds, ordained that "all houses thereafter to be erected in London, or within the liberties thereof, should be built of stone, with party walls of the same, and covered either with slates or tiles;" and it was farther provided, "to appease contentions that might arise among neighbours, upon inclosure between land and land, that twelve aldermen of the city should be chosen in full husting, and these sworn to attend the mayor in making the proposed regulations."

These regulations were that "the party walls should be built with stone, and be at least three feet in thickness and sixteen in height, and these magistrates were likewise to give directions respecting girders, windows, gutters, and wells."

In the year above-mentioned the earl of Moreton, \* attended by most of the bishops and the nobility, assembled in St. Paul's church yard, where they were met by the principal citizens of London, by whose joint concurrence, William Longchamp, chancellor, bishop of Ely, and one of the regents during the absence of the king, was unanimously degraded from the high offices which he held, for his proud, insolent and tyrannical behaviour.

The ready concurrence of the citizens to this act of degradation, gave so much satisfaction to the earl of Moreton, and the other members of the regency, that they confirmed the ancient privileges of the city, and swore to maintain the same during his majesty's pleasure.

In grateful acknowledgement of so singular a favour, the Londoners took an oath of fidelity to king Richard and his heirs, and engaged that in case of his death without issue, they would acknowledge his brother John for their sovereign, swearing fealty to him in preference to every other person except king Richard.

From the circumstances above recited, it is observable, that at this period the citizens of Lon-

don were held in the most respectable light, as their advice was thought indispensably necessary, in an affair of so much consequence as the degrading an insolent and despotic minister.

On king Richard's return to England, he was received by his faithful citizens, with every testimony of the sincerest joy, and with a pomp and magnificence becoming the sentiments of loyalty which they expressed.

In grateful return for these tokens of loyalty, and in consideration of the fidelity of the citizens of London during his absence, king Richard granted them a charter of confirmation, of which the following is a faithful translation.

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls; barons, justices, sheriffs, ministers, and all others his faithful French and English people; greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, that none of them may plead without the walls of the city of London, for any pleas, saving pleas of foreign tenures; (except our monyers and ministers): also we have granted to them acquittal of murder within the city, and in Portsoken; and that none of them may wage battle; and that they may discharge themselves of pleas belonging to the crown, according to the ancient custom of the city; and that none may take any lodgings within the walls of the city by force, or by delivery of the marshal.

"This also we have granted to them, that all the citizens of London be free from toll and leftage, throughout all England, and the sea ports; and that none be adjudged of amerciaments of money, but according to the law of the city, which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father; and that there be no miskenning in any place within the city; and that the hustings be kept only once a week; and they justly have all their lands and tenures, and premises, and all other their debts, whosoever do owe them to them, and that right be done to them, according to the custom of the city, of all their lands and tenures, which they have within the city; and of all their debts which shall be lent at London, and of promises there made: the pleas shall be holden at London; and, if any in all England shall take toll or custom of the men of London, after he shall fail of right; the sheriff of London, may take goods thereof at London.

"Also we have granted to them, that they may have their huntings wheresoever they had the same in the time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father. Furthermore also, for the advancement of the city, we have granted to them, that they all be acquit of all Bridg-toll, Childwite, Jerisgive and Scotale; so that no sheriff of London, or any other bailiff, shall make any Scotale. The said customs we do grant to them, and all other liberties and free customs which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather unto Henry our father, ther,

\* Afterwards king John.

"ther, when as they more better and freely had  
 "the same. Wherefore we will and steadfastly  
 "command, that they and their heirs have and  
 "hold all their things aforefaid of us and our  
 "heirs.

"Witness Hubert, archbishop of canterbury;  
 "R. bishop of Lincoln; Ralph, earl of Chesh-  
 "ter; R. earl of Clarence; Will. Marshall,  
 "Rog. Bigolt. Jeophery, son of Peter; Hugh  
 "Bardolph, Will. Brewer, and Will. Warren.  
 "Given by the hand of William, bishop of  
 "Ely, our chancellor, at Winchester, the  
 "twenty third of April, in the fifth year of  
 "our reign.

It would be superfluous to inform such of our readers as are acquainted with the English history, that king Richard, on his return from Palestine, was unjustly detained a prisoner by the Emperor Henry VI. \* but it will be proper to observe, that soon after his majesty's return to England, the citizens of London paid the sum of fifteen hundred marks towards his ransom.

In the year 1195 the tranquillity of this city was greatly disturbed by one William Fitz-Osbert, alias Longbeard, and his adherents, the particulars of whose conduct we will faithfully recite, as given by our best historians.

The person of Fitz-Osbert was deformed, and he obtained the appellation of Long-beard, from his permitting his beard to grow to an unusual length, partly from an affectation of gravity, and partly in derision of the Norman custom of shaving the face.

The greatest enemies of Fitz-Osbert acknowledge, that being a person of most powerful elocution, he became the professed advocate of the poorer citizens, against the oppressions of the more wealthy; and having frequently pleaded the cause of the poor before the magistrates, he became the idol of the lower orders of the people, who were universally at his devotion.

Matters being thus situated, Fitz-Osbert began to act more openly, and made use of all his rhetoric to incense the people against a certain aid or tallage, which was to be raised for the service of the public.

Fitz-Osbert insisted that this tax was proportioned in a very unjust manner, for that the poor were to bear the burden of almost the whole, while the rich were in a manner exonerated: and this insinuation wrought so powerfully on the minds of the people, that a tumult ensued near St. Paul's church, in which many of the citizens were killed.

Advice of this insurrection being transmitted to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, who was the king's justiciary, that prelate summoned Fitz-Osbert to appear before him, at a fixed time and place.

Fitz-Osbert obeyed the summons, but was attended by such a numerous croud of his adherents, that the archbishop, instead of seizing his person, thought it necessary for his own safety to dismiss him with a gentle reproof, and his ad-

vice not to appear in any unlawful assembly for the future.

The more wealthy among the citizens being greatly terrified at the proceedings of Fitz-Osbert and his party, it was at length agreed that a number of men should lay in wait to seize him at a time when he had but few attendants; and an opportunity of this kind soon offered; but Fitz-Osbert, with the few friends he had with him, made a most desperate defence, and having possessed themselves of the church of St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapside, they fortified the steeple, with a full determination of defending themselves till further assistance should arrive.

The situation of Fitz-Osbert and his friends was no sooner known, than the populace, from all parts in and near the city, assembled in Cheapside, with the view of setting their champion at liberty: but the magistrates used such persuasive arguments, that the people were at length prevailed on to disperse.

Matters were in this situation, when a resolution was formed of setting fire to the steeple, so that Fitz-Osbert and his abettors had no chance, but to force their way through the flames and fight for their lives, or to be burnt on the spot.

It cannot be doubted but they chose the former expedient, as the less dreadful of the two; wherefore making an impetuous sally, they endeavoured to seek their safety by wading through the blood of their opponents: but being overpowered by superior numbers, Fitz-Osbert and eight of his adherents were made prisoners, and committed to the Tower of London.

The next morning they were brought to their trial; and sentence of death being passed upon them, they were allowed only one night to make their peace with heaven; for on the following day they were drawn by the feet through the city to a part of Smithfield then called the Elms; where they were publicly executed, and then hung in chains.

Still, however, the disturbances were not wholly appeased; for the body of Fitz-Osbert being taken down and carried away; a report was immediately propagated by a priest who was a kinsman of the deceased, that several miracles had been wrought at the place of his execution.

Hereupon vast numbers of people resorted to Smithfield, many of whom picked up and carried away, as holy relicks, pieces of the earth on which the blood of their champion had been spilt, while others continued there the whole night in the utmost fervors of devotion; nor did they quit the place till a military guard was sent, by whom they were at length, though with great reluctance on their part, dispersed to their respective habitations.

It was now thought necessary, in order to undeceive the deluded populace, to make public the life of Fitz-Osbert; which was accordingly done by authority; his relation, the priest, was excommunicated for attempting to deceive the people; who hereupon applied quietly to their

\* A curious account of king Richard's expedition into the Holy-land, and every circumstance consequent thereon,

may be found in CLARENDON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, vol. 1. page 197, to 205.

respective

respective occupations, and all the riots and tumults subsided.

Such is the account of this extraordinary affair, as related by several of our historians; who, while they load Firz-Osbert with the opprobrious names of perfidious, turbulent and implacable villian, impostor, incendiary and traitor, do not advance one solid argument to prove that he was not a real friend to the poor, a staunch defender of the liberties of his fellow citizens. How contemptible are these writers rendered, by such egregious and scandalous partiality!

In the year 1197, king Richard the first granted a most valuable charter to the citizens of London, of which the following is a faithful copy:

“ Richard, by the grace of God, king of  
“ England, duke of Normandy, and earl of  
“ Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots,  
“ earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, stewards, con-  
“ stables, bailiffs, ministers, and all his faithful  
“ subjects, greeting.

“ Know ye all, that we for the health of our  
“ soul, and for the soul's health of our father,  
“ and all our ancestor's souls: and also for the  
“ commonweal of our city of London, and of all  
“ our realm, have granted and stedfastly com-  
“ manded, that all weirs that are in the Thames  
“ be removed, wheresoever they shall be within  
“ the Thames: and that no weirs be put any  
“ where within the Thames: also we have quit-  
“ claimed all that which the keeper of our tower  
“ of London was wont yearly to receive of the  
“ said weirs. Wherefore we will and stedfastly  
“ command, that no keeper of the said tower,  
“ at any time hereafter, shall exact any thing of  
“ any one, neither molest or burden, or any de-  
“ mand make of any person, by reason of the  
“ said weirs. For it is manifest to us, and by our  
“ right reverend father, Hubert, archbishop of  
“ Canterbury, and other our faithful subjects,  
“ it is sufficiently given us to understand, that  
“ great detriment and discommodity hath grown  
“ to our said city of London, and also to the  
“ whole realm, by occasion of the said weirs.  
“ Which thing, to the intent it may continue  
“ for ever firm and stable, we do fortify by the  
“ inscription of this present page, and the put-  
“ ting to of our seal: these being witnesses:

“ John of Worcester, Hugh of Coventry,  
“ bishops; John earl of Moreton, Ralph earl  
“ of Chester, Robert earl of Leicester, William  
“ earl of Arundel, William of St. Mary's church,  
“ Peter son of Hereb, Matthew his brother,  
“ Simon of Ryma, Scherio de Quincero. Given  
“ by the hand of Eustace dean of Salisbury,  
“ vice-chancellor, then agent at the Isle of  
“ Audlyer, the fourteenth day of July, in the  
“ eighth year of our reign.”

In consideration of this charter the citizens paid the king fifteen hundred marks: and if we consider the amazing importance of the river Thames, we must acknowledge that the purchase was a very valuable one.

As the jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor of the city of London over the river Thames is very extensive, and as this noble river is the principal source of the wealth of this metropolis, our

readers will be pleased with a particular description of it; and we shall endeavour to be as entertaining as concise in our account.

If we consider the Thames with respect to its course and navigation, we must acknowledge that it is unequalled by any river in the known world.

This wonderful stream takes its rise from a small spring near the village of Hemble, in the parish of Cubberley, or Coberly, a little to the south-west of Cirencester in Gloucestershire; and taking its course eastward, becomes navigable at Lechlade for vessels of fifty tons, and there receives the river Colne, about one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London.

It continues its course north-east from Lechlade till it reaches Oxford, where it receives the Charwell; after which it runs south-east to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame, and continuing its course to the south-east by Wallingford to Reading, flows through Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, Essex and Kent, and washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eaton, Staines, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Shene, Isleworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammer-smith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth, from whence both shores may be considered as a continued city, through Westminster, Southwark, and the city of London, Horsleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliff, Limehouse, almost to Deptford and Greenwich; and from thence this river proceeds to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Gravesend and Milton.

It is not in the power of language to describe the beauties which adorn the banks of this noble river from Windsor to London, the numerous villages on each side being embellished with the magnificent houses, and elegant gardens of the nobility and gentry.

Those who have not been accustomed to such a sight, would view with wonder and surprize the prodigious number of barges and boats, as well those of pleasure as of burden, continually passing and repassing above London-bridge, for the convenience and supply of the towns and counties through which the Thames runs; and still greater would be their astonishment on beholding the vast fleets which constantly appear below bridge, which are continually exporting the manufactures of this kingdom, and bringing back the productions of every part of the globe.

In this place our readers will be pleased with Sir John Denham's most admirable description of this river, which for justness of sentiment and elegance of language, has never been excelled, possibly never equalled.

My eye descending from the hill surveys:  
Where Thames among the wanton valleys strays:  
Thames, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons,  
By his old sire, to his embraces runs,  
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,  
Like mortal life to meet eternity.

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Tho' with those streams he no resemblance hold,  
 Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;  
 His genuin and less guilty wealth t'explore,  
 Search not his bottom, but survey his shoar;  
 O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,  
 And hatches plenty for the ensuing spring.  
 Nor then destroys it with two fond a stay,  
 Like mothers which their infants overlay.  
 Nor with a sudden and impetuous wave,  
 Like profuse kings, resume the wealth he gave.  
 No unexpected inundations spoil  
 The mower's hopes, nor mock the plowman's toil:  
 But godlike his unwearied bounty flows;  
 First loves to do, then loves the good he does.  
 Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd,  
 But free and common as the sea or wind;  
 When he to boast, or to disperse his stores  
 Full of the tributes of his grateful shores  
 Visits the world, and in his flying tow'rs  
 Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours;  
 Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,  
 Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.  
 So that to us no thing, no place is strange,  
 While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.  
 O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
 My great example, as it is my theme!  
 Tho deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,  
 Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full;  
 Heaven her Eridanus no more shall boast,  
 Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost.

The great advantage from the river Thames arises from the tides flowing above seventy miles up it, twice in every twenty-four hours; and hence also arises its great convenience with respect to trade and navigation; and as the tide is influenced by the moon, so each tide is twenty-four minutes later than that preceding it, and therefore there is but twelve minutes wanting of a whole hour in twenty-four.

By this rule the return of the tide to London-bridge, at any distance from the new or full moon, may be easily computed by the following tide table.

N. Moon	Hour.	Min.
F. Moon.	3	
1	3	48
2	4	31
3	5	14
4	6	52
5	6	30
6	7	3
7	7	36
8	8	24
9	9	27
10	10	30
11	11	28
12	12	26
13	1	19
14	2	12

A person desirous of learning when it will be high water at London-bridge, may by this table be immediately satisfied, provided he knows how many days it is since the last new or full moon; for supposing it is the eighth day after, by look-

ing at the figure 8 in the first column, he will find the tide on that day to be at the eighth hour and twenty-four minutes, or twenty four minutes eight o'clock.

This table, however, can only be depended on when the tide is regular, and not interrupted by accidents; for if the wind blows hard at west or south west, it will prevent the tide from flowing to its usual height; and a contrary effect is produced by a hard gale at north-west.

The jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor of London over the river Thames, extends from Colne-ditch a little to the westward of Staines-bridge, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and his lordship has a substitute or deputy, called the water-bailiff, whose office is to search for and punish all persons infringing the laws made for the preservation of the river and the fish therein.

The Lord-mayor and aldermen hold courts of conservancy eight times in the year, in the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex, in order to maintain the rights and privileges of the river Thames, and to charge four juries on oath to make enquiry after all offences committed on the river, in order to proceed to judgment against such as may be found offending.

There are many laws respecting the fishery and the preservation of the fry and spawn, from among which we have selected the following as the most important.

" No fisherman shall use any net under two inches and a half in the mesh above Richmond Crane, nor any net in the work called beating of the bush, flag or reed, of less than three in the mesh; nor use any weights or stones to their nets, upon the forfeiture of forty shillings for each offence.

" That no pike-net, or other net or engine be drawn over the weeds for catching of pikes, by any fisherman within the jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor, by reason it is destructive to, and occasions the driving of all the other fish out of the western rivers, that would otherwise lie, spawn, and breed in the weeds, upon the same penalty of forty shillings for every such offence.

" That no fisherman shall bend any net by anchors, or otherwise, across the channel, so as to draw another net into it, whereby the spawn of barbel and other fish may be destroyed, upon the forfeiture of the same sum for each offence.

" That no person shall draw any net for salmon, of less than three inches in the mesh, from the 10th of March till the 14th of September, in any part of the river Thames, from Kew pile westward, to the city of London mark stone above Staines-bridge, upon the forfeiture of forty shillings for every offence.

" That no person shall take or sell any fish contrary to the ancient assize: pike, fourteen inches; barbel, twelve inches; salmon, sixteen inches; trout, eight inches; tench, eight inches; roach, six inches; dace, six inches; and flounders, six inches.

" That every fisherman shall have on his boat both his christian and surname, and the name of his parish legibly painted, where any one may



" may see it ; on the forfeiture of twenty shillings for every offence.

" No person whatsoever shall fish for smelts or shads, or any other fish whatsoever, or lay leaps, or rods for eels, in any place within the jurisdiction of the Lord-mayor, without a licence from the water-bailiff, who shall appoint the proper seasons for fishing : and upon every such occasion, all the fishermen shall, upon due summons or notice given, repair to the water-bailiff at the chapel at Guildhall, to take out their several licences for going to fish, and to hear the ordinances for the preservation of the fisheries publicly read, that they may be the better able to preserve and keep them ; and that none go out to fish without such a licence ; and that every fisherman offending herein, shall pay five pounds for every such offence."

For the better preventing the use of unlawful nets or engines, it is farther ordained that, Any person or persons authorized by the water-bailiff, may enter any fishermen's boats or vessels, to view and search for all unsizeable nets and engines, and for any fish they shall suspect to be taken contrary to the laws of this kingdom ; to seize and carry such nets to the water-bailiff, with the names of the offenders, that they may be brought to justice ; likewise to seize the fish taken contrary to law, and distribute it among the poor ; and whosoever shall resist or disturb the water-bailiff, or his deputies, in their searching for and seizing unlawful nets, engines, or fish, shall forfeit twenty marks."

There is no doubt but these laws are admirably calculated for the preservation of the fish, or for an increase of their breed ; and we wish we could say that these laws were at all times properly enforced, and the offenders against them punished in an exemplary manner ; as, in that case, there can be little doubt but that the immense numbers of fish with which providence has enriched the river Thames, would afford such a large and

constant supply, as would, in a great degree, tend to reduce the exorbitant prices of other provisions in this metropolis.

Although the river Thames is said to be navigable one hundred and thirty-eight miles above London bridge, yet in that course there are such a number of flats, that a total stop would be put to the navigation westward, in the summer time, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of Locks, or machines made of wood, placed quite across the river, and so contrived as to confine the current of water as long as is found convenient ; that is, till the water rises to such a height as to allow depth enough for the barges to pass over the shallows ; which being effected the confined water is set at liberty, and the loaded vessel proceeds on its voyage, till another shoal requires the same contrivance to carry it forward.

These conveniences are undoubtedly very great, but they are attended with a very considerable expence ; for a barge passing from Lechlade, to London pays no less than thirteen pounds, fifteen shillings, and sixpence for passing through these locks ; and one from Oxford to London pays twelve pounds eighteen shillings.

This expence, however, is incurred only in the summer, when the water is low : and from London-bridge to Bolter's-lock, which is a distance of fifty-one miles and a half, there is no lock on the river.

We shall conclude this account of the river Thames, by giving a catalogue of the greater part of the fish with which this celebrated river, by the goodness of providence, is most bountifully stored : The salmon, flounder, smelt, shad, trout, graylin, perch, carp, tench, barbel, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, pike, eel, lamprey, bleak, ruffee, sturgeon, bass, mullet, turbot, sole, maid, plaice, dab, skate, thornback, halibut, pearl, whiting, haddock, oyster, muscle, cockle, buntin, crab, prawn, red and white shrimps, craw fish and others.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Charters granted by king John to the City of London. A council of thirty-five persons chosen to hold the assizes in London. The fraternity of weavers expelled the city. The exchange of London farmed. Title of mayor first bestowed. King John summons a Parliament to meet at Bridewell. Pope Innocent lays the city under an interdict. The exchequer removed to Northampton. The walls of London encompassed with a ditch. The barons and citizens compel king John to grant Magna-charter. The contents of that famous charter of liberty. King John breaks through his engagements and procures absolution. The citizens invite Lewis, son of king Philip of France, to the crown of England. He accepts it. The French defeated. King John dies. Peace concluded between Lewis and the young king Henry. Lewis leaves England. Henry makes a public entry into London.*

**I**N the year 1198, the king issued his orders to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, to provide measures, gallons, iron rods, and weights, to be sent to the several counties of England, to be used as one general standard for weights and measures.

King Richard dying in the year 1199, was succeeded on the throne by his brother John, earl of Moreton, who had no sooner assumed the reins of government, than he granted three charters to the city of London.

The first of these charters was only a recital and confirmation

confirmation of the charters granted by former monarchs with this additional privilege; "that all the citizens of London shall be quit from toll or lastage, and every other custom, throughout all our lands, on this side and beyond the seas."

For this charter the citizens presented the king with three thousand marks; and immediately received a second charter, a copy of which we have subjoined.

"John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, stewards, castle-keepers, constables, bailiffs, ministers and all his faithful subjects, greeting:

"Know ye all, that we for our soul's health, and for the souls health of Henry our father, and all our predecessors; and also for the commonweal of our city of London, and all our realm; have granted and steadfastly commanded, that all the wares [or wears] which are in the Thames or in the Medway, be amoved, where-soever they shall be within the Thames and the Medway; and that no wares from henceforth be put any where in the Thames or Medway, upon forfeiture of ten pounds sterling; also we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the keepers of the Tower of London were wont yearly to receive of the said wares: wherefore we will and steadfastly command, that no keeper of the said Tower, at any time hereafter, exact any thing from any body, nor trouble or molest any person, by reason of the said wares; for it is sufficiently manifest to us, by the right reverend Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and other our faithful subjects, it is given us sufficiently to understand, that very great detriment and discommodity hath grown to our said city of London, and also to our realm, by occasion of these wares; which to the intent it may continue both firm and stable for ever, we do fortify the same by inscription of this present page, and putting to our seal:

"These being witnesses, William of London, Eustace of Ely, Godfrey of Winchester, bishops; Jeffrey, son of Peter, earl of Essex; William Marshall, earl of Pembroke; H. earl of Warren; earl Rogers Pigott; R. earl of Clare; earl de Braos; Robert, son of Roger, Hugh Bord, William Brewer, Stephen Turnham, William Warren, Simon of Pattishel: given by the hands of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury our chancellor, at Shoreham, the seventeenth day of June, in the first year of our reign."

This charter extends the jurisdiction of the city of London over the river Medway, as it before had the conservancy of the Thames, and granted a power to inflict a penalty of ten pounds, on any person who should erect a wear or wears in either of those rivers.

The third charter which was granted but a few

days after the second, exhibits peculiar marks of the kings regard to the city of London; for his majesty therein grants them the fee-farm of the sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex at the ancient rent; and likewise allows them the power of chusing their own sheriffs.

The following is a copy of this charter:

"John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, rulers, and to all his bailiffs and loving subjects:

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our present writing confirmed, to our citizens of London, the sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex, with all the customs and things to the sheriffwick belonging, within the city and without, by land and by water, to have and to hold to them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, paying therefore three hundred pounds of blank sterling money, at two terms in the year; that is to say, at the easter exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; and at Michaelmas exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; saving to the citizens of London all their liberties and free customs.

"And further, we have granted to the citizens of London, that they amongst themselves make sheriffs whom they will; and may amove them when they will; and those whom they make sheriffs, they shall present to our justices of our exchequer, of these things, which to the said sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to answer us; and unless they shall sufficiently answer and satisfy, the citizens may answer and satisfy us the amerciements and farm, saving to the said citizens their liberties as is aforesaid; and saving to the said sheriffs the same liberties, which other citizens have: so that, if they which shall be appointed sheriffs for the time being, shall commit any offence, whereby they ought to incur any amerciament of money, they shall not be condemned for any more than to the amerciament of twenty pounds, and that without the damage of other citizens, if the sheriffs be not sufficient for the payment of their amerciements: but, if they do any offence, whereby they ought to incur the loss of their lives or members; they shall be adjudged, as they ought to be, according to the law of the city; and of these things, which to the said sheriffs belong, the sheriffs shall answer before our justices at our exchequer, saving to the said sheriffs the liberties which other citizens of London have.

"Also this grant and confirmation we have made to the citizens of London for the amendment of the said city, and because it was in ancient times farmed for three hundred pounds: wherefore we will and steadfastly command, that the citizens of London and their heirs may have and hold the sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, with all things to the said sheriffwick belonging, of us and our heirs, to possess and enjoy hereditarily, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by fee-farm



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*Henry Fitzalwine Lord Mayor of London*  
**FIRST LORD MAYOR OF LONDON**



*Sir William Wallworth*  
**LORD MAYOR OF LONDON**

" farm of three hundred pounds; and we forbid  
 " that none presume to do any damage, impediment or diminishment to the citizens of London  
 " of these things, which to the said sheriffwick  
 " do or were accustomed to appertain: Also we  
 " will and command, that if we or our heirs, or  
 " any of our justices, shall give or grant to any  
 " person any of those things which to the farm  
 " of the sheriffwick appertain, the same shall be  
 " accounted to the citizens of London, in the  
 " acquittal of the said farm at our exchequer.  
 " Witness Edward of Ely, Savarick of Bath,  
 " bishops; William Marshal, earl of Pembroke,  
 " &c. &c."

This is the first conveyance on record, in which we find the terms, *to have and to hold*, which have been since, and still are considered as essential to all conveyances.

If we may credit the authority of *Arnold's Chronicle*, in the year 1200, thirty-five persons were made choice of by the wise men of the city, and formed into a council to hold the assizes in London.

In the year 1201, king John granted a fourth charter to the city of London, by which the guild or fraternity of weavers were expelled the city, as it is imagined for some great offence; but what their crime was, is not recorded; tho' a certain writer is of opinion that it must have been very heinous, as the whole community were expelled, for so trifling an addition as two marks annually to the royal revenue.

The following is a copy of this fourth charter:

" John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting: Know ye, that we, at the request of our mayor and citizens of London, have granted, and by this our present writing confirmed, that the guild of weavers shall not from henceforth be in the city of London, neither shall be at all maintained: but, because we have been accustomed yearly to receive eighteen marks in money, every year, of the said guild; our said citizens shall pay unto us and our heirs twenty marks in money, for a gift, at the feast of St. Michael, at our exchequer.  
 " Witness Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury,  
 " &c. &c."

It appears from the great roll of the exchequer, that in the first year of the reign of king John, the farm of the Cambium, or Exchange of London, was let upon lease for a term of years, to one Guy de Von, who in the fourth year of the same reign stood indebted to the crown, in the sum of one thousand and sixty-six pounds, eight shillings and four-pence, for the farm of the said exchange; which proves the trade of London to have been very considerable at that time.

The office of chamberlain of London likewise appears to have been very profitable, about the same period of time; for in the year 1204, William de St. Michael paid the king a fine of one hundred pounds for the same, and agreed to pay a rent of one hundred marks annually; by which it is also evident that this office was then vested in the crown.

In the same year 1204, a severe frost began on New-year's day, which, according to some authors, held till the nineteenth, and according to others, till the twenty-fifth of March: which occasioned the price of wheat to be advanced to twelve shillings the quarter, a great part of the seed having been damaged in the ground by the frost.

In the year 1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the chief magistrate of this city, by the title of Bailiff, or Custos, was honoured with that of Mayor.\*

Matthew Paris informs us, that in the year 1210, king John summoned a parliament to meet him at his palace in St. Bride's parish, (on the spot of ground where Bridewell hospital now stands) when he exacted one hundred thousand pounds from the clergy and religious houses, and forty thousand pounds from the white friars or monks in particular.

In the same year the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester, laid the city of London, and other parts of the kingdom, under an interdict, by command of pope Innocent, because the king refused to obey the imperious orders of the see of Rome.

In consequence of this interdict, almost all ecclesiastical ceremonies ceased, the churches and church-yards were shut up, the bodies of the deceased were buried in the highways and ditches; and no burial service read over them.

King John being offended with the citizens; though historians do not relate the cause of his anger, he this year removed his exchequer from Westminster to Northampton, as a punishment for the offence.

The weakness of this monarch having induced him to take such measures as lost him in a great degree the affections of his subjects, and the public safety becoming every day more and more precarious, the citizens of London determined to put that city into a proper posture of defence:

In consequence of this resolution, they, in the year 1211, began to encompass the wall of the city with a ditch two hundred feet wide, and of a great depth; and this great work was completed in the year 1213.

Robert Fitzwater, castellan and standard-bearer of the city of London, having espoused the cause of the malecontent barons, and refused to give security for his fidelity to king John, fled into France: upon which the king gave orders for the demolishing of Fitzwater's stately palace, called Baynard's-Castle, which was situated at the south-end of Thames-street.

Soon after this the king summoned a convention of the states to be held in St. Paul's cathedral, where, in the presence of Nicholas, bishop of Frescati, the pope's legate, he acknowledged

\* This is related on the authority of

ARNOLD, in his *Chronicle*.



and renewed a scandalous subjection of his crown to the pope, which he had before made to a former legate named Pandulph; to whom the king's charter, sealed with wax, having been heretofore delivered, it was now re-delivered to Pandulph, with a seal of gold.

The king having agreed to pay the pope a large sum of money for taking off the national debt, the citizens of London were obliged to pay two thousand marks towards the same: but to prevent as much as possible those murmurs which he had but too much reason to apprehend, he granted the citizens his fifth and last charter, a copy of which we have subjoined:

" John, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, rulers, and to all his faithful subjects, greeting:

" Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our present writing confirmed, to our barons of our city of London, that they may choose to themselves every year a mayor, who to us may be faithful, discreet, and fit for government of the city, so as, when he shall be chosen, to be presented unto us, or our justice, (if we shall not be present); and he shall swear to be faithful to us; and that it shall be lawful to them, at the end of the year, to amove him, and substitute another, if they will, or the same to retain, so as he be presented unto us, or our justice, if we shall not be present. We have granted to the same our barons, and by this our present charter confirmed, that they well and in peace, freely, quietly, and wholly, have all their liberties, which hitherto they have used, as well in the city of London as without, as well by water as by land, and in all other places, *saving to us our chamberlainship*: Wherefore we will and streightly command, that our aforesaid barons of our aforesaid city of London may chuse unto themselves a mayor of themselves, in manner and form aforesaid; and that they may have all the aforesaid liberties well and in peace, wholly and fully, with all things to the same liberties appertaining, as is aforesaid.

" Witness the lords, P. of Winton, William of Worcester, William of Coventry, bishops; William Brigword; Peter, son of Herbert, &c. &c.

The citizens of London, by this charter, received a confirmation of their antient rights and privileges, with the additional one of chusing their own chief magistrate, the king reserving to himself the nomination of a chamberlain only.

King John appears to have been, upon the whole, an enemy to the liberties of the people; but his subjects were not of that kind who would easily submit to resign those rights, which ought ever to be held sacred in the esteem of every free-born Englishman; this will sufficiently appear in the sequel.

The barons of the kingdom, determined to assert their rights and liberties, assembled in great numbers at St. Edmundsbury, under pretence of devotion, and there took a solemn oath at the

altar of the church, that they would repair to the king, and demand a re-establishment of king Edward's laws, and a confirmation of all the constitutional acts, contained in the charter of Henry the first; and if the king refused to comply with their demand, to compel his acquiescence by force of arms.

In pursuance of this resolution, they, in the beginning of January 1214, repaired to London, and going to the new temple (where now stand the inns of court) the residence of the king, they made their demands; alledging, that they required nothing but what he had solemnly sworn to grant at the time of his absolution at Winchester.

John could not deny that he had made such a promise; but in order to put off the evil day, he desired till Easter to give his answer. This was complied with; but instead of giving an answer to the satisfaction of the barons, he then treated their demand with the utmost contempt.

Hereupon the barons, resolving to effect by force what they could not obtain from the favour and justice of the king, set on foot a private negotiation with some of the principal citizens of London, who soon prevailed on their fellow citizens to join in opposing a prince who had always considered his own arbitrary will as a law, and had oppressed his subjects to a degree not to be borne by a free and spirited people.

The army of the barons was at this time encamped at Bedford; where private messengers arrived from London, with advice that the city was ready to admit them, provided they made their approaches with secrecy and resolution.

On receipt of this agreeable intelligence, they proceeded to Ware in Hertfordshire, and marching from thence in the night, arrived at London early in the morning of Sunday the twenty-fourth of May, without the king's receiving the least intelligence of their approach, notwithstanding he was at that time in the Tower of London.

The gates being opened for their reception, they entered the city by Aldgate, and being joined by their friends, took possession of the city, while the greater part of the inhabitants were employed at their devotions.

They now began to plunder the houses of the royalists and Jews, the latter of which they pulled down, and repaired the city walls with the ruins thereof.

Their next step was to besiege the Tower of London; and as their numbers increased every day, by the junction of the nobility and gentry, the king found himself under a necessity of endeavouring to compromise all matters in dispute between him and his discontented subjects.

With this view he offered to refer the decision of the matter to four noblemen to be chosen from each party, and to leave the arbitration of the whole to the pope: but this proposal being rejected, he submitted at discretion, promised to grant them all their demands, and consented to send commissioners to a conference to be held between Staines and Windsor.

Accordingly, on the fifteenth day of July, the barons made their appearance, and after a conference of a few days, the deputies adjusted the

the articles of the two valuable charters, called **MAGNA CHARTA**, and **Charta de Foresta**, in the former of which it is expressly stipulated, that "the city of London shall have all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water."

These noble charters were most solemnly ratified and confirmed at Runnymede, near Staines; and as that called **Magna Charta** has been always considered as the great basis of English liberty, and every reader must consequently be greatly interested therein, we shall subjoin an abstract of the principle heads thereof as we find it recorded in *Clarendon's History of England*:

"**Magna Charta**, or the great charter, confirmed what was lately granted to the clergy, relative to the freedom of elections; allowed persons to leave the kingdom without special licence, except in time of war; ordained that no clergyman should be amerced in proportion to his benefice, but according to his lay tenement; secured to the lay nobility, the custody of vacant abbeys and convents, which were under their patronage; ascertained the reliefs for earldoms, baronies, and knight's fees, which before were arbitrary; decreed that barons should recover the lands of their vassals, forfeited for felony, after they should have been a year and a day in the possession of the crown; that they should enjoy the wardships of their military tenants, who held no other lands of the crown by a different tenure; that a person knighted by the king, though a minor, should enjoy the privileges of an adult at law, provided he was a ward of the crown; but such knighthood conferred on a ward of a baron, should not deprive that baron of his wardship; that widows should not be forced to marry against their inclination, or to pay any fine for their dower; that the wardships of minors should not be sold; that guardians should not take unreasonable profits from the lands of their wards, or commit waste, but keep the houses in good repair, leave the farms well stocked, and dispose of their wards in marriage, without disparagement; that no scutage should be levied in the kingdom without the consent of the common-council of the realm, except in the cases of ransoming the king's person, knighting his eldest son, or marrying his eldest daughter; that no freeman shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or free customs, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by legal process; that sheriffs should not hold county courts above once a month; that they, as well as castellans, coroners, and king's bailiffs, should be restrained from holding pleas of the crown; that sheriffs who had the management of the crown revenues within their several districts, should not raise the farms of counties, hundreds, and tythes according to their pleasure, except in the king's demesne manors; that the people should not be unjustly prosecuted, and put to canonical purgation, without legal proof, in regard to carriages, purveyance of victuals and other services; that amerciaments should be proportioned to the

offence, and circumstances of the offenders, so as not to affect his landed estate, or disable him from following his vocation, but be rated by the verdict of twelve creditable men in the neighbourhood."

The king, however, was so far from being sincere in his engagements, that he made no scruple of breaking through most of them, and applied to the pope for absolution, and to several foreign princes for their assistance; agreeing at the same time, that should he through their means conquer his rebellious subjects, he would immediately make them masters of their possessions: in consequence of this promise, a prodigious number of mercenary troops from Flanders, Gascony, Brabant, Poictou and Normandy, arrived in England, and entered into his service. Upon this, the barons retired to London, convinced they should not be able to withstand a power so far superior to their own; at which place a messenger from the pope arrived almost as soon as themselves, and announced a bull of excommunication not only against the barons, but the whole city, for having joined them.

The barons and citizens alike affected to treat the pope's bull with contempt; and John, taking advantage of their inactivity, destroyed all their castles, and committed great devastations upon their estates.

This roused them; and, determined to be revenged on their perfidious monarch, they sent ambassadors to France, with an invitation to Lewis, the eldest son of king Philip, to accept the crown of England.

The predominant passion of the young prince was ambition; no wonder then if he embraced the proposal. Messengers arrived from France with acknowledgements of the signal proof the Londoners had given him of their esteem, which were soon followed by himself at the head of a most powerful army.

On his arrival, he received oaths of allegiance from the barons and citizens, and he swore to restore their laws, their liberties, and their possessions.

The citizens kept their engagements; but John dying, William, earl of Pembroke taking the part of Henry his son, persuaded about fifty of the barons to desert Lewis, and acknowledge him for their sovereign.

Lewis, upon this, was constrained to agree to a truce: and going over to France soon returned to London with fresh supplies: previous to his arrival, however, the king's troops had taken the field, and lay encamped before the castle of Mount Sorrel in the county of Leicester: Lewis immediately dispatched 600 knights from London, and upwards of 20,000 regular troops to relieve the besieged; and upon their appearance in the field, the earl of Chester raised the siege.

However, Lewis was not every where successful, for a prodigious number of the French being defeated at Lincoln, and much about the same time, a fleet, with powerful supplies, destroyed by some ships fitted out by the cinque ports, he was constrained to keep close in London, where being reduced to great straits; he desired a negotiation for peace might take place; adding that he hoped

hoped and expected, from the known generosity of the English, no terms would be offered but such as he might, consistent with his honour, acquiesce in.

In short, a treaty was concluded, in which Lewis took care to have the rights and privileges of the citizens confirmed; and, as a testimony of their gratitude, the citizens lent him 5000

marks to discharge the debts he had contracted, after doing which, he returned home.

Upon the departure of Lewis, the young king made his public entry into London with great pomp, and was received with every possible demonstration of sincere affection; notwithstanding which, the court had conceived a violent dislike to the citizens, which it was no easy matter to subdue.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*The forest of Middlesex disforested. The goal of Newgate repaired at the expence of the crown. A great riot in consequence of a wrestling-match between the citizens of London and the inhabitants of Westminster. The rioters executed, and sureties given for the good behaviour of the citizens. Magna Charta confirmed in parliament. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning. An order that sheriffs should hold their office only one year. Hubert de Burg, the justiciary, narrowly escapes the vengeance of the citizens. The original of paying a quit-rent of six horseshoes into the exchequer. King Henry's splendid entrance into London. Water first brought in pipes to the city, and preserved for use in conduits. Custom of the Lord-mayor and aldermen hunting annually on the eighteenth of September. The Jews of London compelled to pay the king a tax of twenty thousand marks. The falling down of part of the Tower of London. An inundation of the Thames. The wonderful death of Griffith, son of Leoline, prince of Wales. The king seizes the liberties of the city. The Lord-mayor and citizens purchase the fee-farm of Queenhithe.*

**I**N the year 1218, being the second year of Henry the third, the citizens paid a tax of forty marks for the privilege of selling a certain kind of cloth, which was not two full yards broad, which was the breadth limited by law.

In the same year the forest of Middlesex was disforested, and many of the citizens purchasing different parts of it to build on, the city and suburbs were greatly enlarged. About the same period the sheriffs of London, agreeable to an order from the king, began to repair the gaol of Newgate, for the expence of which the crown became answerable, which shews that the government of this goal was not then vested in the city. And in the same year, the citizens paid to his majesty, for the confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges, a fifteenth of their personal estates.

The ministry, in the year 1222, were furnished with a plausible pretext to execute their designs against the citizens of London, who had, as has been before observed, greatly offended the court, by their endeavours to fix the crown on the head of Lewis. A wrestling match being held at Matilda's hospital (now St. Giles's in the Fields) and the citizens greatly excelling the people of Westminster both in strength and activity, the abbot of Westminster's steward, mortified at the superiority of the Londoners, offered a ram as a prize to be wrestled for on the first day of August; and the unsuspecting citizens accepting the invitation, were set upon by a set of desperate, armed ruffians, who wounded many of them, and drove the rest from the field in the utmost confusion.

The Londoners, in revenge for the affront that had been offered them, resolved to punish the authors of it, and a prodigious number of them being assembled, and headed by one Constantine

Fitz Arnulph, a citizen of great property, they proceeded to Westminster, crying, "*Mount Joye, Mount Joye, God help us and our lord Lewis,*" and returned to London in triumph, after having pulled down several houses which were the property of the abbot and his perfidious steward.

The citizens hearing that a complaint was made to Philip Dawbney, one of the king's council, of the damage done to the abbot's property, beset his house, beat his servants, and took away twelve of his horses; and the abbot, endeavouring to make his escape by means of a back-door, was discovered by some of the mob, and pelted to the river-side, where he took water, and escaped their fury.

Shortly after this transaction, the mayor, and principal citizens were summoned to attend Hubert de Burg, the chief justiciary, at the tower of London; where it being demanded who was the ringleader of the rioters, Fitz Arnulph said he was happy that he could say it was himself; upon this bold confession, the justiciary dismissed all the company except Fitz Arnulph and his nephew, and though he offered fifteen thousand marks for his pardon, they were hanged the next morning.

Many others of the rioters were afterwards apprehended by the justiciary, who, without the least form of trial, ordered their hands and feet to be cut off, and their bodies burnt: and not contented with the grievous cruelties he had inflicted, he degraded the mayor and aldermen, obliged thirty persons of great property to become sureties for the good behaviour of the citizens, and set a guard over the city: and the king obliged the citizens to pay him many thousand marks before he would be reconciled to them.

In the year 1224, the Londoners addressed the king,

king, soliciting that he would be pleased to confirm to them their rights and privileges, which he at last agreed to. Notwithstanding an ordinance made to the contrary, Henry, the next year, exempted the citizens from prosecutions for manufacturing lifted cloth, called Burells.

In the same year, in the parliament held at Westminster, Magna Charta was confirmed; and a right to have a common seal was granted by the king to the commonalty of the city.

Henry grew every year a greater tyrant; and in the year 1227, he extorted from the citizens of London five thousand marks, observing, that they could not hesitate paying a sum to their king, which they had voluntarily given to Lewis, his enemy. However, the king, in the same year, granted to them five charters; the first of which is nothing more than an exemplification of that granted by king John, confirming to the citizens of London the sheriffwick of London and Middlesex. The second of these charters is a recital of king John's charter for confirming to the citizens the right of electing a mayor of London; the third the same that was granted by that monarch, for granting to the city the conservancy of the rivers Medway and Thames; the fourth a repetition of the charters of king Henry the first, and Henry the second, relative to acquittal of murder, pleadings, toll, recovery of debts, right of hunting, and release from *bridol*, *childwite*, *jerisgive*, and *scotale*. But by the fifth the citizens of London and others, who had purchased lands in the disforested warren of Staines, were exempted from all taxes and exactions, and had many other freedoms granted to them and their heirs for ever.

Henry at the same time, granted two clerks and two serjeants to the sheriffs of London. In the year 1229, fresh exactions were made by the king on the citizens, who patiently submitted and raised him a prodigious sum, by several taxes, which were collected by the aldermen.

On St. Paul's day, in the following year, while Roger Niger, bishop of London, was celebrating mass in St. Paul's, the atmosphere was suddenly overspread with darkness, loud claps of thunder were heard, and it lighten'd incessantly; which so terrified the congregation, that they left the bishop and one deacon, and ran out of the church in great disorder and confusion.

About the same time, it being discovered that many of the preceding sheriffs had taken bribes of victuallers, and extorted money from their fellow citizens, an ordinance was made by the magistrates of the city, that, in future, the sheriffs should continue no longer than one year in office.

A great fire breaking out in the year 1232, destroyed a great part of the city: and in the same year, the sum of twenty thousand pounds was extorted from the citizens for the use of the king.

It is the opinion of most writers, that Hubert de Burg was the adviser of every arbitrary and oppressive measure put in execution against the citizens: the villain, however, was at length disgraced, and, the king demanding an account of his receipts and disbursements relative to the public, he fled for sanctuary to the priory of Merton, which so exasperated Henry, that he issued

a proclamation that all such persons as had any complaint to make of the justiciary, should immediately make application to him, with a full state of their grievances. Upon which the citizens accused him of arbitrarily and illegally putting to death Constantine Fitz-Arnulph; they also charged him with being guilty of extortion; and many other acts of injustice; and the king immediately sent a precept to the Lord-mayor of London to repair to Merton priory, and seize Hubert, and bring him to London.

The citizens no sooner heard the commission than they assembled to the number of twenty thousand, resolving to fulfil the king's command with alacrity, and were preparing to set forward on their expedition; when several of the graver citizens, fearing some ill consequences might arise from the appearance of so many men in arms; they requested the advice of the bishop of Winchester, who told them that the king's orders must be obeyed at all events.

However, Ranulph, earl of Chester, applying to the king in favour of the justiciary, his majesty was prevailed on to revoke his former orders, to the great mortification of the citizens, who were thus disappointed of wreaking their vengeance on their inveterate foe.

In the year 1235, one Walter le Bruin, a farrier, obtained of the king the grant of a piece of ground, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, for the purpose of erecting a forge; which lease was granted on the following very singular terms.

Le Bruin was bound to deliver annually into the exchequer, a quit-rent of six horseshoes, with the nails thereto belonging: and though this piece of ground is not at present in possession of the city of London, yet the custom of making this tender at the exchequer, by the hands of the sheriffs, is still kept up.

The marriage of king Henry with Eleanor, second daughter of Raymond, earl of Provence, having been solemnized at Canterbury, the royal pair set forwards to make their public entry into London; on which occasion they were met on the road by the mayor, aldermen, and chief citizens, to the number of three hundred and sixty; mounted on fine horses, dressed in robes of embroidered silk, and each man carrying in his hand a cup of gold or silver, as an emblem of the office claimed by the mayor of London, of being chief butler at the coronation of the kings of England.

This pompous procession was preceded by the king's trumpeters, and those streets of the city through which they passed, were most splendidly adorned with pageants, rich silks, and a great variety of elegant exhibitions.

In this manner the cavalcade proceeded to Westminster, where the citizens attended the coronation of the queen: at night the city was illuminated in the most beautiful manner by lamps; &c. and every mark of joy and loyalty was shewn on the occasion.

About this period, a great want of water prevailing in London, occasioned in a great degree by the encroachment of buildings on the fresh water canals about the city, many of the more substantial citizens contributed in a liberal man-

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ner to a scheme for bringing water from six fountains in the town of Tyburn; which was accordingly carried into execution, and is the first instance on record of water being conveyed to the city by means of pipes.

In several parts of the city were erected conduits for the reception of this water, the first of which was built in the year 1285, at the west end of Cheapside; \* and these conduits were found so convenient, that they soon increased to nineteen in number, and were supplied by water pipes from different wells or fountains in the neighbourhood of the city, and from the river Thames.

But these conduits having been long since rendered useless by the present method of conveying water from the Thames and New-River, they have been totally removed for some years past; by which the passage through the principal streets of the city is much less obstructed than it was in former times.

We are told by an ancient writer, that when these conduits were in use, it was customary for the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, to repair on horseback, annually, on the eighteenth of September, to visit the heads from whence the conduits were supplied, and to hunt a hare in the morning, and a fox after dinner, in the fields adjacent to the town of Tyburn.

In the year 1241, the Jews of the city of Norwich having presumed to circumcise a christian child, were punished in an exemplary manner; and though the Jews of London were supposed to have had no concern in, or knowledge of this transaction, yet the king made this circumstance a pretence for extorting twenty thousand marks from that people, which they paid, to avoid perpetual imprisonment, which was threatened in case of their refusal.

About this time an accident happened which gave great pleasure to the citizens. The king having, in the year 1239, added some fortifications to the Tower of London, these buildings fell suddenly to the ground, and were totally destroyed. The satisfaction of the citizens on this event arose from their having been informed that these additional buildings had been erected as prisons for such of the Londoners as should assert their ancient rights and privileges, in opposition to the will of their arbitrary sovereign.

The river Thames having overflowed and broken down its banks at Lambeth, in the year 1242, a great inundation followed, which laid the country totally under water for the space of six miles, by which the inhabitants sustained prodigious damage.

In the year 1243, Beatria, countess of Provence, mother to the queen of England, paid a visit to this kingdom, and was received by the Londoners with a splendor and magnificence, which are great testimonies of their loyalty to a prince, who by his frequent exactions and arbitrary sway, does not seem to have merited so great a compliment.

The countess of Provence was attended by her daughter Ciacia, bride to Richard, brother

to the king, whose nuptials were celebrated soon after their arrival, with a degree of pomp, which perhaps has been hitherto unequalled in this kingdom; for if the authority of Matthew Paris may be relied on, there were no less than thirty thousand dishes served up at the wedding dinner.

A very singular accident happened in the year 1244, to Griffith, eldest son of Leoline, prince of Wales, who being imprisoned in the Tower of London, attempted to make his escape from the top of that building, by the help of tablecloths, sheets, and hangings, tied together; but being a very corpulent man, he fell to the ground, and in such a position, that his neck was broke, and his head was driven between his shoulders, quite into his body.

In the year 1244, king Henry extorted fifteen hundred marks from the citizens of London, under the pretence of punishing them for permitting one Walter Buckerel, (who had been banished twenty years before) to reside in the city; though this very king had himself pardoned Buckerel, by his letters patent, before he presumed to return to his native country.

In the year following the king extorted a thousand marks more from the citizens; and not long afterwards he seized upon the liberties of the city, and degraded the magistrates, for a false judgment given against Margaret Veil, a poor widow; on which occasion William Haverel, and Edward of Westminster, were by the king appointed *Custodes* of the city of London.

At this period the mayor and commonalty of this city, purchased the fee-farm of Queenhithe, of Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to the king, as will more fully appear by the following charter:

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou; to all archbishops, bishops, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, rulers, ministers, and all bailiffs, and his faithful subjects, greeting.

“ Know ye, that we have seen a covenant made between Richard earl of Cornwall, our brother, on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, on the other part, in these words: In the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry, the son of king John, on the day of the translation of St. Edward, this covenant was made at Westminster, between the right honourable man, Richard earl of Cornwall, on the one part, and John Gisors, then mayor of the city of London, and the commonalty of the same city of London, on the other part, for and concerning certain exactions and demands belonging to Queenhithe, of the city of London; that is to say, that the said earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that the said mayor and all the mayors after him, and all the commonalty of the said city, may have and hold the said Queenhithe, with all their liberties, customs, and other things to the same belonging, in fee-farm, paying therefore yearly to the said earl, his heirs and assigns, fifty pounds, at two terms in the year, at Clerkenwell; that

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\* Then called *Westbeap*.



“ is to say, at the close of Easter twenty-five  
 “ pounds; and in Octavis of St. Michael twenty-  
 “ five pounds; and for the more surety thereof,  
 “ to the part of the chirography remaining with  
 “ the mayor and commonalty of London, the  
 “ said earl hath put his seal; and to the writing  
 “ thereof remaining with the said earl, the  
 “ foresaid mayor and commonalty have set their

“ common seal. We therefore, allowing and  
 “ approving the said covenant, do; for us and  
 “ our heirs, grant and confirm the same: These  
 “ same being witnesses, Ralph, son of Nicholas,  
 “ Richard de Grey, &c. given by our hand at  
 “ Windsor, the twenty sixth day of February,  
 “ in the twenty-first year of our reign.

## CHAPTER IX.

*London damaged by an earthquake. The original of Tothill fair. King Henry's cruel extortion of money from the citizens. Quarrel between Richard the king's brother and the citizens. The mayor deposed. Charter granted by Henry. Escape of John Gate from Newgate, with its consequences. The goods of the citizens seized by order of the king. The sheriffs committed to the Marshalsea, but bailed by the whole body of the citizens. The king grants the citizens the liberty of pleading their own cause without employing a lawyer. The city wall repaired. A servant of William de Valence, half-brother to the king, stoned to death by the populace. Bakers convicted of Mal-practices, exposed in the streets in a dung-cart. The first gold coined in London. Account of a terrible famine.*

**O**N the thirteenth of February 1247, there happened a dreadful earthquake, which threw down many of the houses in the city of London and occasioned other considerable damage.

King Henry lived in so profuse and extravagant a manner, that he was perpetually in want of money; and at length was reduced to such extremity for a supply, as to entertain serious thoughts of selling his plate and jewels; and enquiring where he could find a purchaser, he was told in London, to which he replied “ those clownish Londoners  
 “ who call themselves barons, are an immense  
 “ treasure of themselves;” adding his opinion,  
 “ that “ if the treasure of Augustus Cæsar was  
 “ to be sold, the city of London could purchase  
 “ it.”

Henry, however, did not dispose of his jewels, but had recourse to a method full as effectual, to raise the sums he wanted. This was no other than the passing a grant to Richard de Crokeley, abbot of Westminster, to hold an annual fair, for the space of fifteen days, at Tothill, where the street of that name now stands.

This grant being made, his majesty issued strict orders, that during the time of Tothill fair the citizens should carry on no kind of trade, either publicly or privately; the consequence of which was, that the Londoners paid the king a large sum of money, to be rid of such an intolerable grievance.

Henry spent his Christmas, in the year 1249, among the citizens of London; begged considerable sums of them by way of new-years gift, and soon after he left the city, compelled them to pay two thousand pounds at once; not content with which arbitrary proceedings, he even encouraged his dependants to enter the shops of the citizens, and forcibly take away their goods.

Henry's tyranny was now increased to such a degree, that many of the most eminent of the citizens retired into the country, being resolved

to live no longer under the immediate eye of so rapacious a tyrant.

The king dreading left the depopulation of the city of London should deprive him of his usual resources in time of necessity, issued an order for the magistrates of the city to attend him in Westminster Hall, where, in the presence of the nobility, he solemnly promised never to oppress them again; but that they should live in the quiet possession of the fruits of their industry.

This, though it appeased the minds of the citizens for the present, appears to have been nothing more than a vile piece of dissimulation; for in the year 1251, the king ordered prosecutions to be commenced against a body of Italian usurers in London, who, under pretence of being the pope's merchants, had for a long time carried on a most pernicious and destructive trade of usury.

Hereupon several of the usurers were taken up and imprisoned, while others took sanctuary until the affair could be accommodated with the king; which, in fact, was easily effected, for upon paying his majesty a large sum of money, they were permitted to renew their pernicious trade, and to continue it without molestation.

About the same time the citizens were summoned to Westminster, where the king proposed to them the undertaking of the holy war, which being declined by the whole assembly except three persons, Henry upbraided them in the most ignominious terms; and shortly after not only obliged them to pay him a fine of twenty marks in gold (200 in silver) but ordered all the shops in the city to be kept shut, Tothill fair to be held in the dead of winter, and four-pence a day to be paid by them for the maintenance of a white bear in the Tower of London, and its keeper.

A quarrel happening, the next year, between some of the king's domestics, and some young citizens (which quarrel was secretly set on foot by Henry) he ordered the citizens to pay him one thousand

thousand marks, and afterwards issued a writ for distraining the citizens for a tax called the queen's gold.

Shortly after, upon a quarrel between the citizens, and Richard, the king's brother, relative to the exchange of some lands, the latter accused the mayor of conniving at the iniquitous practices of bakers who sold bread short of weight; upon which the king deprived the city of its most valuable liberties, ordained a guard to be set over the inhabitants, and deposed the mayor: However, Henry, granted them the following charter, upon their paying six hundred marks to Richard, and five hundred marks to himself:

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, rulers, ministers, and all his bailiffs and faithful people, greeting.

" Know ye, that we have granted for us and our heirs, and confirmed it by this our present charter, that our mayor and citizens of London may have and hold all their liberties and free customs, which they had in the time of king Henry our grandfather, and which they had by charters of our ancestors, kings of England, as they more better and freely had the same, and they most freely and fully have and use the same for ever.

" Also we have granted to the said citizens, that every mayor, whom they shall chuse in our city of London, (we being not at Westminster) they may yearly present to the barons of our exchequer, that he may be admitted by them as mayor, so notwithstanding, at the next coming of us or our heirs to Westminster or London, he be presented to us or our heirs, and so admitted mayor. And we will and command, for us and our heirs, that, out of the farm of our city of London, there be allowed to our sheriff of the said city yearly, in his said account, seven pounds, at our exchequer, for the liberty of St. Paul's, London: and that our said citizens throughout all our dominions as well on this side the sea as beyond, be quit of all toll and custom for ever, as in the charters of the aforesaid kings is granted. And we forbid, upon our forfeiture, that none presume henceforth to vex or disturb the said citizens, contrary to this liberty, and our grant: these being witnesses, the reverend father P. bishop of Hereford; Richard, earl of Cornwall, &c."

In the year 1254 the sheriffs of London were committed to the Marshalsea prison for the non-payment of a tax they had agreed to pay to the royal consort, called *Aurum Regina*, \* for the restitution of their liberties; and in the same year the same persons, together with the mayor, were again committed to the same prison, for arrears

of a sum agreed by them to be paid towards the king's voyage into Gascony.

About the same time a prisoner in Newgate, named John Gate, otherwise Offrem, † having made his escape, the king ordered the mayor and sheriffs to attend him at the Tower of London, where, being satisfied of the innocence of the mayor, he suffered him to depart, but notwithstanding the charge against the sheriffs was unsupported by the least shadow of truth or argument, he confined them in the Tower for a month.

It seems the state of the case was this: the bishop of London, as soon as the above criminal was apprehended, desired leave of the sheriffs to commit him to Newgate, which the sheriffs agreed to, on condition that the bishop should appoint proper persons to prevent his escaping; the bishop accordingly set a guard over him, which guard assisted him in his elopement.

Notwithstanding the truth of this appeared on the examination of the sheriffs at the Tower, the king compelled the citizens to pay a fine of three thousand marks, and degraded both the sheriffs.

Shortly after this the citizens were summoned to attend the king, to have their city ‡ tallaged, when Henry demanded the sum of three thousand marks; but after some deliberation with the principal citizens, Ralph Hardel, the mayor, told the king that two thousand marks should, if he pleased, be immediately paid into the hands of his treasurer, but that they could not—they would not give him any more.

Upon this, the king ordered his lawyers to seek for a precedent for tallaging the city, and several being found, the citizens paid the sum demanded without farther hesitation.

The sheriffs being to distrain the citizens for the *Aurum Regina*, they at the return of the writ told the barons that they had not brought the money, not being able to find purchasers for certain *Vadia*, § which they had seized; upon which, they were ordered to attend the barons, and bring the said *Vadia*, on a day appointed.

The sheriffs attended agreeable to their instructions, when they informed the barons, that above a thousand citizens, consisting of drapers, spicers, and other tradesmen, had made a stout resistance, and would not suffer their property to be carried off.

Upon this declaration the sheriffs were immediately committed to the marshalsea, but were speedily bailed by the whole community of London, represented in the persons of Michael Tony, Robert Hardel, Thomas Adrian, and Simon de Cobham.

This incensing Henry, he degraded the mayor, appointed his under treasurer Custos of the city, and seized upon the liberties of the citizens, for the restoration of which they were obliged to pay the enormous sum of four thousand marks.

In the year 1257, the following articles was

\* The queen's gold.

† This man had been convicted of murdering a prior, who was related to the queen.

‡ The word *tallage* is derived from the French word

*tailler*, to share or cut out a part, and implies a share or part of the value of any man's goods or chattels; and was used as a general term, including all subsidies, taxes, &c.

§ Goods.

made use of by \* Henry, by the means of which he continued his shameful exactions, and oppressed the citizens in a greater degree, if possible, than ever.

Under pretence of having found at Windsor, a roll of crimes committed by the city magistrates, he ordered John Mansell, his chief justice to summon a † folk-mote at St. Paul's church, to read the accusations, and to order the aldermen to chuse an inquisition of thirty-six persons out of their respective wards; the aldermen appeared according to their summons, but peremptorily refused to act contrary to the rights and established customs of the city.

Hereupon Mansell withdrew, and making the king acquainted with the behaviour of the citizens, they were next day ordered to attend him at Westminster, but he sent them back without seeing them, and ordered Mansell, attended by his council, to return to the city: the citizens, by order, being assembled at Guildhall, Mansell, with great plausibility, told them that the king, his master, intended to punish severely all such persons as had been accessory to oppressing his faithful commonalty of the city of London, and asked them, if such a proceeding would not be agreeable to them: the unthinking multitude unanimously cried out "yea, yea."—And Mansell immediately issued his orders for electing the constable of the Tower, Custos of the city, and John Adrian and Michael Tony, sheriffs: the people instantly saw their error, and breaking up the assembly, returned sorrowfully to their respective habitations.

A short time after, Mansell summoned the citizens to attend him at Guild-hall, where he chose out of them an inquisition of thirty-six, who, like the former, not acting, they, together with the mayor, aldermen, and four men from each ward, were ordered to attend the king in Westminster-hall, where Ralph Hardel, the late mayor, Nicholas Batt, Nicholas Fitzjosne, Matthew Buckerell, John Toleham, and John le Mynourie, were informed that they were found guilty, by the inquisition of their fellow citizens; and the charge being read, they solemnly avowed their innocence of every article, and begged they might be allowed to put themselves upon trial, and be condemned or acquitted by a jury of their countrymen.

This was denied, and they were again ordered to attend the king and council, at the same place, the next day, when Henry speaking with much warmth, two of them were so greatly terrified, that they directly threw themselves upon his mercy, while the rest desired to be tried by the laws of the city; but this request not being complied with, the charge was again ordered to be read to them, when each of them answered fully to every article, and they were for that time dismissed.

\* Tho' most authors are, with us, of opinion that Henry was the contriver of this fraud, *Mamwood* tells us, that the roll of fictitious crimes was dropped in the king's wardrobe at Windsor, by some discontented citizens.

† The word *Folk-mote* signifies a general assembly of the people, which used to be held in St. Paul's church-yard, to

The day after, a folk-mote was, by order of the king, held at St. Paul's cross; and; the assembly being very numerous, the accused aldermen were fearful that the artful insinuations of Mansell might prejudice the populace so much in their disfavour, as to approve of the measures taken against them; they therefore threw themselves on the king's mercy, which being made known to him, they were ordered to attend the next day at Westminster, when they were told that the court had awarded, that they should be fined at their discretion, but that the king had been graciously pleased to mitigate their fines; for which they returned thanks in court upon their knees: but notwithstanding this shew of mercy, Henry was no sooner departed than they were all put under an arrest; however, they soon procured sufficient security, and, after paying immense sums, were restored at once to their former offices and the favour of the king.

At a folk-mote held at St. Paul's cross the day before the feast of St. Leonard, Henry acquainted the citizens with his design of visiting his foreign dominions; declaring that he would ever preserve their rights and liberties; and at the same time granted them the following very advantageous privilege, viz.

"That for the future every citizen should have liberty to plead his own cause, without being obliged to employ a lawyer, except in pleas that might concern the crown; that the wisdom of the court being certified of the truth of the affair, without any colouring, they might decree equal and just judgment to the parties concerned."

The walls and bulwarks of the city being in a ruinous condition, the citizens, by the command of Henry, repaired the same at a prodigious expence.

In the same year a person in the service of William de Valence, half brother to the king, having, without the smallest degree of provocation, dangerously wounded several of the citizens, was stoned to death by the populace; at which Henry was so highly offended, that he commanded the mayor immediately to attend him.

The mayor obeyed the summons, and, in his defence, said, that it was not possible for him to stop the resentment of the affronted populace, with which excuse the king appeared satisfied.

Shortly after, a court of itinerancy was held in London by Sir Hugh Bigot, when a great number of bakers, convicted of selling bread short of weight, and other mal-practices, were carried through the streets in a dung cart, and exposed to the resentment of the populace; and at the same time the above named judge ordered many persons to be punished for having been guilty of divers proceedings totally inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the citizens.

A penny of pure gold, was, this year, coined,

which they were summoned by the ringing of a great bell, in a tower erected near the east end of St. Paul's church, which meeting was looked upon as the *supreme assembly* of the city, and was empowered to call the magistrates to account for misgovernment, to examine and determine the liberties and customs by a majority of voices, &c.

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by order of the king, weighing two sterlings, and which is supposed to have been the first gold coined in England.

Towards the end of the same year a dreadful famine happened, occasioned by too much rain, when wheat was sold for no less than one pound four shillings per quarter.

We are informed by an ancient historian, that at this severe season he saw a number of citizens fighting for carrion and dead dogs, and that they drank the wash, which was usually given to swine; and by another historian we are told, that it oc-

casioned the death of about twenty thousand persons.

To heighten the distress of the citizens, money was, at the same time exceedingly scarce, the king's extortions, together with those of the pope, and the sum of seven hundred thousand pounds, being carried into Germany by Richard, king of the Romans, having drained the nation to such a degree, that it was with great difficulty the most eminent citizens supported themselves and their families.

## CHAPTER X.

*A parliament held at Oxford, in which the ancient rights and privileges of the people were established. The citizens entertain king Henry and his brother the king of the Romans. Proceedings in the city during Henry's absence in France. The houses of several Jews plundered. Prince Edward robs the knights templars of ten thousand pounds. Resolution of the mayor to expel all aliens from the city. A regular watch appointed in every ward of London. Above five hundred Jews massacred in London. A battle between the king and his subjects, in which his majesty is taken prisoner. An act to divest the citizens of their liberties. Several citizens imprisoned at Windsor. Matters accommodated between the Londoners and the king, who grants them a charter of remission.*

**T**HE whole nation severely feeling the ill consequences of the oppressions of their avaricious and tyrannical monarch, it was determined in a parliament held at Oxford in the year 1218, at once to shake off the burden; and they accordingly took such measures as soon procured a ratification of many ancient rights and privileges which had been infamously violated by Henry.

Messengers were dispatched to London to inform the citizens of the steps the parliament of Oxford had taken, to shew to them a confirmation of their liberties, signed by Henry and his brother, and to know if they would upon every occasion act in defence of the said rights and privileges.

The citizens, after calling a folk-mote, and debating on the subject, assented, and solemnly swore to maintain their rights from the smallest infringement.

In consequence of these statutes passing into a law, except two tons of wine, at two pounds per ton, which the king was allowed out of every ship, the king's purveyors were obliged to pay ready money for every thing they had in London.

At the close of this year, the persons appointed to collect money for repairing the city walls were detected in embezzling considerable sums, but, contrary to expectation, through the intercession of Mansell, they were pardoned, on paying a considerable sum of money to the king's treasurer.

In February 1259, Henry, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and their queens, made a public entry into the city, where they were re-

ceived with every mark of respect, and the city was embellished in a most sumptuous manner; and shortly after the king, confirmed the privileges of the company of German or Anseatic merchants, at the request of the king of the Romans.

Henry desirous to visit France, summoned a folk-mote, which was held on the sixth of November, the same year, when he assured the citizens in an affectionate speech, that he would preserve their liberties free from all encroachments; and enjoined the mayor to be doubly vigilant, during his absence, to preserve peace and good order among the citizens.

A great dissention happening, during the king's absence, between the earl of Gloucester and prince Edward, a parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster, where the prince and earl, attended by numerous and armed retinues, soon arrived to support their opposite interests in parliament; and both parties desirous to lodge in the city, the mayor thought it prudent to advise with the regency; who, after calling to their assistance the king of the Romans, determined that the mayor should not give admittance to either of them, but that every citizen of the age of fifteen should be immediately furnished with arms, in order to defend themselves on the occasion, if force should be attempted; and, at the same time, a prodigious number of armed men were brought by the king's brother, and two of the regency, into the city, where they continued till the dispute was ended.

The king arriving, during the sitting of parliament, from France, he ordered the prince to reside at Westminster, and the earl in London, lodging

lodging himself at the bishop of London's palace; and the affair was shortly after compromised to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Henry, dissatisfied with the statutes made and signed at Oxford, determined to break through the restrictions there laid upon him: but, sensible that he must first gain the Londoners to his interest, he summoned a folk-mote, which was held at St. Paul's cross the day before valentine's day in the year 1260, where he ordered every citizen more than twelve years of age to be sworn, before the mayor and aldermen, to be true and faithful to their king and his heirs, and enjoined the mayor always to have a number of armed men in readiness to suppress any commotions in, or attempts upon the city.

The next year Henry renewed his precaution, and after having the city wall, together with the fortifications of the Tower of London repaired, he, a third time, swore the citizens to adhere to him, and then sent a powerful body of guards into the city, and ordered proclamation to be made, that he would maintain all persons that would enter into his service.

All this management was nearly overturned by an injudicious seizure of several ships loaded with corn, by the constable of the Tower, which so greatly irritated the citizens, that they were with great difficulty appeased; however, it was determined by the chief justice Basset, that the keeper of the Tower should, in future, come to the market in the city to purchase corn for the king and the inhabitants of the Tower, and that it should be sold to him for two pence in the quarter less than the assize fixed by the mayor.

A quarrel happening on the ninth of November following, between a christian and a jew, in the church of St. Mary Cole, at the corner of the Old Jury in the Poultry, the latter dangerously wounded the former, and attempted to escape, but being pursued, he was overtaken and stabbed; and the mob, in the height of their fury, plundered and destroyed the houses of several other jews.

The year following, the river Thames was frozen over in such a manner, that not only men, women, and children, passed over it, but it became a highway for the heaviest carriages.

In the year 1262, a cause was tried between the Londoners and the abbot of Westminster, when it appeared by the verdict of the jury, which consisted of twelve knights of the county of Middlesex, that the sheriff of London had a right to enter the town of Westminster, and all the houses in Middlesex belonging to the abbot, and to distrain his tenants in case of non-appearance on a proper summons.

Prince Edward returning from Wales in the year 1263, repaired to the temple of the knights templars, which he broke open, and took from their treasury the sum of ten thousand pounds; at which the citizens were so highly irritated, that they instantly took to their arms, and assaulted and plundered the houses of lord Gray and divers other courtiers, and unanimously resolved to join the barons, who, being informed, that the king had violated his oath made to them at Oxford, were raising a powerful army.

A messenger arriving, at the same time, from the barons, to know if the Londoners would join them, the mayor, Thomas Fitz Thomas, carried the letter to the king, who then held his court in the Tower of London, and who directly asked the mayor his opinion, as to the measures proper to be taken. The mayor desired he might be permitted to consult his brother citizens, which request not being complied with, he told the king, "that he and his brethren, the aldermen and commonalty of London had been frequently sworn to obey all such ordinances as had been made to the honour of God, the interest of the king, and the good of the kingdom; which oaths they thought themselves obliged in conscience to keep; and that to prevent any further misunderstanding between him and his nobility, on account of foreigners residing in London, they had taken a resolution to expel all aliens from the city."

To this the king made no reply, conscious that the present period was a very improper one to shew any kind of resentment; and the mayor, on his return, gave the barons a particular account of the whole transaction.

While these affairs were in agitation, it was thought a point of prudence that the city should be well guarded; upon which a strong guard was appointed in the day time, and in the night time there was a regular patrol of horse and foot guards.

A set of thieves, taking advantage of this circumstance, pretended to be a part of the foot guard, and entering the houses of many of the citizens, with the plea of searching for strangers, committed a great number of robberies. To prevent these practices, a regular watch was appointed in every ward; and the barons were admitted into the city soon afterwards.

Hereupon the king concluded a treaty with the barons and citizens, in which he engaged to abide by the statutes made at Oxford, soon after which he removed from the Tower to Westminster, and sent a message to the mayor and citizens of London, in which he enjoined them to preserve the peace of the metropolis.

But the barons, with a view to ingratiate themselves still farther, into the good opinion of the Londoners, undertook to procure the king's charter to confirm all their ancient liberties, and to grant them such farther privileges, as they thought might contribute to the prosperity of the city.

In this, however, the barons engaged for more than they could perform; for Henry had no other view in making his last concessions, than to gain time to strengthen his party, which he soon effected, by prevailing with some of the barons to espouse his cause.

Affairs were in this situation, when the citizens, resolved to submit no longer to the arbitrary will of so despotic a monarch, marched into Lambeth Fields to give him battle: but it was there agreed by both parties, that Lewis, king of France, should arbitrate the matters in dispute between them.

During the interval in which they waited for the determination of the French monarch, it happened, in the week preceding Easter, in the year 1264, that a jew having demanded more than



than legal interest for the loan of twenty shillings for a week, the populace assembled in all parts of the city, attacked the jews with so diabolical a rage, that above five hundred of them were most inhumanly murdered, their synagogue and their houses destroyed, and those who escaped through the humanity of particular persons, were secured in the Tower of London from farther insult.

The French king having given his award in favour of Henry, the barons accused Lewis of partiality, had immediate recourse to arms, and easily engaged the populace of London to embark in the same cause; and these imagining that some of the aldermen and principal citizens were in the interest of the king, they usurped the government of the city, re-chose Thomas Fitz-Thomas for mayor, and engaged to take up arms on a signal given by the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's.

The constable of the Tower, with a body of men under his command, having joined the citizens, they marched to Illesworth, where they destroyed the palace of the king of the Romans; and on their return pulled down the king's summer house in the neighbourhood of Westminster.

These feats being atchieved, they returned in triumph to the city, joined the earl of Leicester, and marched, under his command, to give battle to the king: but his majesty retreated into Kent, where he prevailed upon the cinque ports to send a number of ships to block up the river Thames, so as to prevent the port of London from receiving a supply of provisions or merchandize.

The forces under the command of the earl of Leicester, together with a great body of Londoners, immediately marched in pursuit of the king; and encamping at a place called Flexenwith, in Sussex, within five miles of the royal army, dispatched the bishops of London and Worcester, to propose terms of accommodation.

Henry rejecting their proposals with disdain, a battle ensued, in which prince Edward, with the troops under his command, attacked that wing of the army which consisted of Londoners, who being altogether undisciplined, were soon put to flight.

Prince Edward pursued them four miles, making a terrible slaughter; but this injudicious conduct occasioned the royal army to be totally routed; and the earl of Leicester took the king of England, the king of the Romans, and prince Edward prisoners.

Leicester now presuming to usurp the government into his own hands, his party were so greatly disgusted that many of them joined that of the king; and prince Edward making his escape from imprisonment, marched against Leicester, and gave him battle, in which the earl and one of his sons were killed.

About Christmas the king summoned a parliament to meet at Westminster, who were so extremely subservient to the will of his majesty, that they made a law, ordaining, "that the city of London, for its late rebellion, should be divested of its liberties, its posts and chains taken away, and its principal citizens imprisoned, and left to the mercy of the king."

Notwithstanding the passing of this law, some of the citizens were for defending themselves to the last extremity; but the fears of the majority prevailing over their courage, it was finally resolved to submit themselves to the king's clemency.

In consequence of this resolution, an instrument in writing was drawn up, to which the seal of the city was affixed, and after great application had been made, the king determined to accept their submission, and gave his safe-conduct to the mayor, aldermen, and forty of the principal citizens, to attend him at Windsor.

The citizens, considering this safe-conduct as a full security to their persons, repaired to Windsor, where they were treated with great indignity, and committed to the care of the constable of the castle, who confined them in a large tower, where they were very meanly accommodated.

On the evening of the following day they were all removed to lodgings prepared for them, except Fitz-Thomas, the mayor, Michael Tony, Stephen Buckerell, Thomas Pywelldon, and John Fleet, who being considered as ringleaders in the late rebellion, were, notwithstanding their safe-conduct, delivered to prince Edward, to be dealt with as he should think proper; and by his orders they were closely confined in prison, till they paid what was demanded for their ransom.

His majesty having dismissed the city magistrates from their offices, appointed Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hertford, John de Baliol, Roger de Leyburn, and Roger de Walerand, guardians of this city; and issued a writ to them, in which he recited, that "Whereas the mayor, citizens, and whole community of London, had submitted themselves, both as to their lives and limbs, together with their lands, tenements, and estates to the king's mercy, they were to cause proclamation to be made, that his peace should be kept in the city and parts adjacent. Given at Windsor the sixth of October."

Not content with this, his majesty seized on the estates of many of the chief citizens, and gave to his domestics their houses, moveable effects, lands and chattels. He likewise caused the sons of other citizens to be imprisoned in the Tower, as a security of the good behaviour of their parents; and he detained four of the richest citizens, among whom was Thomas Fitz-Thomas, prisoners at Windsor, till they purchased their liberty at a most exorbitant price.

The unfortunate citizens, wearied out with these continual oppressions, and dreading still greater and more accumulated miseries, most humbly addressed themselves to the king, and besought him to name a sum which he would accept, as a full token of his reconciliation, and a remission of all past offences.

The tyrant demanded sixty thousand marks, an immense sum at that period of time! but this the Londoners declared themselves unable to pay, without involving many innocent families in ruin; and therefore intreated the king to lower his demands to such a sum as they should be able to collect for him.

At length Henry agreed to accept twenty thousand marks, as a full restitution for all offences; and the citizens having given security for

for the payment of this sum, the king granted them the following charter of remission.

" Henry by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Guyan, to all men greeting.

" Know ye, that in consideration of twenty thousand marks, paid to us by our citizens of London, as an atonement for their great crimes and misdemeanours committed against us, our royal consort, our royal brother Richard, king of the Romans, and our dear son Edward: That we have and do by these presents remit, forgive, and acquit, for us and our heirs, the citizens of London and their heirs, of all crimes and trespasses whatsoever; and that the said citizens, as formerly, shall enjoy all their rights and liberties; and that from Christmas last they shall and may receive the rents and profits of all their lands and tenements whatsoever: And also, that the said citizens shall have all the goods and chattels of such criminals, as have or shall be indicted

" on account of the late rebellion; except the goods and chattels of the persons already mentioned, which we have given to our son Edward; and also, all the lands and tenements that shall escheat to us, by reason of the fore-said rebellion. And we likewise grant, that all the citizens confined in our several prisons shall be discharged; except those given as pledges to our son Edward for his prisoners, and those for citizens that are fled. In witness whereof we have made these letters patents.

" Witness myself at Northampton, the tenth day of January, in the fiftieth year of our reign."

Hereupon the king, on the day following, signed a warrant for the discharge of all the prisoners not excepted in the pardon above recited; and two seneschals whom his majesty had appointed to govern the city, being dismissed, the citizens made choice of William Fitz-Richard for mayor, and Thomas le Ford, and Gregory de Rockelly were chosen sheriffs.

## CHAPTER XI.

*The citizens collect the twenty thousand marks for the king. Contested election of a mayor.*

*London surprized by the earl of Gloucester. Matters accommodated between the king and the earl, and an important charter granted to the citizens of London. The sheriff's or bailiffs account of profits arising to the king in the city. A desperate battle by night, between the Goldsmiths, Merchant-Tailors, and other citizens. A severe frost in 1269, and excessive rains in the year following. A dreadful famine. Several persons killed by the falling of the steeple of Bow-church.*

THE government of the city being thus settled, and affairs beginning to wear a more favourable aspect than they had done for a considerable time past, the citizens lost no time in collecting the twenty thousand marks which they had engaged to pay to the king: when not only the house-holders, but lodgers and servants were assessed towards raising this sum; and many persons, unable to bear the weight of this tax, were disfranchised.

Not long after this, the king issued an order for the payment of three-pence per day to each of the keepers of the seven gates of this city.

In the year 1267, the citizens presented an humble petition to the king, for permission to chuse two bailiffs, to take the custody of London and the county of Middlesex; which being accepted, his majesty ordered the barons of the exchequer to admit the said bailiffs, when regularly presented to them; upon which the Londoners made choice of two of their fellow citizens, who took an oath of fidelity to the king, and to the citizens of London.

In the year abovementioned, there was a violent dispute between the magistrates and the common citizens respecting the election of a mayor; when a folk-mote being held on the occasion, the aldermen and the principal citizens were for electing Allen Souche to that office; but the inferior people declared for Thomas Fitz-Thomas, tho'

he was not yet discharged from his confinement at Windsor.

At length, Souche's party, being supported by the court, carried the election by force, and seizing many of their opponents, committed them to prison; whereupon Souche was declared duly elected.

In the same year likewise, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, together with many of the barons, having raised a numerous army, under pretence of assisting the king in a war against France, but in reality favouring the designs of a number of rebels in the Isle of Ely; the earl procured the regent's permission to quarter a part of his forces in the city of London.

The forces had been thus stationed but a short time, before the earl began to discover his real intentions, and a strong party of the rebels arriving in Southwark, he then threw off the mask at once.

Hereupon the magistrates drew up the draw-bridge, and shut the gates of the city: but the earl took the keys from the mayor, and delivered them to persons attached to his cause; so that the rebels had free admission into the city; and the citizens were so alarmed that many of them absconded; whereupon the earl immediately seized their effects, and began to secure the city by additional fortifications.

The populace now secured the persons of such

of the aldermen as were known to be in the interest of the king, committed them to prison, and divided their effects among themselves. They likewise degraded the mayor and sheriffs, and chose others in their stead.

Matters were in this situation when the earl of Gloucester invested the Tower of London; but he was vigorously opposed by the pope's legate, and a great number of jews who had retired thither for security.

This opposition gave time to the king, who was then at Cambridge, to march to the relief of the Tower, with an army of thirty thousand French and Scots, which his son Edward had raised.

The king taking Windsor in his way to London, halted at that place; when the idea of his majesty's near approach so terrified the earl of Gloucester that he made proposals of accommodation. These, however, the king rejected with disdain; upon which a day was appointed to decide the affair by a battle on Hounslow Heath.

The king and his army attended at the appointed place; but their opponents not making their appearance, his majesty marched towards London, and wheeling to the east, encamped near Stratford, from whence he attempted to assault the city, at several different times, for the space of two months, but without effect.

In the interim, Gloucester dispatched different parties to ravage and lay waste the counties of Kent and Surry, where they met with no opposition, and returned laden with booty.

They now repaired to Westminster, where they did great damage to the abbey, broke the doors and windows of the king's palace, and seized upon his wine and the richest of his furniture.

Four of these banditti being taken, were discovered to be servants of the earl of Derby; upon which that nobleman ordered them to be tied up in sacks, and thrown into the Thames, which sentence was accordingly executed.

By this time the earl of Gloucester was reduced to great extremities, his army being absolutely in want of provisions; so that he made a virtue of necessity, and by the interposition of the king of the Romans, at length accommodated all matters in dispute between him and Henry, and the citizens of London were included in this accommodation.

Though Henry granted the Londoners a full pardon, yet he insisted upon their paying a thousand marks to the king of the Romans, for the damage they had heretofore done to his palace at Miesworth.

The behaviour of the citizens in the late transactions being esteemed rather the effect of compulsion than choice, his majesty in the year 1268 granted them the following charter.

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Aquitain; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, sheriffs, justices, rulers, ministers, and all bailiffs, and his faithful subjects, greeting.

" Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, for us and our heirs, whom

" of late we have received again into our grace and favour, after divers trespasses and forfeitures of them and their commonalty to us made, for the which, both for life and member, and all other things belonging to the said city, they have submitted themselves to our will; that none of them be compelled to plead out of the walls of the said city, for any thing except foreign tenures, and except our monyers and officers, and except those things which shall happen to be done against our peace, which, according to the common law of our realm, are wont to be determined in the parts where those trespasses were done; and except pleas concerning merchandizes, which are wont to be determined according to the law-merchant in boroughs and fairs, so yet notwithstanding that those complaints be determined in the boroughs and fairs, by four or five of the said citizens of London, who shall be there present; saving to us the amerciaments in any wise coming, which they shall faithfully answer us and our heirs, upon pain of grievous forfeitures.

" We have also granted to our same citizens acquittal of murder in the said city and in Portsoken; and that none of the said citizens may wage battle; and that for the pleas belonging to the crown, chiefly those which may chance within the said city and suburbs thereof, they may discharge themselves according to the ancient custom of the said city; this notwithstanding except, that upon the graves of the dead, for that which they should have said, if they had lived, it shall not be lawful precisely to swear; but instead and place of those deceased, which before their deaths, to discharge those which for concerning the things belonging to the crown, were called and received, there may other free and lawful men be chosen, which may do and accomplish that without delay, which by the deceased should have been done, if they had lived; and that within the walls of the city and in Portsoken none may take lodgings by force, or delivery of the marshal.

" We have also granted to our said citizens throughout all our dominions, wheresoever they come to dwell with their merchandizes and things, and also throughout all the sea ports as well as on this side as beyond the seas, they shall be free of all toll and lastage, and of all customs, except every where our due and ancient custom and prices of wines; that is to say, one tun before the mast, and of one other behind the mast, at twenty shillings the tun, to be paid in such form as we and our ancestors have been accustomed to have the said prices; and if any in any of our lands, on this side or beyond the seas, or in the ports of the said sea, on this side or beyond the seas, shall take of the men of London toll, or any custom contrary to this our grant, (except the aforesaid prices) after he shall fail of right, the sheriff may take goods therefore at London.

" We have also granted to them, that the Hustings might be kept in every week once

" the

" the week, and that only by one day; or as  
 " notwithstanding that those things within the  
 " same day cannot be determined, may continue  
 " till next morning, and no longer; and that  
 " right be holden to them for their lands and  
 " Tenures within the same city, according to  
 " the custom of the said city; so as nevertheless,  
 " that as well foreigners as others may make  
 " their attorneys, as well in pleading as defend-  
 " ing, as elsewhere in our courts; and they  
 " may not be questioned as miskenning in any  
 " their pleas; that is to say, if they have not  
 " declared altogether well; and of all their debts  
 " which were lent at London, and promises there  
 " made, pleas be there holden, according to the  
 " just and ancient custom.

" Furthermore, we do also grant, toward the  
 " amendment of the aforesaid city, that all be  
 " quit of childwite and jeresgive, and from  
 " scotale; so that our sheriffs of London, nor  
 " any other bailiff, shall not make any scotale:  
 " and also, that the said citizens may justly have  
 " and hold their lands, tenures or premises;  
 " and also their debts, whosoever do owe them;  
 " and that no merchant or other do meet with  
 " any merchant coming by land or by water,  
 " with their merchandizes or victuals, towards  
 " the city, to buy or sell again, 'till they come  
 " to the said city, and there have put the same  
 " to sale, upon the forfeiture of the things  
 " brought, and pain of imprisonment; from  
 " whence he shall not escape without great  
 " punishment; and that none shew out their  
 " wares to sell, who owe any custom, 'till the  
 " custom thereof be levied, without great pu-  
 " nishment, and upon pain of forfeiture of all  
 " that commodity, of him that happens to  
 " do otherwise: and that no merchant, stranger,  
 " or other; may buy or sell any wares, which  
 " ought to be weighed or troned, unless by our  
 " beams or trone, upon forfeiture of the said  
 " wares.

" Moreover, those debts, which of their  
 " contracts or loans shall be due unto them,  
 " may cause to be enrolled in our exchequer,  
 " for the more surety of them upon the recog-  
 " nizance of those who shall stand bound unto  
 " them in the said debts: so as nevertheless,  
 " that no debts be enrolled upon the recogni-  
 " zance of any person who is not there known;  
 " or unless it be manifested concerning his person  
 " by the testimony of six or four lawful men,  
 " who be sufficient to answer as well for the debt

" as for the damages, which any may have of  
 " such recognizances, if the same happen to be  
 " falsly done under their names: And for every  
 " pound to be enrolled in the exchequer, one  
 " penny to be paid to our use, for the charge  
 " of sustentation of those which must attend to  
 " such enrolling: These liberties and free cus-  
 " toms we grant to them, to hold to them and  
 " their heirs, so long as they shall well and  
 " faithfully behave themselves to us and our  
 " heirs, together with all their just and reason-  
 " able customs, which in time of us and our  
 " predecessors heretofore they have had, as well  
 " for manner of pleading of their tenures, debts,  
 " and promises, as for all other causes whatso-  
 " ever, concerning both them and the same  
 " city: So long as the customs be not contrary  
 " to right, law and justice; saving in all  
 " things the liberty of the church of Westmin-  
 " ster to the abbots and monks of the same  
 " place, to them granted by the charters of us  
 " and our predecessors, kings of England: but,  
 " as touching our jews and merchant strangers,  
 " and other things out of our foresaid grant  
 " touching us or our said city, we and our heirs  
 " shall provide as to us shall seem expedient.

" These being witnesses; Richard king of  
 " Almain, our brother; Edward our first  
 " son; Roger of Mortimer; Roger de Clif-  
 " ford; Roger Leybourn; Robert Watrand;  
 " Robert Aquiln. Mi. Godfrey; Gifford our  
 " chancellor; Walter de Merton; John  
 " Chesil, archdeacon of London; John  
 " de la Lind; William de Aette, and  
 " others. Given by our hand at Westmin-  
 " ster, the twenty-sixth day of March, in  
 " the two and fiftieth year of our reign."

His majesty, by the above-recited charter,  
 grants a remission of all past offences, confirms  
 all their ancient privileges except the chusing of  
 their magistrates, and prohibits the forestalling of  
 the markets, under severe penalties.

Soon after this, his majesty issued his precept  
 to Allen Souche the mayor, to present to him six  
 persons eligible to the office of sheriff, two of  
 whom, viz. Walter Harvey and William de  
 Durham, were appointed to that office by the  
 name of bailiffs.

The said bailiffs having delivered to the king  
 an account of the profits arising to his majesty in  
 the city for the space of half a year, we shall  
 subjoin it as a curiosity, as we find it in *Madox's*  
*History of the Exchequer.*

	l.	s.	d.
By the amount of tronages (the king's weigh-house) and petty strandages.	97	13	11
By the amount of customs of all sorts of foreign merchandizes, together with the issues of divers passages	75	6	10
By the metage of corn, and customs at Billingsgate	5	18	7
By the customs of fish, &c. brought to London-bridge-Street	7	0	2
By the issue of the field and bars of Smithfield	4	7	6
By toll raised at the city gates, and duties on the river of Thames, westward of the bridge	8	13	2
By stallages, duties arising from the markets of Westcheap, Grafs Chirche and Wool Chirchew, and annual scottage of the butchers of London	42	0	5
By the produce of Queenhithe	17	9	2
By the chattels of foreigners, forfeited for trading in the city, contrary to the laws and customs thereof	10	11	0
By places and perquisites within the city	86	5	9
By the produce of the Waidarii and Ambiani of Corbye and Neele, French merchants of those towns	9	6	8
Sum total	364	13	2½
	In		

In the same year, 1268, a violent dispute arising between the company of Goldsmiths and that of the Merchant-Tailors; and several other companies taking part with one or the other, their passions were at length so inflamed, that more than five hundred people, completely armed, assembled in the night, and engaged with such fury, that many persons were killed and wounded of both parties: nor did the battle cease, till the sheriffs, having raised a considerable body of the citizens, seized several of the combatants; thirteen of whom being tried and convicted, received sentence of death, and suffered accordingly.

The year 1269 is remarkable for an uncommon severe frost, which beginning in the month of November, continued till the month of February, during almost all which time the navigation was so totally obstructed, that no ships could sail up the Thames, and foreign merchandize was

brought to London by land, from the several sea-ports.

In the year 1270 the rains were so excessive that the fruits of the earth were in a great measure destroyed, and the river Thames breaking down and overflowing its banks in many places, did inconceivable damage both to houses and land.

The consequence of these inundations were severely felt; for wheat raised to the enormous price of six pounds eight shillings the quarter,\* and the famine at length raged to such an astonishing degree, that, if the authority of ancient writers may be relied on, many of the poorer people were reduced to the dreadful necessity of eating their own children.

At the latter end of this year many people unfortunately lost their lives, by the sudden falling of the steeple of the church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapside.

## CHAPTER XII.

*The death of king Henry III. and the commencement of the reign of Edward I. Animosities among the Citizens respecting the choice of a mayor. Orders for fixing the prices of provisions. The Jews forbidden the practice of usury. The mayor of London appointed an ambassador. An earthquake. The foundation of the convent of Black-friars. First ordinance of the common-council of London. Jews executed for diminishing coin. Letters patent granted to receive a toll for repairing London-bridge. Extinction of the kings of Wales. Murder of Lawrence Ducket. The mayor degraded. Murders and robberies frequent in the city. Regulations for preserving the peace of the city. Foreigners permitted to settle in London. King Edward's brief relative to Bartholomew fair. Writ directed by the king to the mayor and aldermen in favour of the clergy. Edward by a charter confirms many ancient privileges to the citizens. Prices of meat and poultry. First recorder of London. The use of sea coal prohibited.*

**P**RINCE Edward having undertaken an expedition to the holy land, he there received advice of the death of his father, Henry the third, who departed this life at Westminster, on the twentieth of November 1272, after an oppressive and inglorious reign of more than fifty-six years.

On being made acquainted with the death of Henry, the young king immediately dispatched letters to the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of London, in which he recited many injuries his subjects had sustained from the Flemish; he therefore ordered proclamation to be made that no Fleming should be permitted to reside in London, on the penalty of forfeiting his whole effects.

His majesty likewise directed the magistrates carefully to preserve the peace of the city during his absence, which he promised to make as short as possible; and not having the seal of England with him, that of the king of Sicily was affixed to these dispatches.

The citizens were so pleased with having been honoured with these letters from their sovereign,

that on his majesty's return to England, he was received into London with the utmost pomp and magnificence; the fronts of the houses being adorned with the richest tapestry and silks; the wealthy citizens scattered gold and silver among the populace, and the conduits were supplied with a variety of the most delicious wines.

From such appearances the public entertained hopes of enjoying great ease and happiness under their new sovereign: but their pleasing dream was soon at an end; for on the choice of the next mayor, there arose such a dissention among them, as might have had the most fatal consequences, if they had been ruled by a monarch more disposed to arbitrary measures than Edward appears to have been.

In this case, however, the king only interposed so far as to appoint a custos of the city, till the passions of the contending parties should subside.

By this appointment the citizens began to see the ill consequences that might arise from their civil dissentions, as they might at any time furnish the king with a plausible pretence for interfering in the government of the city.

\* This sum is equal to above sixty pounds

for a quarter of wheat at this time!

They



They therefore unanimously made choice of Walter Harvey for mayor, who was the very man that the populace had proposed at first: but soon finding that Harvey was a man of bad character, they, in the year following, degraded him from the office of alderman, declared him incapable of being a member of the city council, and obliged him to give security for his good behaviour during life.

The iniquitous practices of engrossing and forestalling, being now carried to the most enormous height, it became necessary to provide laws against all who should be found guilty; and in particular against the bakers who accustomed themselves to make bread short of weight, and the millers who sold their meal by a short measure.

The legislator having passed laws for the redress of these grievances, the king issued his orders for the mayor and sheriffs of London to enforce them, and to regulate the prices of the various kinds of provisions, and particularly of poultry and fish, which were the articles that were chiefly engrossed.

By these laws the baker was to forfeit his bread for the first offence, to suffer imprisonment for the second, and to be impilloried for the third.

The punishment ordained for the miller who should be convicted of offending against the statute, was to be carried through certain streets of the city, in a tumbrel or dust cart, exposed to the contempt of the people.

In obedience to these laws, the magistrates of the city published an ordinance to the following purpose. "By the command of the lord the king, and with the assent and consent of the gentlemen of the kingdom, and citizens aforesaid, it is ordained that no huckster of fowl (or poulterer) go out of the city to meet them that bring poultry into the city, to make any buying from them; but buy in the city, after the buyers of the lord the king, of the barons, and of the citizens, have bought and had what shall be needful for them, namely, after three o'clock, and not before."

After this hour the following provisions were to be sold at the undermentioned prices:

	s.	d.	qrs.
The best hen, at	0	3	2
The best pullet at	0	1	3
The best capon, at	0	2	0
The best goose, from Easter to Whit-	0	5	0
sunday			
Ditto, from Easter to St. Peter <i>ad vincula</i>	0	4	0
Ditto, at all other times of the year, at	0	3	0
The best wild goose, at	0	4	0
The best young pigeons, three for	0	1	0
The best mallard, at	0	3	2
The best cercel, at	1	6	0
The best wild duck, at	0	1	3
The best partridge, at	0	3	2
The best begaters, four for	0	1	0
The best larks, a dozen for	0	1	0
The best pheasant, at	0	4	0
The best boter, at	0	6	0
The best heron, at	0	6	0
The best corlune, at	0	3	0
The best plover, at	0	1	0

5

	s.	d.	qrs.
The best swan, at	3	0	0
The best crane, at	3	0	0
The best peacock, at	1	0	0
The best coney, with the skin, at	0	4	0
One ditto without the skin, at	0	3	0
The best hare without the skin, at	0	3	2
The best kid, from Christmas to Lent, at	0	10	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	6	0
The lamb, from Christmas to Lent	0	6	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	4	0

It was also ordained, "that no huckster of fish; [or fishmonger] who sells fish again to others, go out to meet those that bring or carry fish to the city, to make a forestall thence; nor have any partnership with a stranger who brings fish from the sea to the city: but let them seek for fish in their own ships; and permit foreigners to bring it, and to sell when they are come, in their own ships. Because, by such partnership, they who are of the city, when they cannot sell as they will, lay it up in cellars, and sell dearer than the strangers would do, if they came without partnership, and knew not where they might be harboured; nor let them buy any thing in the city, until the king's servants, &c. have bought, and not before three o'clock. And if they who have bought fish, shall come after three o'clock, let them not sell that day; but let them sell on the morrow morning. And if they expect more, let the fish be taken into the lord the king's hands: and let them keep no fish, except salt-fish, beyond the second day of their coming; which, if it happen to be found, let them lose their fish, and be at the mercy of the lord the king. [to fine them.]"

The order for the sale of fish was as follows:

	s.	d.	qrs.
The best plaice, at	0	1	2
The best soles, the dozen, at	0	3	0
The best fresh mulvel, at	0	3	0
The best salt mulvel, at	0	3	0
The best haddock, at	0	2	0
The best barkey, at	0	4	0
The best mullet, at	0	2	0
The best conger, at	1	0	0
The best turbot, at	0	6	0
The best dorac, at	0	5	0
The best bran, sard, and betule, at	0	3	0
The best mackarel, in Lent, at	0	1	0
Ditto, out of Lent, at	0	0	2
The best gurnard, at	0	1	0
The best fresh merlings, four for	0	1	0
The best powdered ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The best pickled herrings, twenty for	0	1	0
The best fresh herrings, before Michaelmas, six for	0	1	0
Ditto, after ditto, twelve for,			
The best Thames, or Severn lamprey, at	0	4	0
The best bugie, stock-fish, at	0	1	0
The best mulvil stock-fish, at	0	0	3
The best croplings, three at	0	1	0
The best fresh oysters, a gallon for	0	2	0
The best fresh salmon, from Christmas to Easter at	5	0	0

P

Ditto

	s.	d.	grs.
Ditto, after ditto, at ———	3	0	0
A piece of rumb, gros and fat, at ———	0	4	0
The best new pickled balenes, the pound ———	0	2	0
Ditto of the preceding year, the } pound, at ———	0	1	0
The best sea hog, at ———	6	8	0
The best eels, a strike, or a quarter } of an hundred ———	0	2	0
The best lampreys, in winter, the } hundred at ———	0	8	0
Ditto, at other times, the hundred at ———	0	6	0
The best smelts, the hundred, at ———	0	1	0
The best roche, in summer, at ———	0	1	0
Ditto, at other times ———	0	0	2
The best lucy, at ———	6	8	0
The best lamprey of Nautes, at first ———	1	4	0
Ditto, a month after, at ———	0	8	2
The Thames or Severn ditto, to- } wards Easter, at ———	0	2	0

In the year 1275, it was ordained by act of parliament, that no jews should follow the practice of usury, and that for the future all usurers should wear a badge on their breast, or immediately quit the kingdom.

In the same year the mayor of London being appointed the king's ambassador beyond the seas, his majesty entrusted the government of London to four persons of eminence who were recommended by their brother citizens.

About this time a most terrible earthquake happened, which threw down many houses and churches in London, damaged many others, and extended its dreadful effects to many other parts of the kingdom.

In this same year, 1275, Robert Kilwarby, archbishop of Canterbury, by licence from the crown, founded the convent of preaching friars, commonly called Black-friars, which was erected partly out of the ruins of a part of the city wall taken down on that occasion, and partly out of the stones of the tower of Mount-Fitchet, which was likewise pulled down to make way for the building the said convent.

The king likewise commanded the citizens to erect a new wall, to run westward from Ludgate, behind the houses to Fleet-ditch, and then south as far as the Thames; and at the head of this wall to erect a tower for his majesty's reception.

Towards the expence of completing this work, king Edward granted the city a duty to be raised on several kinds of merchandize for the space of three years; and sent them the following letter soon afterwards.

"Whereas we have granted you, for aid of the work of the walls of our city, and the closure of the same, divers customs of vendible things, coming to the said city, to be taken for a certain time; we command you, that you cause to be finished the wall of the said city, now begun near the mansion of the

"friars preachers, and a certain good and comely tower at the head of the said wall; within the water of the Thames there, wherein we may be received and tarry with honour, to our ease and satisfaction in our comings there, out of the pence taken and to be taken of the said customs, &c.  
"Witness myself at Westminster, the eighth day of July, in the fourth year of my reign."

It was ordained in the fifth year of this king's reign, that no market should be held on London bridge, or in any other place, except such as should be by a common-council appointed. It was also ordered that no person should go to Southwark to buy wares, which might be purchased in the city. This is the first ordinance of common-council relative to the order of holding of markets in the city of London.

In the year 1278, a great number of jews being convicted of clipping and diminishing the king's coin, the jews throughout England were seized and imprisoned in one day; and of those apprehended in London, two hundred and eighty of both sexes were executed.

London-bridge being in a very ruinous condition, the citizens, in the year 1281, procured letters patent of the king, empowering the bridge keeper to receive a toll of all such persons as should pass over it.

In the year 1282 the Anseatic company of merchants were called upon to fulfil their engagements with respect to repairing Bishopsgate, which was in a very ruinous situation; which demand of the city being rejected by the company, the affair was carried by writ into the exchequer, and the company were obliged to perform their agreement.

In the same year, upon the citizens paying to the king a considerable sum of money, he granted them a pardon for every infringement they had made, contrary to their charters, to that time; and in the following year he granted letters patent for the repairing and inclosing the city.

This year, 1283, Llewellyn, the last Welsh prince who reigned in Wales, having lost a battle, fled for safety to Blith castle, where he was betrayed into the hands of Roger le Strange, who, taking him when he was not in the least apprehension of danger, with a stroke of his broad sword took off his head, at the moment he was railing against the English.

The head being directly sent to Edward, he ordered it to be carried to London, and the citizens met the messenger who brought it, and conducted him into the city with drums and trumpets, and proceeded in grand cavalcade through Cheapside, with the head fixed upon a lance with a chaplet or circle of silver; \* it was then fixed for the remainder of the day upon the pillory in Cheapside, and afterwards upon the tower of London, crowned with a wreath of ivy.

A most intense frost happened the winter fol-

\* According to an ancient author, this was done by way of sheer, the prince having been told by a Welsh fortune-

teller, that his head should one day pass through Cheapside adorned with a silver coronet.

lowing

lowing, at the breaking of which five arches of London-bridge were carried away.

In the year 1284, a goldsmith, named Lawrence Ducket, having wounded Ralph Crepin in Westcheap, (now Cheapside) he fled for safety to Bow church, and concealed himself in the steeple; he was, however, surprized in the night by Crepin's friends, who hung him up in one of the windows in such a position, that upon an inquest being taken on the body, the jury brought in their verdict *Felo de se*, and he was accordingly buried in a ditch; however, the murderers were at last informed against by a boy who had concealed himself in the church during the shocking transaction, and sixteen men were hanged, and a woman, the perpetrator of it, was burnt alive: The body was dug up, put into a coffin, and decently buried.

In the year following the conduit in Cheapside was built; and it was ordered that only an half-penny should be paid for grinding a quarter of wheat.

The same year the jewish synagogues in London were destroyed by command of John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury.

At a time when the affairs of the city seemed to wear a most favourable aspect, a disgust was unfortunately given to the lord treasurer by the mayor, who refused to attend to give an account of the measures taken by him and the aldermen for the preservation of the peace; and upon their attendance being insisted on, the mayor went to Barking church, where he delivered the city seal and the ensigns of mayoralty to Stephen Aswy, and retired to the tower.

The treasurer was so highly incensed at this behaviour, that he ordered the mayor, together with many of the principal citizens to be taken into custody, and committed to prison; and Stephen Sandwich was by the king appointed custos of London, in which office he remained only till the February following, when another person was appointed.

The pretence for degrading the mayor was, that he had connived at the unlawful practices of the bakers; and under colour of punishing them for offences, which every citizen knew had never been committed, for twelve years the city of London was without a mayor.

The city soon felt the ill effects of being deprived of its first magistrate; robberies, and even murders became frequent throughout the city and suburbs; which occasioned the following regulations to be made. "That no stranger should wear a weapon nor be seen abroad after the ringing of the corseu-bell; that all taverns and victualling-houses should be shut up after the ringing of the said bell; that no fencing-school should be kept in the city; that the aldermen in their respective wards should make diligent search for such offenders, in order to bring them to justice; that no person not free of the city should be suffered to reside therein; and that such freemen as were suspected, should give security for their good behaviour:" amongst whom were Thomas Pywelldon and fifty-seven others, who were exiled for life.

A great number of foreign merchants were about this time permitted to settle in London,

and obtained leave soon after to dispose of their goods without employing a broker, which was as advantageous to them as disadvantageous to the citizens; for before this time, they were obliged to keep in their lodgings, and their landlords, who were citizens, officiating as brokers, were very great gainers.

The foreigners, however, making use of many villainous practices, by which the fair traders were considerably hurt, many of them were apprehended and carried to prison, and were obliged to pay large sums for their enlargement.

In the fifteenth year of his reign, Edward commanded the court of exchequer to be removed to Guildhall, at which time it appeared, that the citizens were five hundred and thirty-eight pounds, six shillings and eight-pence, indebted to the king.

One of the sheriffs of London carrying a prisoner to gaol in the year 1293, the mob seized on the prisoner and conveyed him away; for which offence, three persons soon after had their hands cut off, at the standard in Cheapside, by the common hangman.

In the year 1295 Ralph Sandwich was again appointed custos of the city, and a dispute arising between him and the prior of St. Bartholomew's, relative to the profits arising from the fair of that name held in Smithfield, the custos insisting that as the privileges of the city were forfeited, all the benefits arising therefrom must of course belong to the king: the affair coming to the knowledge of Edward, who was then at Durham, he ordered that the controversy should be determined by the barons, and his treasurer, and the following brief was dispatched to the custos and sheriffs of London, for that purpose:

"The lord the king hath commanded the custos and sheriffs in these words: Edward, by the grace of God, to the custos and sheriffs of London, greeting: Whereas the prior of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, by the charter of our progenitors, kings of England, and our confirmation, claimeth to have a certain fair there every year, during three days, viz. on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, with all liberties and free customs belonging to the fair; a contention hath arisen between the said prior and you the said custos, which sue for us, concerning the use of the liberties of the said fair, and the free customs belonging to it: And hindrance being made to the said prior by you the said custos, as the same prior asserteth, to wit, concerning a moiety of the said eve, and of the whole morrow before said; concerning which, we will, as well for us, as for the foresaid prior, that justice be done, as is fit, before our treasurer and barons of the exchequer, from the day of St. Michael next, for one month. We command you, that sufficient security be taken of the said prior, of restoring to us the said day the issues of the aforesaid fair, coming from the moiety of the aforesaid eve, and of the whole morrow, if the said prior cannot then shew something for himself, why the said issues ought not to belong to us.

We

" We command you, that ye permit the same prior, in the mean time, to receive the foresaid issues, in form aforesaid. And you have therefore this brief.

" Witness myself at Dunelm, the ninth day of August, in the twentieth year of our reign."

Edward having been informed, that several of the clergy had been committed by the laity to the Tun, a prison so called in Cornhill, on pretence of their having committed crimes of which they were entirely innocent, he shewed his disapprobation of such measures, by directing the following writ to the mayor and citizens.

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. Whereas as Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, hath shewed unto us, that by the great charter of England, the church hath a privilege, that no clerk shall be imprisoned by a layman, without our commandment and breach of peace; which notwithstanding, some citizens of London, upon mere spite, do enter in their watches into clerk's chambers, and, like felons, do carry them to the Tunney, which Henry de Walleys, some time mayor, built for night-walkers. Wherefore, we will that this our commandment be proclaimed in full hustings; and that no watch hereafter enter into any clerk's chamber, under the forfeit of 20l. Dated at Carlisle, the 18th of March, in the 25th year of our reign."

The citizens being highly offended at this mandate, a number of them assembled, broke open the tun, and suffered several of the prisoners to escape; for which behaviour they were personally punished, and the city was fined twenty thousand marks, which sums the citizens were obliged to pay, together with three thousand marks more, for which they obtained full confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges; for the king returning victorious from Scotland, and the citizens testifying their joy on the occasion, he ordered the aldermen, together with the principal magistrates, to attend him on Easter Wednesday at Westminster, at which time and place he restored them the power of electing a mayor; and Henry Walleys being chosen into that office the Friday after, was presented to the king at Fulham, the Wednesday following, when he was very graciously received, and next day sworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

A charter of confirmation of the rights and privileges of the citizens immediately followed the above act of royal favour, in which charter, among other things it is enacted.

" That whereas our said citizens, by the charters of our said progenitors, have been accustomed hitherto to present every mayor, whom they have chosen in the said city yearly, before the barons of the exchequer, (our progenitor, or we not being at Westminster) that he may be admitted by the said barons as mayor for us, notwithstanding that, at the next com-

ing of our progenitor or of us unto Westminster or London, he may be presented to our progenitors, or to us, and so admitted mayor. We, willing to shew more ample favour to the said citizens in that behalf, do grant to them for us and our heirs, the mayor of the said city, when he shall be chosen by the said citizens, we, and our heirs, and our barons, not being at Westminster or at London, they may or shall be presented or admitted to and by the constable of our Tower of London, yearly, in such sort as before they were wont to be presented and admitted; so as nevertheless, that, at the next coming of us or our heirs to Westminster or London, the said mayor be presented to us or our heirs, and admitted for mayor.

" And also, we have granted for us and our heirs, to our said citizens, that they and their successors, citizens of the said city, be forever quit and free of pannage, pontage and murage throughout all the realm, and all our dominions: and that the sheriffs of the said city, as often as it shall happen them to be amerced in our court for any offence, they shall be amerced according to the measure and quantity of the offence, as other the sheriffs of our said realm have been amerced for the like offence.

" Wherefore we will, and streightly charge and command, for us and our heirs, that the said citizens and their successors have all the liberties, freedoms, quittals and free customs aforesaid, and then may or shall use according to our confirmation, renovation, and grants aforesaid, for ever; as by the aforesaid charter (amongst other things) more fully appear-eth."

All which the king certified by the following brief to his officers of his exchequer:

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. to his treasurers and barons of the exchequer, greeting. Whereas, for the good service that our beloved citizens of London have hitherto done us, by our letters patent we have rendered and restored to the same our foresaid city, together with the mayoralty, all their liberties (which city, mayoralty and liberties we have long since caused to be taken into our hands) to be had and held to the same citizens, according to their will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the day of the said taking them away, as is contained more fully in our said letters: we command you, that ye permit the same citizens to use and enjoy the liberties which they have reasonably used on the day of the foresaid taking, before you in the exchequer before said, according to the tenor of our foresaid Letters. Witness myself at York, the eight and twentieth day of May, in the six and twentieth year of our reign."

The additional privileges granted in this charter are 1. The mayor elect is to be presented and admitted by the constable of the Tower of London,

in



in the absence of the king and the barons. 2. To be free and quit from pannage. \* 3. To be likewise free from pontage. † 4. And to pay no murage. ‡

An order to the mayor and sheriffs at London accompanied this brief, commanding them to punish personally such bakers, brewers, and millers, as should be found guilty of bad practices, and all malefactors, who were detected in carrying fire-arms about with them in the night; and to oblige millers to return flour according to the weight of grain given to them to be ground.

In the twenty-seventh year of this reign, on the feast of St. Simon and Jude, Elias Russel was unanimously chosen, by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London, into the office of mayor of this city, and was sworn, accordingly, and received by the constable of the Tower, (by the king's writ, directed for that purpose,) without the Tower gate.

An act of common-council was passed during this mayoralty, by consent of the king and nobility, for regulating the prices of provisions sold in London, the butchers, poulterers, &c. having by fixing exorbitant prices upon their different commodities, greatly distressed the poorer sort of the citizens: the following is the table of the prices the different sorts of poultry were fixed at

	s.	d.	grs.
A fat cock, at	—	0	1 2
Two pullets, at	—	0	1 2
A fat capon, at	—	0	2 2
A goose, at	—	0	4 0
A mallard, at	—	0	1 2
A partrich, at	—	0	1 2
A pheasant, at	—	0	4 0
A heron, at	—	0	6 0
A plover, at	—	0	1 0
A swan, at	—	3	0 0
A crane, at	—	1	0 0
Two woodcocks, at	—	0	1 2
A fat lamb from Christmas to Shrovetide	1	4	0
One ditto for all the year, at	—	0	4 0

A celebrated antiquary tells us, that in the

\* *Pannage* signifies a certain duty payable to the king, for the liberty of sending swine or cattle to feed in any of his forests.

† *Pontage* was a duty paid for liberty to pass over bridges with horses, carts, or other carriages; or under them with

thirtieth year of this king's reign, the prices of various sorts of provisions were as follows:

	s.	d.	grs.
A quarter of wheat, at	—	4	0 0
A quarter of ground malt	—	3	4 0
A quarter of pease	—	2	6 0
A quarter of oats	—	2	0 0
A bull	—	7	6 0
A cow	—	6	0 0
A fat mutton	—	1	0 0
One ewe sheep	—	0	8 0
A capon	—	0	2 0
A cock or hen	—	0	1 2

In the year 1304, Geoffrey de Hartilepole, alderman, was elected recorder of this city, which is the first account of a recorder of London we meet with in history.

The year following, the celebrated Scotch champion, Sir William Wallace, being taken prisoner, was, contrary to the laws of nature and of nations, put to an ignominious death in Smithfield for no other crime than defending his native land against the attempts of an inveterate enemy.

In the year 1306 the king conferred the order of knighthood on the young prince of Wales, on which occasion the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, presented his majesty with the sum of two thousand pounds.

In the same year the brewers and dyers of London, and others whose professions required the use of great quantities of sea coals, burning great quantities of that article, the air was so infected by the smoke arising therefrom, that the health of the inhabitants was thought to be in danger; whereupon, at the request of the nobility and gentry, the king issued a proclamation, strictly forbidding the use of sea-coals: but little regard being paid to this proclamation, a commission of oyer and terminer was appointed, to punish the delinquents, who were fined for the first offence, and had their furnaces and kilns destroyed for the second.

barges, boats, &c. which duty was applied and put to the use of repairing the said bridges.

‡ The term *murage* signifies a duty paid towards repairing or building the walls of the cities and towns throughout England;



## CHAPTER XIII.

*Edward II. makes his public entry into London. Royal Mandate respecting the finishing the wall and tower near Ludgate. The king's debts discharged by the citizens. London exempted from being taxed as a royal demesne, on lending the king a thousand pound. Prices of provisions regulated by parliament. Proclamation concerning the election of mayor and sheriffs. The making of wheat into malt forbidden. Dreadful famine and pestilence. The king's brief for revoking the regulation respecting the prices of provisions. The citizens fined a thousand marks for pulling down a mud wall. The city sends representatives to a parliament held at York. A strong watch kept night and day in London. The two Spencers, favourites of the king, banished. A charter exempting the citizens from serving the king in a military capacity out of the city. Two thousand marks extorted from the city. The Londoners join the queen's party, which being successful, the king is taken prisoner, and obliged to resign the crown to his son.*

**H**AVING in the preceding chapter faithfully recorded every material transaction respecting this city, during the reign of Edward I. we now proceed to that of his son Edward II. who having married the princess Isabella, daughter to the king of France, made a solemn entry into London, in the year 1308, and was received by the citizens with a degree of splendor and elegance, that sufficiently testified their loyalty.

His majesty being informed that part of the new city wall near Ludgate, and the Tower, which his father had ordered to be built at the extremity of the said wall, were not finished; a royal mandate was immediately issued to the mayor and citizens of London, enjoining them to lose no time in completing the said buildings.

At the same time his majesty granted the following charter, which will sufficiently explain itself.

"Edward, the son of king Edward, &c. To all, &c. Whereas Gregory de Rockesley, our mayor of London, and the other barons of the said city, at our instance, have commonly and unanimously granted to the venerable father Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, and his assigns, two lanes, contiguous to his place of castle baynard and the tower of Mountficher, to be stopped up for the enlarging of the foresaid place, and to enclose them; while yet he shall assign a like way to them, and as convenient for the commonalty of the said city. And we, understanding from the foresaid mayor and barons of the said city, that the said archbishop hath already prepared a better way, and more convenient for the said commonalty, than the foresaid lanes were: we to the said archbishop and his assigns, for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, do grant, ratify, and confirm the foresaid grant. So that our said barons of London, by occasion of their foresaid grant, nor the archbishop, nor his assigns, on account of the said changing of the ways, be accused or molested for time to come before our justices itinerants at the Tower of London, upon cause of perpresture made of

"the foresaid lanes. In testimony whereof, &c.  
"Witness myself at Westminster, the tenth day  
"of June, in the fourth year of our reign."

In the year 1311, the mayor and aldermen of London undertook to pay several debts which the king had contracted with the merchants in London, and others, for necessaries for the royal wardrobe and household, amounting to about seventeen hundred pounds, and the king, in return, assigned to them, the farm of the city, together with other issues arising by aids, tallages, &c. to the amount of that sum.

In the same year the mayor and aldermen of London were made acquainted with the king's intention to tax his several demesnes; and the city of London being included under that appellation, the magistrates were sent for by the privy council then sitting at Whitefriars in Fleet-street, and asked if they would fine for their tallage, or raise the sum required by a pole-tax, and an assessment on their estates.

The mayor and his brethren desired they might be permitted to consult the commonalty; which request being complied with, they gave for answer, that the king's demesnes were liable to taxation whenever his majesty should think it necessary; but that the city of London was undoubtedly free from such tallage, not only by the rights, privileges, and immunities, granted to them by magna charta, and so often confirmed by other charters, but by their paying the king a sum of money annually for the fee-farm of the city: they therefore solicited the deferring of the said tallage till the parliament should meet, as they should then have an opportunity of conferring with many of the nobility who were proprietors of lands and tenements in the city.

They were told that if they would lend two thousand marks to the king, the tax should be deferred, agreeable to their request. The citizens refused to agree to this proposal; whereupon commissioners were appointed to assemble at Guildhall to assess the said tallage.

This circumstance alarmed the mayor and citizens to such a degree, that they offered to lend the

the king a thousand pounds, on condition that the assessment might not be permitted to take place till after the meeting of the parliament.

This proposal being acceded to, his majesty granted letters patent to the citizens in the following form :

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. To all  
" to whom the present letters shall come, greet-  
" ing. Know ye, that whereas our beloved the  
" mayor and aldermen, and the rest of the citi-  
" zens of our city of London, have lately caused  
" to be lent to us a thousand pounds sterling;  
" we, willing to satisfy them, the mayor, alder-  
" men, and citizens, of the same sum of money,  
" as we are bound, have granted unto them, that  
" in the next aid to be granted unto us in our  
" foresaid city, or in the county of Middlesex,  
" or in levying money in the said city and county  
" for our need, for whatever cause next to be  
" levied, we will cause the foresaid thousand  
" pounds to be allowed them.

" We have granted also to the same mayor,  
" aldermen, and citizens, that we will by no  
" means cause to be assessed any tallage singly  
" by poll, or in common upon them, their  
" goods, chattels, lands and tenements, or  
" rents in the said city, or suburbs of the same,  
" before our next parliament, or to be levied  
" upon them; saving always to the mayor, alder-  
" men, and citizens of the said city, the  
" assignments made before by us to them for  
" debt, concerning which they undertook to  
" satisfy us; as in our letters patent made to them  
" thereupon more fully is contained: In witness  
" whereof we have caused these our letters to be  
" made patents. Witness myself at Windsor,  
" the thirteenth day of February, in the sixth  
" year of our reign."

On the same day that these letters patent were granted, the king issued an order, commanding that the assessors of the county of Oxford should not assess the citizens of London trading to Hen-ley, and not being inhabitants of the said town, and paying scot and lot.

In the year 1314, provisions of all kinds were so greatly advanced in price, that the distresses of the poor were almost insupportable; upon which the parliament interposed its authority, and fixed prices of the several articles here undermen-  
tioned :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The best grafs fed ox, alive, at	0	16	0
The best grain fed ox, at	1	4	0
The best cow, at	0	12	0
The best hog of two years old, at	0	3	4
The best shorn mutton, at	0	1	4
The best goose, at	0	0	3
The best capon, at	0	0	2½
The best hen, at	0	0	1½
The best chickens, 2 for	0	0	1½
The best young pidgeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty eggs, at	0	0	1

It was enacted, by the authority of the king and parliament, that if any person refused to sell

the articles abovementioned at the fixed prices, they should be forfeited to the king.

For several years past it having been a common practice with the populace to disturb and interrupt the regular election of the mayor and sheriffs of this city; the king, to prevent the like irregularities for the future, issued the following letter by way of proclamation,

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. to the  
" mayor and sheriffs of London, greeting.  
" Whereas by the charters of our progenitors;  
" kings of England, it was granted to our citi-  
" zens of our city aforesaid, that they should  
" chuse a mayor and sheriffs from themselves;  
" when they would, and present them, we not  
" being at Westminster, to the treasurer and  
" barons of our exchequer, and there to be  
" admitted according to custom; and such  
" election by the mayor and aldermen, and  
" more discreet persons of the said city, espe-  
" cially summoned and warned for this purpose;  
" hath been accustomed in former times: and  
" now we have understood, that some of the  
" popular and plebian sort, making a conspi-  
" racy among themselves, causing contentions,  
" differences, and innumerable mischiefs, day  
" and night, in the said city, and making  
" among them clandestine conventicks in pri-  
" vate places, and being not called nor sum-  
" moned, do thrust and mingle themselves of  
" their own accord into such elections; and by  
" threatenings and clamours hindering the due  
" making of such elections, endeavour to chuse  
" such as for time to come may favour their er-  
" rors; that their wickedness, by defect of con-  
" grous government, may pass unpunished un-  
" der dissimulation, by such persons so elected,  
" to the hurt of our crown and dignity, and the  
" subversion of the state of the foresaid city, and  
" the manifest oppression of our citizens abiding  
" in it: we willing to provide for the quiet and  
" tranquillity of the people under us, as we are  
" bound, and to meet with such malice, com-  
" mand, firmly enjoining you, that, before the  
" time of the election of the mayor and sheriffs  
" next to be chosen, ye cause it be publicly  
" proclaimed through the whole city, and firmly  
" to be forbid, that none, unless he shall be to  
" this especially called or summoned, or is  
" bound thereto, come thither at the time, nor  
" intrude himself in making the election, nor  
" hinder it any way, under pain of imprison-  
" ment; from which he may not escape without  
" our special command: and that the foresaid  
" election be made by the aldermen, and the  
" other more discreet and powerful citizens of the  
" said city, as in the same it hath been anciently  
" accustomed to be done: taking notice for the  
" future, that, if ye shall present any election,  
" otherwise than is mentioned before, to the  
" treasurer and barons of our exchequer afore-  
" said, we will by no means admit them. Wit-  
" ness myself at Westminster, the fourth day of  
" July, in the eighth year of our reign."

Proper application to parliament having been neglected to be made on the part of the citi-  
zens,

citizens, to prevent their being tallaged at the pleasure of the king; his majesty's want of money impelled him to take advantage of this circumstance, whereupon he appointed commissioners to tax the citizens, of which he informed the sheriffs by two precepts, issued in the months of October and November 1314.

The citizens, to prevent this tax being levied, granted the king a loan of six hundred marks; upon which the tallage was again respite.

In the year 1316 there was an excessive scarcity of corn in London, which being thought to arise from the vast quantities of wheat made into malt, an act of parliament was passed, ordaining that from that time forward no wheat should be made into malt.

The mayor and aldermen published an order for carrying this act into execution; and another for regulating the prices of ale, by which the stronger sort was to be sold for three halfpence the gallon, and the smaller at a penny.

The price of wheat still continued to advance, till it was sold at four pounds the quarter; which produced such a scene of misery and distress, that, if the ancient historians may be credited, several parents, attacked with the intolerable pains of excessive hunger, devoured even their own children, and the malefactors in prison preyed upon each other: and this calamity was succeeded by such a raging pestilential disorder, that those who escaped the contagion were scarcely numerous enough to bury those who died of it.

About this time it was represented to the king, that the ordinance of the preceding year, respecting the prices of provisions, was found to be very prejudicial, as it prevented the country people from supplying the city markets; his majesty therefore revoked the said ordinance by a brief, of which the following is a copy.

"The king to the sheriffs of London, greeting.  
 "Although we lately commanded you, that in each place in the foresaid city, where it should seem to you to be the best expedient, ye shall cause it to be publickly proclaimed, that oxen, cows, hogs, sheep, geese, capons, hens, chickens, pigeons and eggs, should be sold at a certain price; because nevertheless we have understood, that such a proclamation, which at that time we believed would be for the profit of the people of our realm, redounds to their greater damage than profit; we command you, that in the said several places ye cause publickly to be proclaimed, that oxen, cows, hogs, sheep, geese, capons, hens, chickens, young pigeons and eggs, be sold for a reasonable price, as was accustomed to be done, before the said former proclamation; certifying all and singular, that the former proclamation was not made by virtue of the ordinances late made by the prelates, earls, and barons, and nobles of the same realm, and by us accepted, nor was contained in them. Witness myself at Lincoln, the twentieth of February, in the ninth year of our reign.

A mud wall having been erected by the order of king Henry III. without the tower of London, and within the wall of the city, the Londoners

looking upon it as an unreasonable encroachment, assembled in the year 1316, and pulled down the said wall: but they suffered for their indiscretion; for the king made this a pretence to extort a thousand marks, which he compelled them to pay in the year following.

About the year 1318 the magistrates of the city of London were so greatly favoured by the courtiers, and were so entirely attached to that party, that, indifferent about the sentiments of their fellow citizens, they arrogantly assumed the sole right of appointing officers, and of continuing them in office as long as they pleased.

They likewise imposed arbitrary taxes, in which they favoured themselves, while they greatly oppressed the lower orders of the people.

The freemen having made frequent complaints to the judges itinerant at the tower, for a redress of these grievances, but without effect, they at length determined to submit no longer to the yoke; but compelled the magistrates to submit to the following constitutions, from a full conviction that the city would otherwise have again fallen a prey to the crown.

For the citizens of London concerning new articles then made to be observed.

"The king, to all whom, &c. greeting.

"Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the mayor and aldermen, and other citizens of our city of London, had lately ordained and appointed among themselves, for the bettering of the same city, and for the common benefit of such as dwell in that city, and resort to the same, certain things to be in the same city perpetually observed and had, instantly beseeched, that we would take care to accept and confirm the same.

"We having seen certain letters, patentwise, signed with the common seal of that city, and the seal of the office of the mayoralty of that city, upon the premises, and to us exhibited, have caused certain articles to be chosen out of the foresaid letters, and caused them in some things to be corrected, as they are underneath inserted, viz.

"1. That the mayor and sheriffs of the same city be elected by the citizens of the said city, according to the tenor of the charters of our progenitors, heretofore kings of England, made to them thence, and no otherwise.

"2. That the mayor remain only one year together in his mayoralty.

"3. That the sheriffs have but two clerks and two serjeants; and that they take such for which they will answer.

"That the mayor have no other office belonging to the city, but the office of mayoralty; nor to draw to himself the sheriffs plea in the chamber of London, nor hold other pleas than those the mayor, according to ancient custom, ought to hold.

"5. That the aldermen be removed from year to year, on St. Gregory's day, and not re-elected; and others chosen by the same wards.

"6. That tallages or aids henceforth to be assessed for the king's business, or for the state and benefit



" benefit of the city, after they shall be assailed  
 " by the men of the wards elected and deputed  
 " for this, be not increased or heightened but by  
 " the common consent of the mayor and com-  
 " monalty. And that the money coming from  
 " these tallages and aids be delivered into the  
 " custody of four honest men, commoners of the  
 " city, to be chosen by the commonalty, to be  
 " further delivered by the testimony of the said  
 " four men; so that they may inform the com-  
 " monalty to what profit, and for what uses, those  
 " monies go.

" 7. That no stranger be admitted into the  
 " freedom of the city in the hustling; and that  
 " no inhabitant, and especially English merchant,  
 " of some mystery or trade, be admitted into  
 " the freedom of the city, unless by surety of six  
 " honest and sufficient men of that mystery or  
 " trade he shall be of, who is so to be admitted  
 " into the freedom; which six men may under-  
 " take for him, of keeping the city indemnified  
 " in that behalf. And that the same form  
 " of surety be observed of strangers to be ad-  
 " mitted into the freedom in the hustling, if  
 " they be of any certain mystery or trade. And  
 " if they are not of some certain mystery, then  
 " that they be not admitted into the freedom,  
 " without the assent of the commonalty. And  
 " that they who have been taken into the free-  
 " dom of the city (since we undertook the go-  
 " vernment of our realm) contrary to the forms  
 " prescribed; and they who have gone contrary  
 " to their oath in this behalf, or contrary to  
 " the state of the city, and are thereof lawfully  
 " convicted, lose the freedom of the said city.

" Saving always, that concerning apprentices  
 " the antient manner and form of the said city  
 " be observed.

" 8. That each year in the same city, as often  
 " as need shall be, inquiry be made, if any of  
 " the freedom of the same city exercise mer-  
 " chandizes in the city, of the goods of others  
 " not of the same freedom, by calling those  
 " goods their own, contrary to their oath, and  
 " contrary to the freedom of the said city; and  
 " they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to  
 " lose the freedom of the said city.

" 9. That all and every one being in the li-  
 " berty of the said city, and that would enjoy  
 " the liberties and free customs of the said  
 " city be in lot and scot, and partake of all  
 " burthens for maintaining the state of the said  
 " city, and the freedom thereof, according to  
 " the oath they have taken, when they were ad-  
 " mitted into their freedom; and who so will not,  
 " to lose his freedom.

" 10. And that all and every one, being of  
 " the freedom of the city, and living without  
 " the city, and that either by themselves, or by  
 " their servants, exercise their merchandizes  
 " within the city, be in lot and scot with the  
 " commoners of the said city, for their mer-  
 " chandizes, or else to be removed from their  
 " freedom.

" 11. And that the common seal of the city  
 " remain in the custody of two aldermen and  
 " two others commoners, to be chosen for this  
 " purpose by the commoners; and that that seal

" be not denied neither to poor nor rich com-  
 " moners, when they shall need it; yet so that  
 " they reasonably prove the cause of their de-  
 " mand: and that for the putting to of the seal  
 " nothing be taken. And that the giving of  
 " judgments in the courts of the city, and espe-  
 " cially after the verdicts of inquisition taken,  
 " in cases where inquisitions have been taken,  
 " be not deferred, unless difficulty intervene.  
 " And if difficulty intervene by reason of this,  
 " giving judgment shall not be put off beyond  
 " the third court.

" 12. That weights and scales of merchan-  
 " dizes to be weighed between merchants and  
 " merchants, the issues coming of which belong  
 " to the commonalty of the said city, remain  
 " in the custody of honest and sufficient men;  
 " of the same city, expert in that office, and  
 " as yet to be chosen by the commonalty, to be  
 " kept at the will of the same commonalty; and  
 " that they be by no means committed to others  
 " than those so to be chosen.

" 13. That the sheriffs for the time being  
 " commit toll, and other customs belonging to  
 " their farm, and other publick offices belong-  
 " ing to them, and to be exercised by others,  
 " to sufficient men, for whom they will answer,  
 " and not commit them to others. And if any  
 " deputed by the said sheriffs to any of the  
 " aforesaid offices, take undue custom, or car-  
 " ry himself otherwise in that office than he  
 " ought, and is thereupon convicted at the suit  
 " of the complainant, let him be removed from  
 " that office, and punished according to his  
 " demerits.

" 14. Merchants, who are not of the freedom  
 " of the city, not to sell, by retail, wines or  
 " other wares, within the city or suburbs.

" 15. That there be no brokers hereafter in  
 " the city of any merchandizes, unless elected  
 " to this by merchants of the mysteries, in which  
 " the brokers themselves may have to exercise  
 " their offices; and at least of this to make oath  
 " before the mayor.

" 16. That the common harbourers in the  
 " city and suburbs, although they are not of  
 " the freedom of the same, be partakers of the  
 " contingent burdens for maintaining the said  
 " city, according to the state of it, as long as  
 " they shall be so common harbourers, as other  
 " like dwellers in the city and suburbs shall par-  
 " take, on the account of those dwellings.  
 " Saving always, that the merchants of Gascoigne,  
 " and other foreigners, may, one with another,  
 " inhabit and be harboured in the said city, as  
 " hitherto they have accustomed to do.

" 17. That the keeping the bridge of the  
 " said city, and the rents and profits belonging  
 " to that bridge, be committed to be kept to  
 " two honest and sufficient men of the city,  
 " other than the aldermen, to be chosen to this  
 " by the commonalty, at the will of the said  
 " commonalty, and not to others; and who  
 " may answer thereupon to the said common-  
 " alty.

" 18. That no serjeant of the chamber of  
 " Guyhald take fee of the commonalty of the  
 " city, or do execution, unless one chosen for  
 " this

" this by the commonalty of the city; and that  
 " the chamberlain, common clerk, and common  
 " serjeant be chosen by the commonalty of the  
 " city, and be removed according to the will of  
 " the same city.

" 19. And that the mayor and recorder, and  
 " the foresaid chamberlain and common clerk, be  
 " content with their fees antiently appointed and  
 " paid on account of their offices, and take not  
 " other fees for the abovesaid offices.

" 20. That the goods of the aldermen, in aids,  
 " tallages and other contributions, concerning  
 " the said city, be taxed by the men of the wards  
 " in which those aldermen abide, as the goods of  
 " other citizens, by the said wards.

" Which articles, as they are above expressed,  
 " and the matters contained in the same, we ac-  
 " cept, approve and ratify, and we yield and grant  
 " them, for us and our heirs, as much as in us  
 " is, to the foresaid citizens, their heirs and suc-  
 " cessors in the foresaid city and suburbs, for the  
 " common profit of those that inhabit therein,  
 " and resort thither, to obtain the same, and to  
 " be observed perpetually.

" Moreover, we willing to shew ampler grace  
 " to the mayor, aldermen and citizens, at their  
 " request, have granted to them, for us and our  
 " heirs, that the mayor, aldermen, citizens and  
 " commonalty of the commoners of the city, and  
 " their heirs and successors, for the necessities and  
 " profits of the same city, may, among them-  
 " selves, of their common assent, assess tallages  
 " upon their own goods within that city, as well  
 " upon the rents as other things, and as well  
 " upon the mysteries as any other way, as they  
 " shall see expedient, and levy them, without  
 " incurring the danger of us or our heirs, or our  
 " ministers whomsoever. And that the money  
 " from such tallages remain in the custody of four  
 " honest and lawful men of the said city, to be  
 " chosen to this by the commonalty, and be laid  
 " out, of their custody, for the necessities and  
 " profits of the said city, and not otherwise. In  
 " witness whereof, &c.

" Witness the king at York, the eighth day  
 " of June."

It is worthy of remark, that the articles above recited were afterwards added to the charters of the city, and confirmed by the parliament, in the seventh year of the reign of Richard II.

In this same year, 1318, the king summoned a parliament to assemble at York, and issued his writ to the sheriffs of London to chuse two of the citizens to represent the said city: but instead of two, they made choice of three representatives, to whom, or to two of them, they delegated the power of acting for the public good in the said parliament.

\* The sentence of banishment against the Spencers was soon reversed; whereupon they presented a petition to the king, setting forth the damages they had sustained; and by this petition it appeared that the real estate of the elder Spencer (if the authority of our ancient writers may be relied on) consisted of " Sixty-three manors, and his personal of two crops of corn, one in barns, and the other upon the ground; in cash, jewels, silver and golden utensils, &c. ten thousand pounds; armour for 200 men, war-

The populousness and riches of London at this period may be judged of from the following circumstance; for in this parliament it was enacted that this city should provide and furnish two hundred men, to march against the Scots; which is five times the number that was supplied by any other city in the kingdom.

In the year 1321, complaint was made to the justices itinerant at the Tower, that the mayor and aldermen had presumed to turn out some members of the common-council at their pleasure; which was particularly instanced in the case of Walter Henry, who was ejected from the common-council because he would not permit the rich to tax the poor, till they themselves had discharged their arrears of former tallages.

Hereupon Sir John Gisors, a former lord-mayor, and several other persons of consequence, were summoned to attend the said justices; but conscious of their guilt, they fled, and concealed themselves till the affair was dropt.

The two Spencers, favourites of the king, having at this period so entirely engrossed his majesty's confidence, that he resigned the whole management of public affairs to their guidance, the barons highly resented this unmanly conduct of their sovereign; and this occasioned the summoning of a parliament to meet at London, to which the nobility repaired with a prodigious number of armed attendants, who quartered themselves in the suburbs.

Hereupon the magistrates thought it prudent to guard against any unexpected attack, by appointing a guard of a thousand citizens, who being completely armed, watched the gates and walls of the city from four o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, when they were relieved by the same number, who kept watch during the night.

Besides these, two aldermen, with a proper number of attendants, patrolled the streets during the whole night, to keep the watch to their duty; and the gates of the city, which were shut at nine o'clock at night, were not opened till the next morning at seven.

By this good conduct the peace of the city was preserved, till the king gave permission to the Londoners to receive the barons and their army within the walls: and in a short time afterwards an act of parliament was passed, and signed by the king, by which the Spencers were doomed to perpetual banishment.\*

This careful defence of the city gave the king a great opinion of the fidelity of his citizens of London; and he had soon afterwards occasion to put their loyalty still farther to the trial; for the governor of the castle of Leeds in Kent, having refused the queen a lodging in that castle, the king raised an army consisting chiefly of Lon-

" like engines, and the destruction of his houses, 30,000  
 " pounds; the furniture of his chapel and wardrobe, 5,000  
 " pounds; 28,000 sheep; 1000 oxen and heifers; 1200  
 " cows, with their calves for two years; forty mares, with  
 " their foals for two years; 560 cart-horses; 2000 hogs;  
 " 400 kids; 40 tons of wine; 600 bacon; 80 carcases of  
 " beef; 600 muttons in larder; ten tons of cyder, and  
 " thirty-six sacks of wool; with a library of books."

doners,

doners, with whom he marched and summoned the castle to surrender: but the governor being resolved to defend it, his majesty besieged it in form, and compelled it to surrender at discretion.

In return for this service, the king granted the following charter to his faithful citizens of London:

“Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine; to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

“Know ye, that whereas the mayor and the good men of the city of London have, of late, thankfully done us aid of armed footmen at our castle of Leeds in the county of Kent; and also aid of like armed men now going with us through divers parts of our realm for divers causes: we, willing to provide for the indemnity of the said mayor and good men of our city of London in this behalf, have granted to them, for us and our heirs, that the said aids, to us so thankfully done, shall not be prejudicial to the said mayor and the good men, their heirs and successors; nor shall they be drawn into consequent for time to come. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Aldermanston, the twelfth of December.”

Soon after the granting of this charter the citizens made the king a present of two thousand marks, towards defraying the expences of a war against the Scots; and it is not improbable that this sum was given in consequence of receiving the charter.

But this friendship between the king and the citizens of London does not appear to have been of any long continuance; for the king having been successful against the barons, and caused the earl of Lancaster to be beheaded; he took advantage of some dissensions which were still subsisting between the citizens, on account of the last presentment to the justices itinerant, and made this pretext for seizing the liberties of the city, by which he extorted two thousand marks for their redemption, which was paid him in the year 1322.

The Spencers being re-established in the king's favour, the queen was so disgusted with the ascendancy they had gained over her husband, that she prevailed on him to permit her and her son to visit her brother the king of France; but her real intention was to solicit aid to compel the Spencers to fly the kingdom.

Her majesty was so successful as to conclude a treaty with the earl of Hainault, in order to invade England; of which Edward receiving advice, demanded a supply of men and money of the citizens of London.

To this demand the Londoners replied, “That they would at all times revere their sovereign lord the king, the queen, and the prince their son, the indubitable heir of the crown; and shut their gates against, and to the utmost of their power, resist all foreigners and traitors; but that they were not willing to march out to

fight, unless, according to their ancient privileges, they could return home the same day before sun-set.”

The king, being greatly disgusted with this reply, appointed Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, custos of the city; he also furnished the Tower of London with military stores, and having placed therein his son, John of Eltham, he went into the western counties of England to raise an army.

Soon after the departure of the king, the mayor and citizens received a pathetic letter from the queen, entreating their speedy and effectual assistance in the great cause of liberty and their country.

This letter from the queen being stuck upon the cross in Cheapside, many copies were taken from it, and fixed in other parts of the city; whereupon the bishop of Exeter demanded the keys from the mayor; but the populace, determined to prevent the keys being delivered up, seized the mayor, and would have put him to death, if he had not sworn an implicit obedience to their orders. They likewise entered into a solemn agreement to destroy the enemies of the queen, of all ranks and degrees, wherever they could lay hold of them.

The first victim to their fury was John Marshall, a servant to the younger Spencer, whose head they cut off without ceremony; and then attacking the palace of the bishop of Exeter, they set his gates on fire, carried off his household goods, jewels and plate; and pursuing the prelate, who was going to take sanctuary in St. Paul's, they overtook him at the north door of the cathedral, where they beat him in a terrible manner, then dragged him into Cheapside, where they declared him a traitor, and having cut off his head, and the heads of two of his domestics, they buried their bodies among the rubbish of a tower which the bishop was building on the banks of the Thames.

On the day following, the mob happening to meet Sir John de Weston, constable of the Tower of London, they compelled him to deliver up the keys; and taking immediate possession of that fortress, they discharged all the king's officers, set the prisoners at liberty, and appointed John of Eltham, the king's second son, guardian of the city and kingdom.

In a short time after this transaction, Robert Baldock, the chancellor, was brought from Hereford, a prisoner, and committed to the bishop's prison: but this person being the real or supposed author of most of the miseries in which the kingdom was involved, the populace dragged him from thence, and lodged him in Newgate, but in the way thither they beat him in such an unmerciful manner, that he soon died of the wounds.

By this time the queen's party was become so powerful, that the king was obliged to retreat into Wales to conceal himself; but he was soon discovered and made prisoner; and the queen and her son Edward being received into London with every demonstration of joy, the parliament speedily assembled, and compelled Edward to resign the crown to the young prince.

C H A P.

## CHAPTER XIV.

*The first charter of Edward III. to the citizens of London. The village of Southwark granted to the citizens of London by charter. Account of dreadful riots, with a copy of the king's letters for suppressing them. The king's letters to the mayor to try rioters. Account of a tournament in Cheapside. His majesty's orders respecting the punishment of regrators. Provisions sold at very low prices. King Edward's third charter confirming the city liberties.*

**I**N a short time after Edward III. had assumed the reigns of government, he, by the consent of his parliament, granted the following charter to the citizens of London.

“ Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, rulers, ministers, and other his balliffs and faithful subjects greeting.

“ Know ye, that we for the bettering of our city of London, and for the good and laudable service which our beloved mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city heretofore have often done to us and our progenitors, with the assent of the aforesaid earls, barons, and all the commonalty of our realm, being called to this our present parliament at Westminster, have granted, and by this our charter, for us and our heirs, confirmed to the citizens of the aforesaid city, the liberties here underwritten, to have and to hold to them and their heirs and successors for ever.

“ First, whereas in the great charter of the liberties of England it is contained, that the city of London have all their ancient liberties and customs; and the same citizens, at the time of the making of the charter, from the time of St. Edward the king and confessor, and William the conqueror, and of other our progenitors, had divers liberties and customs, as well by the charters of those our progenitors, as without charter by ancient custom, whereupon in divers the circuits, and other the courts of our said progenitors, as well by judgments as by statutes, were invaded, and some of them adjudged; we will and grant, for us and our heirs, that they may have the liberties according to the form of the above-said great charter; and that impediments and usurpations to them in that behalf made shall be revoked and annulled.

“ We have further granted, for us and our heirs, to the said citizens, their heirs and successors aforesaid, that the mayor of the aforesaid city, which for the time shall be one of the justices to be assigned of the goal-delivery of Newgate, and be named in every commission thereof to be made; and that the said citizens may have infangtheft and outfangtheft, and chattels of felons, of all those which shall be adjudged before them within the liberties of the same city, and of all being of

“ the liberty aforesaid, at the aforesaid goal to be adjudged.

“ And whereas also, by the charters of our progenitors, it was granted to the same citizens, that they should hold the sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex, for three hundred pounds yearly, to be paid at our exchequer, and they are charged with the payment of four hundred pounds yearly, every year to be paid at our exchequer, for the sheriffwicks, contrary to the form of the said charters;

“ We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the said citizens, their heirs and successors, may henceforth the aforesaid sheriffwicks hold for three hundred pounds yearly, to be yearly paid at our exchequer, according to the tenor of the aforesaid charters; and that they may be from henceforth acquitted of the said hundred pounds.

“ Furthermore, we have granted, for us and our heirs, to the said citizens, that their heirs and successors may bequeath their tenements within the liberties of the aforesaid city, as well in Mortmain as in other manner, as of ancient time they have been accustomed to do.

“ And whereas in a certain charter of the lord Edward, late king of England, our father to the said citizens made (amongst other things) it is contained, that the sheriffs of the said city, as often as they shall happen to be amerced for any offence in the court, shall be amerced according to the measure and quantity of their offence, as other the sheriffs of our realm were wont to be amerced for like offences; and the sheriffs of the aforesaid city, after the making of that charter, were otherwise amerced for the escape of thieves, than other sheriffs were on this side Trent, for such-like escapes are amerced only, as it is said, one hundred shillings.

“ We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the sheriffs of the same city, which for the time shall be in no ways amerced or charged for the escape of thieves in any otherwise than as other the sheriffs on this side Trent; and that the aforesaid citizens shall not be charged for the custody of those that fly to the churches within the aforesaid liberty, for to have immunities, otherwise than of old hath been accustomed to be charged; any thing in the last circuit at the Tower of London made or adjudged notwithstanding.

“ And that the said citizens may remove and take



“ take away all the wears in the waters of Thames  
“ and Medway, and may have the punishments  
“ thereof to us belonging.

“ Also we will and command streightly, that  
“ all merchant strangers, coming to England,  
“ shall sell their wares and merchandizes within  
“ forty days after their coming thither; and  
“ shall continue and board with free hosts of the  
“ said city, and other cities and towns in Eng-  
“ land, without any households or societies by  
“ them to be kept.

“ And also we will and grant, for us and our  
“ heirs, that the marshal, steward or clerk of  
“ the market of our household, may not sit from  
“ henceforth within the liberty of the aforesaid  
“ city, nor exercise any offence there, nor any  
“ way draw any citizen of the said city to plead  
“ without the liberties of the said city, of any  
“ thing that happen within the liberties of the  
“ same; and that no escheator, or other officers,  
“ may, from henceforth, exercise the office of  
“ the escheator within the liberties of the said  
“ city: but that the mayor of the said city for  
“ the time being may do the office of the  
“ escheator within the said liberty, so as always  
“ he take his oath that he exercise the said office,  
“ and that he answer thereof to us and our heirs,  
“ as he ought to do. And that the said citizens,  
“ from henceforth, shall not be compelled to go  
“ or send to war out of the said city. And that  
“ the constable of the Tower of London for the  
“ time being, shall not make any prizes, by land  
“ or by water, of any victuals, or other thing  
“ whatsoever, of the men of the said city, or  
“ going thence: neither shall or may arrest, or  
“ cause to be arrested, the ships or boats bring-  
“ ing victuals or other like goods to or from the  
“ said city.

“ And forasmuch as the citizens, in all good  
“ fairs of England, were wont to have among  
“ themselves keepers to hold the pleas touching  
“ the citizens of the said city, assembling them-  
“ selves at the said fairs: we will and grant, as  
“ much as in us is, that the said citizens may have  
“ such like keepers, to hold such pleas of their  
“ covenants, as of ancient time they had, (ex-  
“ cept the pleas of the land and of the crown).

“ Furthermore, we grant, for us and our heirs,  
“ That the sheriffs of the said city, for the time  
“ being, shall not be compelled to take any oath  
“ at our exchequer, but upon yielding up of  
“ their accounts.

“ And whereas the said citizens, in the circuit  
“ of Henry Stanton, and fellow justices of the  
“ lord Edward, late king of England, our fa-  
“ ther, last circuit at the Tower of London,  
“ were compelled, contrary to their ancient cus-  
“ toms, to claim their liberties and free-customs,  
“ and thereupon did claim divers liberties, by  
“ the charters of our said progenitors, and of  
“ other their liberties and free-customs of old  
“ use and custom; which said claims do as yet  
“ hang before us undecided.

“ We will and grant, for us and our heirs,  
“ that the same citizens, their heirs and succes-  
“ sors, may have the liberties and free-customs,  
“ and may use them as of old time they were  
“ wont; and that they may record their said

“ liberties and free-customs, before us, our ju-  
“ stices, and other ministers whatsoever, in such  
“ sort as they were wont to do before the said  
“ circuit; notwithstanding that the said citizens  
“ in the said circuit were impeached upon some  
“ like record and liberties; and free-customs,  
“ aforesaid; and also notwithstanding any statutes  
“ or judgments made or published to the contra-  
“ ry: and that to the allowance of their charters,  
“ to be had before us in our exchequer, and other  
“ pleas whatsoever, one writ shall suffice in all  
“ pleas for every king's time: and that no  
“ summons, attachment, or executions, be made  
“ by any of the officers of us or our heirs, by  
“ writ or without writ, within the liberty of the  
“ said city, but only by ministers of the said  
“ city: and that the sheriffs of the same city  
“ (which shall be toward the aid of the same of  
“ the said city) may lawfully have the forfeiture  
“ of victuals, and other things and merchandizes,  
“ according to the tenor of the charter thereof  
“ made to the said citizens, and shall not be de-  
“ barred thereof hereafter, contrary to the tenor  
“ of the same charter.

“ And that the same citizens, in the circuits of  
“ the justices, from henceforth sitting at the  
“ Tower of London, shall be guided by the same  
“ laws and customs, whereby they were guided  
“ in the circuits holden in the time of lord John  
“ and Henry, sometimes kings of England, and  
“ others our progenitors; and if any thing in  
“ the last circuit was done or attempted, contrary  
“ to their liberties and free-customs, we will  
“ they be not prejudicial unto them, but that  
“ they may be guided as of old time they were.

“ We have also granted, for us and our heirs,  
“ that the same citizens from henceforth, in and  
“ towards subsidies, grants and contributions  
“ whatsoever to be made to the use of us or our  
“ heirs, shall be taxed and contributory with the  
“ commonalty of our realm, as common persons,  
“ and not as men of the city; and that they be  
“ quit of all other tallages; and that the liberty  
“ of the said city shall not be taken into the  
“ hands of us or our heirs for any personal tres-  
“ pass or judgment of any minister of the said  
“ city: neither shall a keeper in the said city for  
“ that occasion be deputed, but the same minister  
“ shall be punished according to the quality of  
“ his offence.

“ And that no purveyor and taker, officer, and  
“ other minister of us and our heirs, or of any  
“ other, shall make any prizes in the said city,  
“ or without, of the goods of the citizens of the  
“ said city, contrary to their will and pleasure;  
“ unless immediately they make due payment for  
“ the same, or else may have respite thereof with  
“ the good will of the seller: and that no price  
“ be made of the wines of those citizens, by any  
“ the citizens of us or our heirs, or otherwise  
“ against their wills; that is to say, of one ton  
“ before the mast and behind it: nor by any  
“ other means: but shall be quit thereof for  
“ ever.

“ Furthermore, we forbid that any officer of  
“ us or our heirs, shall merchandize, by himself  
“ or others, within the said city, or without, of  
“ any thing touching their offices.

“ Also

“ Also we grant, that the lands and tenements (lying without) of the said citizens, which have been, or hereafter shall be, ministers of the said city, be bound to keep the said city harmless, against us and our heirs, of those things which concern their offices, as their tenements be within the said city: and that no market shall be henceforth granted, by us or our heirs, to any within seven miles in circuit of the said city. And that all inquisitions, from henceforth to be taken by our justices or ministers of the said city, shall be taken in St. Martin’s [le Grand] in London, and not elsewhere; except the inquisitions to be taken in the circuits at the Tower of London; and for the goal delivery of Newgate: and that none of the freemen of the said city, shall be impleaded or troubled at our exchequer, or elsewhere, by bill; except it be by those things which touch us and our heirs. Wherefore we will and straightly command, for us and our heirs, that the said citizens, their heirs and successors, have all their liberties and free customs, and the same may use and enjoy for ever, in form aforesaid. Given at Westminster, the 6th of March, in the first year of our reign.”

By this charter all the antient rights and immunities of the citizens are confirmed, and a grant is made of the following additional privileges; viz. The mayor of London to be one of the judges to sit on the trial of prisoners confined in Newgate.—The citizens to enjoy the right of *infang-theft*, that is the privilege of trying a thief or robber, apprehended within the jurisdiction of the city; and of *outfang-theft*, which is the liberty of reclaiming a citizen taken in any other place, in order to bring him to his trial within the city:—a right to the goods and chattels of all felons convicted within the jurisdiction of the city:—a remission of three hundred pounds a year, which had been formerly illegally extorted from the city for the fee-farm rent of the county of Middlesex, in violation of ancient charters:—the privilege of devising lands in mortmain:—the sheriffs of London and Middlesex to be amerced no otherwise than other sheriffs south of the river Trent:—foreign merchants obliged to sell their merchandize within forty days, to prevent an advance in the prices:—the citizens not to be chargeable with the custody of such as take sanctuary:—an exemption from the authority of the king’s marshal, steward, and clerk of the household:—the mayor of London made perpetual escheator:—permission for the Londoners to hold a court of pye-powder, in all country fairs:—the citizens exempted from all tallages, except being assessed in common with their fellow subjects:—the liberties of the city not to be seized for a personal offence, or iniquitous judgment of any of its magistrates:—none of the king’s purveyors to rate any sort of goods belonging to the citizens, or to deal in any kind of merchandize within the city:—and, lastly, that no market be held within seven miles of London.

The village of Southwark being, about this time, the general rendezvous of thieves and other

disturbers of the public peace, the king, at the time of granting the above-recited charter to the citizens, granted them likewise the following:

“ Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine; to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

“ Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved, the citizens of the city of London, by their petition exhibited before us and our council, in our present parliament at Westminster assembled, have given us to understand, that felons, thieves, and other malefactors, and disturbers of the peace, who, in the said city and elsewhere, have committed manslaughters, robberies, and divers other felonies, privily departing from the said city, after those felonies committed, into the village of Southwark, where they cannot be attached by the ministers of the said city, and there are openly received: and so for default of due punishment are more bold to commit such felonies: and they have beseeched us, that, for the confirmation of our peace within the said city, bridling the naughtiness of the said malefactors, we would grant unto them the said village, to have to them, their heirs and successors, for ever, for the farm and rent therefore yearly due to us, to be yearly paid at our exchequer: We, having consideration to the premises, with the assent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty, being in our present parliament aforesaid, have granted, for us and our heirs, to the said citizens, the said village of Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them and their heirs and successors, citizens of the said city, of us and our heirs for ever, to pay to us by the year, at the exchequer of us and our heirs for ever, at the accustomed times, the farms therefore due and accustomed: In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the sixth day of March, in the first year of our reign.”

By this charter we find that the village of Southwark is granted to the citizens of London, and their heirs for ever: but it does not appear that it answered the end proposed by the grant; for in the following year there was a very dangerous insurrection in the city, which being began by a number of people of various professions, they were joined by a crew of execrable villains, who strolled about the streets with swords and bucklers, beating and wounding those they met, and sometimes even perpetrating murder.

These outrages occasioned the king’s issuing a writ directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London, for the apprehending and prosecuting all rioters; but this proving ineffectual, the king sent a letter to the mayor and sheriffs, a copy of which is as follows.

“ The king to the mayor and sheriffs of London, greeting. Whereas it is given us to understand, that very many evil doers, and disturbers of our peace, have made divers riots, confederacies, and unlawful conventicles, with-  
“ in

" in the aforefaid city, and fuburbs thereof, fince  
 " we have taken the government of our realm,  
 " and do wander about and run here and there,  
 " beating, wounding, and mifufing the people,  
 " and wickedly killing fome of them, and fpoil-  
 " ing others of their goods and poffeffions; and  
 " taking and imprifoning others; as well of the  
 " city and fuburbs, as thofe that come to the  
 " faid city and fuburbs about their bufinefs, and  
 " detaining them in prifon, until they have made  
 " them give fines and redemptions; and com-  
 " mitting other mifdemors, and not defifting  
 " daily to commit them, to the breach of our  
 " peace, and the terror of our people in thofe  
 " parts, and manifefly tending to commotion:  
 " We, willing to have fuch malefactors punifhed,  
 " and the tranquillity of our people inviolably  
 " kept, as we are bound to do by our oath, com-  
 " mand you, that by the oath of honeft men, in  
 " your bailiffwick, ye diligently enquire of the  
 " names of the aforefaid malefactors, and of them  
 " that knowingly receive and maintain them,  
 " and find out the truth concerning other articles,  
 " more fully touching the premifes. And all  
 " thofe, whom thereupon it fhall happen to be  
 " judged, and all thofe whom ye fhall find doing  
 " fuch things, as are premifed, ye caufe, with-  
 " out delay, to be taken, and to be fafely kept  
 " in our prifon, until ye fhall have farther com-  
 " mand from us thereupon: and that ye fo be-  
 " have yourfelves in this behalf, that the damages  
 " and lewdnefses aforefaid, may not happen there  
 " any more: whereby we might take heavily of  
 " you, as of them to whom we have committed  
 " the cuftody of the faid city, under the danger  
 " that is incumbent. In witnefs whereof, &c."

The mayor and fheriffs of this city, being re-  
 folved to enforce that obedience which the king  
 had by the above-recited writ required, immedi-  
 ately apprehended a confiderable number of the  
 offenders; in confequence of which his majesty  
 fent the following letter to the judges, mayor, &c.  
 for the speedy profecution of the delinquents.

" To Oliver de Ingham, John Matravers,  
 " John de Stoner, Robert de Mabbethorpe, and  
 " John de Grantham; to the mayor, &c. For-  
 " asmuch as our city of London is our chamber;  
 " and, on that account, the men of the faid city  
 " of London are more firmly obliged to the de-  
 " fence of our perfon, and confervation of our  
 " rights; we more heavily bearing the premifes,  
 " and willing that they be punifhed, as it is fit,  
 " have commanded you our faid mayor and fheriffs  
 " of London, that ye fhall enquire diligently  
 " of the premifes, and fhould take thofe whom  
 " ye fhould find culpable by the fame inquifition,  
 " and keep them fafe, until ye fhould have fome  
 " further command thereupon from us. And  
 " becaufe the premifes do fpecially touch us, and  
 " the ftate of our crown, willing to determine  
 " the faid inquifitions, and all other things touch-  
 " ing the premifes, according to the exigence of  
 " law, we have affigned you our juftices to hear  
 " and determine the inquifitions and indictments  
 " made by the fame inquifitions, &c."

In the year 1329, feveral ambaffadors from fo-

reign courts being arrived in England, the king  
 treated his illuftrious vifitors with a folemn tour-  
 nament, of thirteen knights on a fide, which was  
 exhibited between the ends of Queen-ftreet and  
 Wood-ftreet in Cheapfide.

On this occafion, the ftreet was covered with  
 fand, to prevent the horfes flipping down, and a  
 grand fcaffold, in the form of a tower, was erected  
 for the accommodation of the queen, and the  
 ladies of her majesty's train; but during the ex-  
 hibition this building fell fuddenly down, though  
 happily, the ladies received no other injury than  
 being dreadfully frightened. His majesty, how-  
 ever, would have feverely punifhed the builder  
 for his carelefsnefs, had not the queen, with great  
 humanity, interceded in his behalf, and obtained  
 his pardon.

In the year abovementioned, the practice of  
 adulterating wines being carried to fuch a height  
 as to endanger the health of his majesty's fubjects,  
 an order was iffued to the mayor and fheriffs, di-  
 recting them in the king's name, to make public  
 proclamation, that " no perfon fhould prefume in  
 " any manner to mingle fuch wines, nor to fell  
 " any mixed, but good and pure; and to punifh  
 " the offenders by levying a forfeit upon them  
 " for the ufe of the king."

The meafures which had been heretofore taken,  
 for the punifhment of the desperadoes who wound-  
 ed, robbed and murdered people in the ftreets,  
 being found infufficient to refrain the horrid  
 practices of thefe daring offenders, the king iffued  
 a proclamation, ftrictly enjoining that " no per-  
 " fon fhould prefume to wear any coat of plate,  
 " or any weapon whatever, in the city of Lon-  
 " don, or town of Weftminfter, or in the fuburbs  
 " thereof, upon pain of forfeiting all his poffef-  
 " fions."

In the fpring of the year 1335, there fell fuch  
 exceffive rains, that the corn was rotted in the  
 ground, fo that the following harveft was fo ex-  
 tremely bad as to caufe a general fcarcity, which  
 raifed provisions to an enormous price.

Befides this misfortune, the prices were likewife  
 greatly advanced by the regrators, and of thofe  
 who fold by defective weights and meafures.

Hereupon the king, with the advice of his coun-  
 cil, fent a fevere reprimand to the mayor and  
 fheriffs of London, for having been fo inattentive  
 to the welfare of the city, as not to provide a pro-  
 per ftore of provisions againft a time of fcarcity.

He likewife cenfured them for paying fo little  
 regard to their oaths, as to permit the fale of  
 bread, wine, beer, and other articles at fuch  
 high prices, and for not punifhing thofe who  
 made ufe of bad weights and meafures.

His majesty alfo ftrictly enjoined the mayor, on  
 the penalty of his whole fortune, immediately to  
 fummmon the aldermen and other citizens, to de-  
 bate upon and fix the prices of all kinds of pro-  
 visions, with proper regard to the prime coft of  
 the refpective articles. At the fame time the  
 king fent the following charge to the mayor of  
 the city:

" That your oath as mayor remain inviolable;  
 " do you chaftize and punifh all from time to  
 " time who act againft right, and reform all  
 " other

“ other things which you shall know to be repugnant to the good government of the said city and suburbs; that, by your diligence exhibited in this behalf, the city may be reduced to its due state, and excessive regrators wholly taken away: and that you publicly proclaim all and singular the premises in the foresaid city and suburbs, in the accustomed places. but if they should not appoint a speedy remedy for all these excesses, that then the grieved should complain thereof to him and his council; and he, in that defect, would cause a remedy to be applied to these excesses without delay.”

In obedience to the royal command, measures were immediately taken to fix the prices of provisions; and a great scarcity of money arising from the large sums which had been levied on occasion of a war with the Scots, the provisions undermentioned were sold at the following low rates:

	s.	d.
The best wheat, the quarter, at	2	0
The best ox, at	6	8
The best sheep, at	0	8
The best pigeons, six for	0	1
The best goose, at	0	2
The best pig, at	0	1

Certain privileges having been granted to foreigners residing in London, the citizens began to be alarmed for fear their rights and immunities should be invaded; upon which the king, to ease their apprehensions, granted them the following charter:

“ Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

“ Know ye, whereas in our parliament at York holden the morrow after the ascension of our Lord, in the ninth year of our reign, it was enacted, that all merchant strangers and English-born, and every of them, of what estate or condition soever, who would buy or sell corn, wine, powderable wares, fish or other victuals, wool, cloth, wares, or other vend-

“ ible things whatsoever, wheresoever they were, either in cities, towns, boroughs, ports of the sea, fairs, markets, or other places in the realm, whether within liberties or without, might, without impediment, freely sell the same victuals or wares to whom they pleased, as well to foreigners as to English born; the enemies to us and our realm only excepted; notwithstanding the charters of liberties to any cities or places afore said granted to the contrary, or custom or judgment upon the said charters, as in the afore said statute is more plainly contained: yet, nevertheless, because in the statutes as well in our said parliament, as in other parliaments of our progenitors, sometimes kings of England, made by us and our progenitors, with the common consent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty of our realm, it was granted and established, that the great charter of the liberty of England, in all and singular its articles, should be maintained and firmly observed. And in the same charter, amongst other things it is contained, that the city of London may have its ancient liberties and free-customs unhurt: and it hath been the intent and meaning, as well of us as our progenitors, and yet is, that the said great charter, in all the articles thereof, may be still observed; and that by pretext of the said statute, or any other, nothing shall be done to the prejudice or infringement of the said charter, or of any article therein contained, or of the ancient liberties or customs of the said city, may be unjustly burdened, touching their said liberties and free-customs, contrary to such intent, with the consent of the prelates, earls, and barons, assisant with us in this our parliament, have granted, for us and our heirs, that the citizens of the said city, their heirs and successors, may have all their liberties and free customs unhurt and whole, as before these times, they more freely had the same; the afore said statute for the said merchants made to the hurt of the liberties and customs of the said city notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the 26th day of March, in the 11th year of our reign.”





## CHAPTER XV.

*Twenty thousand marks advanced by the city. Commission issued to the citizens for preserving the public peace. A battle between the Fishmongers and Skinners. Two rioters beheaded. Patent granted to the citizens. The king's judges not permitted to sit in the city. A general pardon granted to the citizens. Writ to compel all citizens having £40 per annum to take upon them the order of knighthood. The sheriff's answer to this writ. Orders respecting the choice of a mayor in future. Proclamation enjoining leprous persons to depart the city. A dreadful plague in London, by which the price of provisions is greatly reduced. A charter granted by king Edward to the citizens. The mayor of London allowed to have gold or silver maces carried before him. A present of archers from the city to the king. The Black prince, and the king of France his prisoner, received into London. The king's order concerning the slaughter of cattle. A return of the plague. The Lord-mayor entertains four kings, &c. Ordinance ascertaining what goods a tenant must leave on quitting his house.*

**T**HE parliament, in the year 1339, granted the king a subsidy for the support of the war, but money being immediately wanted, the citizens supplied him with twenty thousand marks, which was to be deducted from the sum they were to raise towards the subsidy.

This is the first general assessment we remember to have read of; and the following is the table of rates by which each ward was assessed.

## The Assessment.

	l.	s.	d.
Tower-Ward	365	0	0
Billingsgate-Ward	763	0	0
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0
Bishopgate-Ward	559	6	8
Lymestreet-Ward	110	0	0
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0
Broadstreet-Ward	588	0	0
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8
Breadstreet-Ward	461	16	8
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4
Cordwaynerstreet-Ward	2195	3	4
Faringdon-Ward within	730	16	8
Faringdon-Ward without	114	13	4
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0
Colemanstreet-Ward	1051	16	8
Candlewickstreet-Ward	133	6	8
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0
Portoken-Ward	27	10	0
Castle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8
Bassishaw-Ward	79	13	4
Aldersgate-Ward	57	10	0
Sum Total	12385	13	4

The same year, in consequence of the king's resolution to cross the seas, a commission was granted to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of London, whereby they were empowered and commanded to exert themselves to the utmost of

their abilities for the preservation of the public peace; and which likewise ordered, that they should cause proper and speedy punishment to be done upon such malefactors as should be apprehended in the absence of the king.

A quarrel happening between the Fishmongers and Skinners soon after the departure of the king, the parties met in the streets, and several skirmishes ensuing, many persons were mortally wounded. In order to suppress this lawless tumult, the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, repaired to the place of riot, where they apprehended several of the rioters, and were conveying them to prison, when two of the mob, the one named Thomas Haunsart, the other John le Brewere, assisted by several accomplices, assaulted the mayor, and rescued the prisoners; however, they were soon overcome, and carried to Guildhall, where they were tried and convicted, and the same day, pursuant to their sentence, beheaded in Cheapside, then called Westcheap.

The king, on his return, was so highly pleased with the spirited conduct of the first magistrate, and his brethren the aldermen, and sheriffs, that on the fourth of June, at which time his majesty was at the Tower, he signed the following patent:

"We, considering if so great rashness of the foresaid Thomas and John had been passed over unpunished, it had yielded boldness to others of doing the like things; and so thinking the said punishment very seasonable for the conservation of our peace, and to be well done; and willing, by the consideration aforesaid, that the said mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and commonalty be secure; and to provide that they may not be troubled, by reason hereof, in future times; what hath been done by the mayor, sheriffs, &c. as much as belongs to us, we approve and confirm. So that they may not hereafter be sued, either by ourselves, our heirs, successors, or our justices, on occasion of these deaths. Witness the king at the Tower of London, on the fourth day of June."

Shortly after, the king's itinerant judges were commanded

commanded to make inquisition throughout the kingdom concerning the public conduct of his collectors of duties; but the citizens being convinced that such a step would be contrary to their privileges, would not permit any of them to hold a sitting in the city. In consequence of which the king ordered them to appear immediately before him at the Tower, which they likewise positively refused; and the people in general behaving, on this occasion, with the same spirit they ever have done when their liberties were invaded, the judges very prudently declared that they would not hold a session on that account till after Easter.

The king, who was highly displeased with the behaviour both of his judges and citizens, ordered strict search to be made after all persons who had behaved themselves in a tumultuous manner; but, being well assured that the citizens had been actuated by no other motive than a fixed resolution of maintaining their rights, he gave them a general pardon.

In the year 1342, a general inspection was made into the charters of Henry the third, relative to the mayoralty and sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, and of the articles made in the reign of Edward the second for the better governing the city, which conclude with the following interesting clause:

“ Moreover we, being willing to shew more  
“ abundant favour to the citizens of the city  
“ aforesaid, have granted to them, for us and  
“ for our heirs, and by this our charter have  
“ confirmed, that although they, or their pre-  
“ decessors, citizens of the city aforesaid, have  
“ not hitherto fully used, upon any emergent oc-  
“ casion, any of the liberties, acquittals, articles,  
“ or free-customs, contained in the said charter  
“ and letters; yet, the same citizens, and their  
“ heirs and successors, citizens of that city,  
“ may henceforth fully enjoy those liberties, ac-  
“ quittals, articles and free-customs, and any of  
“ them, for ever. 15 Edward III. June the 3d.  
“ at the tower of London.”

In the year 1344, the king, in order to raise a sum of money for carrying on the war with France, determined, as the best expedient, to oblige every citizen possessed of forty pounds a year to take upon him the order of knighthood; and the following writ was sent to the sheriffs of London:

“ We command, firmly enjoining you, that  
“ in the city aforesaid, when you shall think  
“ convenient, ye cause it publickly to be pro-  
“ claimed, that all who have forty pounds of  
“ land or rent, as they have revenue by the  
“ year, and have held them for three whole  
“ years, and are not knights, take upon them  
“ the order of knighthood, about the feast of  
“ St. Laurence next, (August 10) or at most on  
“ the feast, upon danger, which followeth: And  
“ that ye diligently enquire of the names of  
“ those who have forty pounds per annum of  
“ land or rents in the said city; and that ye cer-  
“ tify us of those names in our chancery before  
“ the foresaid feast: And by no means omit ye  
“ this.

“ Witness myself at Westminster, the thirtieth  
“ day of June, in the year of our reign  
“ over England the eighteenth, but of our  
“ reign over France the fifth.”

The sheriffs returned the following answer to this brief.

“ We have caused to be proclaimed through-  
“ out our whole bailiffwick all the articles con-  
“ tained in the brief, as it is commanded in the  
“ same. We have caused also inquisition to be  
“ made, by the oath of honest and lawful men  
“ of our said bailiffwick, if any have forty  
“ pounds of land or rent, by the year, in our  
“ said bailiffwick, and have held them for three  
“ whole years; and of those that hold a part in  
“ our bailiffwick, and a part elsewhere, of the  
“ said value. By whose oath we find, that all  
“ the lands and rents in the said city are held of  
“ the lord the king in capite, as free burgage  
“ in fee-farm. Nor is there any that hath forty  
“ pounds in land or rent in the same by the year  
“ certain; because the lands in the said city,  
“ some are lett for more, some for less, and often  
“ stand empty, and are not lett, yet frequently  
“ have divers burdens, and require repairs and  
“ amendments. And for those causes, and the  
“ burning of houses, and divers other dangers  
“ happening, the certainty of the true value of  
“ them cannot be known. And as to the lands  
“ or rents, which the citizens have out of the  
“ bailiffwick, the sworn men say, that they know  
“ nothing of the value of them by the year, nor  
“ can enquire.”

The same year, the king granted Reginald de Conductu, an annuity of twenty-one pounds, arising from several messuages in the city belonging to the crown, in consequence of the said Reginald having, during his mayoralty, in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Edward the third, expended large sums of money for the benefit of the citizens in general; and for other reasons which did him honour both as a man and a magistrate.

The year following, it was ordered that in future the new mayor should be chosen by the mayor and aldermen for the time being, and by such of the principal inhabitants of each ward as should be summoned to attend. It was at the same time resolved, that if the person chosen on St. Edward's day should be absent at the election, or refuse to serve that office, he should forfeit an hundred marks, to be paid to the person elected in his room, on the feast of St. Simon and Jude; also, that the sum of twenty pounds should be paid by every alderman absenting himself, without a reasonable cause, from the election of a mayor.

In the year 1346, a bloody battle was fought at Nevill's Cross, near the city of Durham, between the English and Scots, when David king of Scotland was, after a gallant resistance, taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Tower of London.

In the year 1347, a proclamation was made by order of the king, that all leprous persons inhabiting the city should depart from thence within fifteen days; upon which the citizens claimed

claimed the right of sending fourteen persons afflicted with that disease to be maintained in St. Giles's Hospital, which right they derived from queen Matilda, who was the foundress thereof.

In the year following, a great plague, said to have been brought from India, broke out in London, and carried off prodigious numbers of people; by which the consumption of all sorts of provisions was so exceedingly lessened, that,

	s.	d.
A fine horse, formerly worth forty shillings, was sold at	6	8
The best fed ox, at	4	0
The best cow, at	1	0
The best heifer or steer, at	0	6
The best weather, at	0	4
The best ewe, at	0	3
The best lamb, at	0	2
The best hog, at	0	5
A stone of wool, at	0	9

This shocking distemper continued to rage so violently, that the common burying places were not large enough to receive the dead bodies, and people were obliged to purchase ground for the purpose; particularly Ralph Stratford, bishop of London, who bought a piece of ground, inclosed it with a brickwall, and dedicated it to the purpose of burying the dead; and it is recorded that Sir Walter Manny purchased a piece of ground adjoining to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which fifty thousand persons who died of the plague were buried, and a latin inscription was afterwards fixed upon a stone cross near the premises of which the following is a translation.

"A great plague raging in the year of our lord 1349, and within the bounds of the present monastery, were buried more than fifty thousand bodies of the dead, besides many others thenceforward to the present time; whose souls the lord have mercy upon! Amen."

In the year 1354, the following charter was granted by Edward to the citizens of London:

"Edward, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these our letters shall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that we being worthily careful of the conservation and increase of the name and honour of our city of London, and at the supplication of the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the said city to us humbly made, will and grant for us and our heirs, that the serjeants appointed to bear the maces in our said city may lawfully carry them of gold or silver, or silvered or garnished with the sign of our arms, or others, every where in the said city, and in the suburbs of the same, and in the county of Middlesex, and other places to the liberties of the said city appertaining; and also without the said city to meet with us, our mother, consort, or the children of us or our heirs, or other royal persons, when we or any of us shall come to the said city, and also in going forth with us, or any of us, when we shall depart from the

said city; as also in the presence of us, our mother, or consort, or our children, when the said mayor, or sheriffs, or aldermen of the said city, or any of them, shall come to us or our heirs, at or without the command or warning of us, or any of us; and as often as it shall happen any of the said serjeants to be sent to foreign places, and without the city, to do their offices, at the command of us, or of the mayor and sheriffs aforesaid, they may lawfully carry going and coming publicly, as our own serjeants at arms, attending our presence, do carry their maces; any ordinance or commandment made to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the tenth day of June, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign of England, and of France the fifteenth."

The citizens were highly pleased with their monarch for granting the favour of gold or silver maces being carried before the mayor, it being a privilege peculiar to the city of London, as every other city and town in the kingdom was expressly forbid to use any maces that were not made of copper.

As our ancient historians are silent respecting the time when the title of lord was conferred on the mayor of London for the time being; it is the concurrent opinion of the more modern writers, that it was bestowed at this time, when the honour of having maces as grand as those of the king himself, was allowed to the chief magistrate.

In gratitude for this favour, the citizens presented his majesty with twenty-five men at arms, and five hundred archers, all dressed in one uniform, in order to assist in the prosecution of his designs on France. The year 1357 is distinguished by the grandest triumphal entry that ever was made into this, or, perhaps, any other city; of which our readers will be pleased with seeing a particular account.

Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the black prince, having routed the French army at Poitiers, and taken John, king of France, prisoner, finding his army insufficient to improve the advantages he had obtained, agreed on a truce for two years, that he might have an opportunity of conducting his royal captive to England, where he arrived in the beginning of the month of May.

When they came to Southwark they were met by upwards of a thousand of the citizens of London on horse-back, dressed in a superb manner, and by a prodigious concourse of people on foot.

The captive monarch was clad in royal apparel, and mounted on a white courser, remarkable for its size and beauty, while the victorious prince rode by his side, on a little black horse, in ordinary trappings.

When they arrived at the foot of London-Bridge, they were received by the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and the several city companies, dressed in their formalities, and attended by stately pageants.

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In this manner they were conducted through the streets of London, which were decorated with the richest tapestries, while the citizens exhibited to public view their plate, silks, and other furniture, as a proof of their riches; and as a testimony of their warlike genius, they exposed, in the balconies and shop windows, an incredible number of bows, arrows, helmets, shields, crosslets, breast and back pieces, coats of mail, gauntlets, vambraces, \* swords, spears, battle-axes, harness for horses, and other military accoutrements.

The cavalcade was so numerous, and the concourse of people assembled to behold it so prodigious, that it continued from three o'clock in the morning till noon, when the victorious prince presented the king of France to his father, who received him with the utmost politeness.

Soon after this affair, a dispute happened between the citizens, and the steward of the king's household, who, notwithstanding the known privileges of the city, used frequently to oblige them to plead out of the city.

Hereupon the citizens determined to apply to the king for the redress of this grievance, and his majesty was pleased to give them the following answer :

" That the king willeth, that, if a transgression be made to any of the king's household, within the liberty of the city of London, and within the verge of the king, the plea of such transgression be held before the steward and marshal of the king's household; and, if inquisition must be made, let that inquisition be taken within the said city." And his majesty was pleased to confirm the said answer in parliament, in the 30th year of his reign, with this additional clause.—" And this the lord the king granted in favour of the poor workmen of the said city, who lived of the work of their own hands, that they want not their food, or be more impoverished."

The French having invaded the coast of Sussex, in the year 1360, the city of London, to revenge the depredations they had made, did, in the same year, in conjunction with some of the sea-port towns, fit out a fleet of one hundred and sixty sail of ships, having on board them fourteen thousand men, who landing on the coast of France, ravaged, burnt, and destroyed the country wherever they came.

In the year 1361, a dreadful plague broke out in France, and as it was apprehended that it might either be communicated to London, or that this most dreadful disorder might be revived therein, by the putrifying of the blood and entrails of beasts, which the butchers used to throw into the streets, the king issued his commands to the mayor and sheriffs, in a letter to the following effect.

" Because by killing of great beasts, &c. from whose putrified blood running down the streets,

" and the bowels cast into the Thames, the air in the city is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and most filthy stinks proceed, sicknesses and many other evils have happened to such as have abode in the said city, or have resorted to it; and great dangers are feared to fall out for the time to come, unless remedy be presently made against it :

" We, willing to prevent such danger, and to provide as much as in us lies for the honesty of the said city, and the safety of our people, by the consent of our council in our present parliament, have ordained, that all bulls, oxen, hogs, and other gross creatures, to be slain for the sustenance of the said city, be led as far as the town of Stratford on one part of London, and the town of Knightsbridge on the other; and there, and not on this side, be slain; and that their bowels be there cleansed, to be brought, together with the flesh, to the said city to be sold: and if any butcher shall presume any thing rashly against this ordinance, let him incur forfeiture of the flesh of the creatures which he hath caused to be slain on this side the said towns, and the punishment of imprisonment for one year. This ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all butchers doing otherwise to be chastized and punished according to the form of the ordinance aforesaid. Witness the king at Westminster, the twenty-fifth day of February."

Notwithstanding this precautionary care, the pestilence reached England, where it raged to such an astonishing degree, that in the city of London only, no less than twelve hundred persons fell a sacrifice to its insatiable fury, in the space of two days: a prodigious number indeed, if we consider the great difference of population between those times and the present!

The kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus, being in England in the year 1363, on a visit to king Edward, Henry Picard, a late lord mayor of London, had the honour of giving a sumptuous dinner to the four monarchs, together with the prince of Wales, and most of the nobility; and perhaps such an honour never yet fell to the lot of any other private subject in the whole world.

In the year 1365 the parliament made an ordinance to ascertain what things a tenant should be obliged to leave behind him, on his quitting a house that he had rented in the city, or within the liberties of London; of which the following is a translation. †

It was ordained, that " if any person hire a tenement, house or houses, in the city of London, or in the suburbs thereof, to hold the same for the term of life, or for years, or only from year to year, or from quarter to quarter; if the said tenant shall make, or cause to be made, any pentyses or other case-

\* A kind of armour to cover the arms.

† At this time the acts of parliament were in the Latin tongue.



ments in the said tenement, house, or houses, fixed with nails of iron or wooden pegs to the premises, or to the soil thereof; it shall not be lawful for such tenant to remove such pentyses or easements at the end of the term, or at any other time to destroy them; but they shall always remain to the landlord of the said premises, as a parcel thereof." In consequence of this ordinance, the mayor and aldermen published the following confirmation thereof: "Whereas nowe of late, amonge divers people, was sprongen matter of doute upon the most olde custom had and used in this cyte of London, of such thyngys which by tenauntys for terms of lyfe or yerys, have been affyxed unto houses, without specyall lycence of the owner of the soyle, whether they owe to remayne unto the owner of the soyle, as parcel of the same; or ellys whether it shall be lawful unto suche tenauntys, on the end of her terme, all suche thyngys affyxed to remove.

"Whereupon, olde bokys seen, and many records, olde processys, and engagementys of the sayd cyte, it was declared by the mayor and aldermen, for an olde prescrybed custom of the cyte aforesayd, that all suche easementys fyxed unto houses, or to soyle, by suche tenauntys, without specyall and expresse lycence of the owner of the soyle, yf they be affyxed with nayles of irne or of tree, as pentyses, glasse, lockys, benchys, or any suche other: or elles if they be affyxed with mortar or lyme, or of erther, or any other mortar, as forneys, leedys, candorous, chemyneys, corbels, pavemetitis, or suche other; or elles yf plantys be roetyd in the ground, as vines, trees, graffe stounks, trees of frut, &c. it shall not be lawful unto suche tenauntys, in the end of her terme, or on any other tyme therein, nor any of them, to put away, move, or plucke up in any wyse, but that they shall alway remayne to the owner of the soyle, as parcels of the same soyle or tenement."

At this period the citizens of London appear to have discontinued the use of archery, which had been much practised by, and in general esteem with their ancestors; whereupon the king sent the following letter to the sheriffs of London, to revive and establish the practice of shooting with arrows.

"The king to the sheriffs of London, greeting. Because the people of our realm, as well of good quality as mean, have commonly in their sports before these times exercised the skill of shooting arrows; whence it is well known, that honour and profit have accrued to our whole realm, and to us, by the help of God, no small assistance in our warlike acts; and now the said skill being, as it were, wholly laid aside, the same people please themselves in hurling of stones and wood and iron; and some in hand-ball, foot-ball, bandy-ball, and in cambuck, or cock-fighting; and some also apply themselves to other dishonest games, and less profitable or useful; whereby the said realm is likely, in a short time, to become destitute of archers.

"We, willing to apply a seasonable remedy to this, command you, that in places in the foresaid city, as well within the liberties as without, where you shall see it expedient, you cause publick proclamation to be made, that every one of the said city, strong in body, at leisure times on holidays, use in their recreations bows and arrows, or pellets, or bolts; and learn and exercise the art of shooting; forbidding all and singular on our behalf, that they do not after any manner apply themselves to the throwing of stones, wood, iron, hand-ball, foot-ball, bandy-ball, cambuck, or cock-fighting, nor such other like vain plays, which have no profit in them, or concern themselves therein, under pain of imprisonment. Witness the king at Westminster, the twelfth day of June."

## CHAPTER XVI.

*A person elected mayor fined for not serving the office. Plague in London. Citizens petition to the king and parliament for a confirmation of their ancient privileges. Practice of usury suppressed. Grand tournament in Smithfield. Two charters granted. Citizens restored to their ancient right of selling wine. Their petition to choose their own coroner rejected. A grand masquerade at the palace at Kennington. Account of a dangerous riot, and its consequences. Richard, prince of Wales, invited to reside in the city. Death of Edward III.*

**I**N the year 1368, Walter Berneye having been elected chief magistrate of this city, and not appearing on the feast of St. Simon and Jude, to take upon him the said office; Simon de Mordon was elected mayor, and on the day following he was sworn in before the batons of the exchequer.

Hereupon a warrant of distress was issued, to levy one hundred marks on the effects of the said

Walter Berneye, for the use of the said Simon de Mordon the mayor, pursuant to an order of the city, made in the year 1345.

The citizens of London were again visited with the plague, in the year 1369, by which great numbers were destroyed; and notwithstanding the number of inhabitants was thus lessened, a wet harvest, in the same year, occasioned so great a scarcity of corn, that wheat raised to the

the extravagant price of one pound, six shillings and eight-pence the quarter.

Notwithstanding the several charters that had been granted to the citizens of London, they could not but remark that their liberties were still occasionally invaded, by foreigners obtaining private grants from the crown; whereupon they made application to the king and parliament, in the following terms.

" To our lord the king, and his noble council, the citizens of London do shew, that they have nothing to live upon but their industry and franchise, upon which franchise the said city was founded; and by reason of which franchise, they were wont to travel by land and by sea, in divers countries for their profit; by which travel they used to bring divers merchandizes, to the great common profit of the whole realm of England, to the great aid and maintenance of the said city, sustenance and increase of the navy of the said land.

" And of late their franchises are taken from them, against the grant of our said noble lord the king, and his noble progenitors, sealed with their seals, and against the great charter; to the great destruction as well of the said city, common damage of the land, as also of the navy.

" Whereupon they pray, that the king would please to have regard, and take notice that the said city was founded upon the said franchises, without which they could not maintain the city, nor bear the taxes and other charges, as they were wont to do: for which cause they pray they may have their franchises, according to the grant of the king, and his noble progenitors, and the great charter; and that all such grants and confirmations of franchises, may be made to all other cities and burghs of the realm."

In the year 1375, the destructive practice of usury was arrived at such an enormous height, as tended greatly to the injury of trade in general, and the oppression of many persons in particular; whereupon John Not, the mayor of London, took such measures to enforce the laws against extortioners, as soon stopped the growing evil; which proceeding was highly approved by his majesty and the parliament; and the whole nation was enjoined to follow the example of the mayor of London.

This year, the king, who was very old, became enamoured of Alice Pierce or Perrers, his attachment to whom led him to the commission of many things highly unbecoming his dignity; and this lady gained so much the ascendant, that she prevailed on him to convert to her use several large sums of money raised for the service of the state, at which the nation in general was highly displeased. The king, however, making it his whole study to please his mistress, among many other expensive diversions, ordered a tournament to be held in Smithfield, at which lady Alice appeared most elegantly dressed, in a triumphal chariot; she was on this occasion dignified with the title of the *LADY OF THE SUN*, and attended by a great number of ladies, each of

whom led a horse on which a knight was mounted; many of the principal noblemen, richly accoutred, were likewise present at this tournament, which lasted seven days; during which time many gallant feats were performed by the young nobility and gentry.

In the fiftieth year of his reign Edward granted two charters; the first, which was to explain the right of choosing aldermen, runs as follows:

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all men to whom we send, greeting. Among other articles which our lord Edward, some time king of England, our father, the year of his reign XII. by his letters patents hath granted and confirmed to the citizens of the said city of London, for the amendment and common profit of them that dwell in the same city, and of them that repair thereto. In the same letters it is contained, that the aldermen of the foresaid city, that every year they be removed on the day of St. Gregory, by the commonalty of the said city, and that they so removed be not chosen again the next year ensuing; but, instead of them that have been removed, others be chosen by the same wards from which such aldermen were removed, as in the same letters plainly it is contained, concerning which, on the part of the commonalty of the foresaid city, by their petition before us in our great council, now again asked, to us meekly it is besought, that since divers opinions and divers strifes have been sprung between the aldermen and the commonalty of the said city, upon the removing of aldermen, for the wrong interpretation of words in the foresaid articles contained, that is to say, that the foresaid aldermen affirm, that by the two words, *viz. sint amobiles per communitatem*, &c. i. e. let them be removed by the commonalty, they ought not to be removed from the office of aldermanship, without sufficient reason, or for some notorious offence to be found in them. But others of the said citizens being of a contrary opinion, and willing to abolish this article, they have besought us to explain the said article, so as to remove all doubt about the premises: We being willing, as much as lieth in us, to contribute to the peace and tranquillity of the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and their successors, henceforward, concerning the interpretation of the said article, do, by and with the advice of our said council, declare, that all and every alderman of the said city, every year, for ever, on the feast of St. Gregory the pope, from the office of an alderman utterly and precisely shall cease, and shall not be chosen again; but that, instead of those removed, other aldermen shall be chosen every year, for ever, out of the discreet citizens of good fame, by the said wards from which the said aldermen were removed. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the twelfth day of November, the fiftieth year of our reign in England, and the thirty-sixth over France."

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The other charter was in answer to the citizens petition against private licence being granted to foreigners, and is recited as follows :

" Edward, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these letters shall come, greeting.

" Know ye, that whereas, amongst other liberties granted to the citizens of our city of London, by the charters of our progenitors, sometime kings of England, which we have confirmed, and by ours, it hath been granted unto them, that all merchant strangers coming into England, shall remain at board with the free hosts of the city aforesaid, and of other cities and towns in England, without keeping any houses or societies by themselves; and that there should be no brokers of any merchandizes from henceforth, unless they were chosen thereunto by the merchants in the mysteries in which the said brokers exercise their offices, and thereupon at the least do take their oaths before the mayor of the said city : and also, that the merchants who are not of the freedom of the said city, should not sell by retail any wines or other wares within the said city, or the suburbs thereof. And now our well-beloved subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and other citizens of the said city, have humbly beseeched us and our council in the last parliament by their petition exhibited in these words :

" To our lord the king and his good council, your liege subjects the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London, shew, that whereas they have often sued in divers parliaments to have consideration how that they are impoverished and undone, by reason their liberties by him and his progenitors to them granted are restrained, and great part taken away; and now at the last parliament held at Westminster, it was answered to them, that they should declare their griefs specially, and they should have good remedy therefore : of which griefs (amongst divers others) these be; that every stranger might dwell in the said city, and keep a house, and be a broker, and sell and buy all manner of merchandizes by retail; and one stranger to sell to another to sell again, to the great increasing the prices of merchandizes, and a cause to make them remain there more than forty days; whereas, in time past, no merchant stranger might use any of these points, contrary to the franchises of the said city, before these times had and used : by which grievance the merchants of the said city are greatly impoverished, and the navy impaired, and the privities of the land by the said strangers discovered to our enemies by spies and other strangers into these houses received.

" May it therefore please your majesty and council to ordain in this parliament, that the merchant strangers may be restrained in the points aforesaid, and the mayor, aldermen, and commons in the said city, may enjoy the said franchises.

" We, for the special affection we bear to the said citizens, willing to provide for the tranquillity and profit of the said citizens in that behalf, with the assents of our prelates, nobles, &c. have granted for us and our heirs, to the said mayor and aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors upon condition that they put the said city under good government, to our honour, and the profit of our realm of England, and right govern the same, that no strangers shall from henceforth sell any wares in the same city, or suburbs thereof, by retail, nor shall keep any house, nor be any broker in the said city or suburbs thereof; any statute or ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving always to the merchants of High Almaine their liberties by us and our progenitors to them granted and confirmed.

" In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster the fourth day of December, in the fiftieth year of our reign over England, and of our kingdom of France the thirty-sixth."

Upon these charters being granted, prosecutions were immediately commenced against divers persons for having obtained unconstitutional grants from the king; among these were John Peach, wine-merchant, and Richard Lyons, merchant, both of London.

The former was charged with having obtained a licence for the sole privilege of selling sweet wine in London, by which he had acquired prodigious sums of money; and being convicted, he was committed to prison till he made ample satisfaction to the injured parties.

The latter was accused of frauds, extortions, and other illegal acts, in obtaining licences, taking bribes, tampering with the council, &c. and being likewise found guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, his estates real and personal were confiscated, and himself committed to prison, till he should make the sufferers amends.

In consequence of the success of these prosecutions, the citizens were restored to their ancient right of selling wine, the price of which was always to be regulated by the first magistrate of the city.

In the year 1377, the house of commons petitioned the king that the charter which he had lately granted the citizens might be confirmed by act of parliament; but Edward not being willing to comply with their request, returned for answer, that " he would be further informed."

At the same time the house of commons likewise humbly petitioned that, as divers mischiefs happened in the city, occasioned by the mayor not being allowed to punish the coroner for neglect of duty, his majesty would be pleased to grant them the privilege of chusing from amongst themselves a person to act in the above-mentioned capacity; and that they might remove him when they should think proper: however, though the citizens asked no more than what was allowed to many towns and cities in England, the king rejected their petition.

Shortly

Shortly after this the mayor, aldermen, and citizens addressed the king, requesting him to confirm their liberties with respect to punishing all misdemeanours in Southwark, and that the marshal should not be allowed to intermeddle with that part of Southwark which is guildable; but this petition met with as little success as the two preceding; for the king told them, that were he to grant their petition, he should do great wrong to divers of his other subjects.

The king's behaviour to the citizens did not lessen their regard to the royal family; for, in the same year, they entertained the princess of Wales, her son prince Richard, and their attendants at Kennington, with a grand masquerade on horseback: The procession, which set out from Newgate, marched through the city, over London-bridge, and through the Borough of Southwark, to Kennington, in the following manner:

1. Flambeaux
2. A grand band of music.
3. One hundred and thirty citizens, on horseback, in divisions; the first of which consisted of forty eight persons dressed in the habits of esquires, with red coats, say gowns, and well-fancied vizors; the next division consisted of the same number, apparelled like knights, these were followed by a person in a most elegant habit, and the third division was headed by one resembling a pope, who was attended by twenty-four others habited like cardinals, after whom came ten men dressed like legates, in frightful black vizors, who closed the cavalcade.

The princess and her son were highly pleased with this mark of the citizens esteem, and after supper, they had the honour of dancing with the prince and the nobility, after which they returned in the same manner to the city.

Shortly after, the lord marshal, (who had his prison in London) contrary to the right, and privileges of the city, committed a citizen. In consequence of which the mayor and common-council assembled to consult on the measures to be taken against him; but the commonalty, impatient of redress, went in great numbers to the Marshalsea, \* which they broke open, and carried off the prisoner; they then went in search of the lord marshal, and not being able to find him, they wreaked their vengeance on his house, which they pulled almost down.

Being disappointed at not meeting with the marshal, and recollecting that the duke of Lancaster had endeavoured to retrench the liberties of the city, they set forward for his palace in the Savoy, with an intent to revenge themselves.

The duke was at that time at dinner at the house of John de Ipres, in the city, to which place a knight of the duke's, who had heard of the design of the rioters, went to apprise him of the danger; the duke instantly arose from table, hastened to the Thames, and took boat for Kennington palace, the residence of the princess dowager and her son.

When the populace had got to the Savoy, they were asked by a priest what they wanted; they an-

swered the persons of the duke and the marshal, who had unjustly detained in prison Sir Peter de la Mere: the priest replied, Sir Peter was a traitor,—which so incensed the mob, that, insisting on the priest being the marshal in disguise, they dragged him forth, and knocked him on the head.

During this tumult, the bishop of London arrived at the Savoy, where in a most pathetic speech, he exhorted them to forbearance, urging that it was the holy time of Lent, and promising that their grievances should be redressed; which so gained upon the minds of the populace, that they desisted, otherwise in all probability they would have razed the duke's palace to the ground.

The citizens, very shortly after received a message from the princess dowager of Wales, persuading them to beg pardon of the duke for the outrages they had committed; which they, out of respect to her, consented to, at the same time begging she would use her influence to have Sir Peter de la Mere brought to a fair and legal trial.

The mayor and aldermen being apprehensive of the king's displeasure, resolved, if possible, to award it; and accordingly, a number of the principal citizens waited on his majesty, and were, contrary to the inclination of the duke, admitted to an audience, when they declared themselves innocent of the late insurrection, protesting that they had done every thing in their power to suppress the same; though they had unfortunately been unsuccessful in their endeavours.

They further told the king, that his faithful citizens were in general under great anxiety of mind, having heard that by act of parliament they were to be deprived of what were dearer to them than their lives—their liberties!

The king told them not to be uneasy on that head, for that so far from infringing their liberties he most earnestly desired on all occasions to enlarge them.

The citizens, highly pleased with the behaviour of their monarch, returned to the city; where they were received by their brethren with every demonstration of joy, who most heartily congratulated them on their good success.

Though the mayor had very wisely taken every precaution to preserve the public peace, he could not prevent a few seditious persons sticking up papers in different parts of the city, tending to inflame the minds of the populace against the duke of Lancaster; it therefore was judged necessary to pronounce sentence of excommunication upon such persons as should, in future, presume to write or disseminate any paper derogatory to the duke's character; and this was accordingly done by the bishop of Bangor, assisted by the mayor and aldermen.

Affairs remained in this situation till the dissolution of the parliament, when the resentment of the duke of Lancaster against the citizens began to be more apparent than ever; for the mayor and aldermen being summoned to attend the king

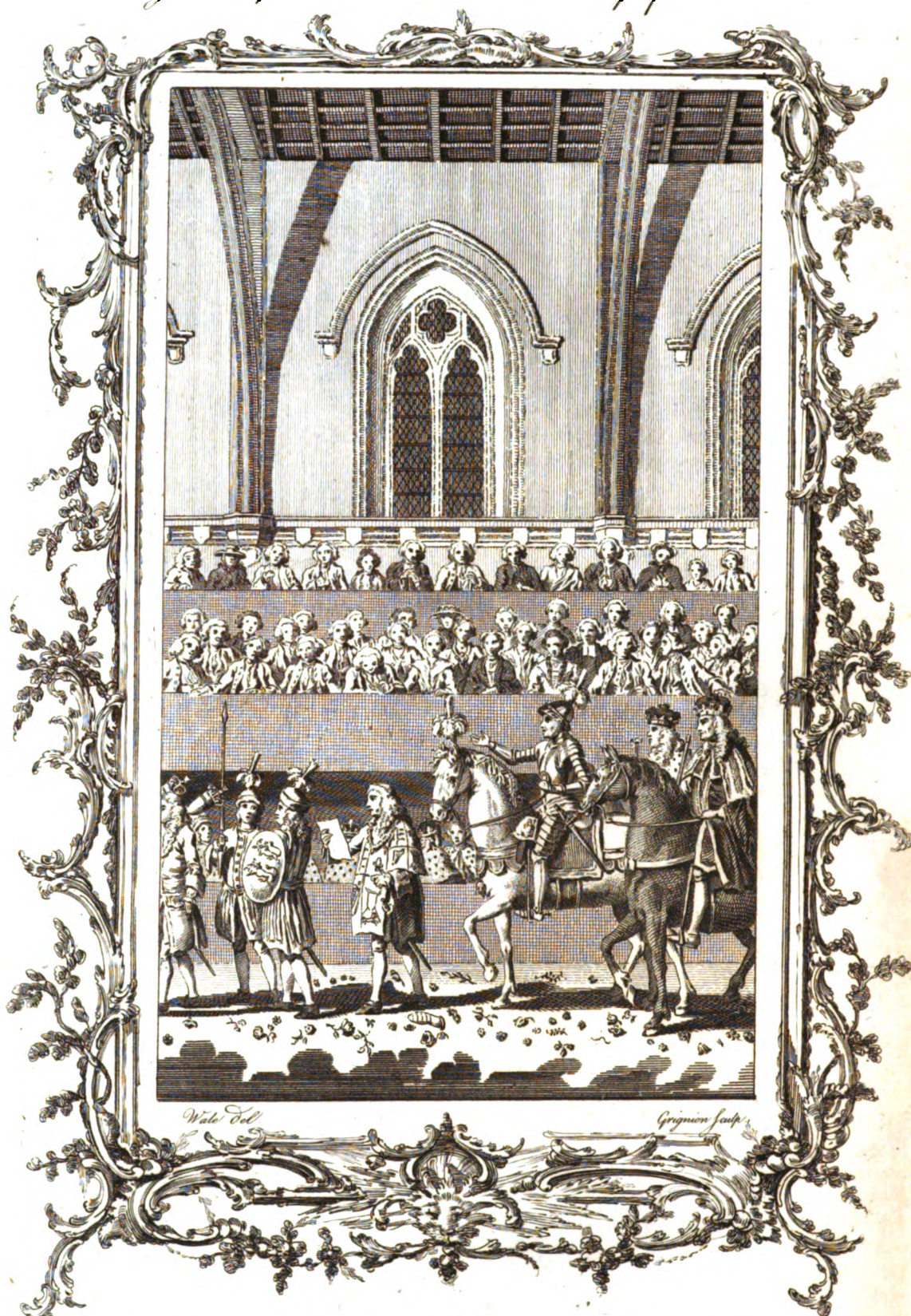
\* Our historians say that the lord Marshal's prison was in London; but it appears from this circumstance that they

included Southwark under this denomination.





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London!*



CEREMONY *of the* CHAMPION'S CHALLENGE  
*at the Coronation.*



at Shene, near Richmond, they were severely reprimanded, and urged to ask pardon of the duke: but instead of so doing, they asserted their innocence, and promised to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend the offenders, and compel them to make a retaliation proportioned to their crimes.

This, however, was thought insufficient; whereupon the mayor and several of the aldermen were discharged from their offices, and others, more attached to the duke of Lancaster, were appointed in their stead, by virtue of a writ which the king issued on the occasion.

The citizens being informed that the king lay at the point of death, they deputed several of

the most eminent of their body to wait on prince Richard, who was then with his mother at the palace of Kennington; when John Philpot, in the name of his fellow-citizens, acquainting the prince with the advices they had received of the king's extreme danger, besought his favour to the inhabitants of London, assured him of their readiness to devote their lives and fortunes to his service, and requested that he would come and reside among them.

On the twenty-second of June, 1377, died Edward the third, one of the most accomplished princes that ever swayed the scepter of this kingdom, whether we consider him as a warrior, a monarch, or a man.\*

## CHAPTER XVII.

*The accession of Richard II. to the throne. First mention of a champion at a coronation. Office of chief butler claimed by the citizens. King Richard's charter of confirmation. The differences between the city and the duke of Lancaster adjusted. The young king's grand entry into London. Sir John Philpot's expedition against the Scotch privateers. Account of Wat Tyler's insurrection, with the suppression of the insurgents, in consequence of the death of their leader.*

**I**MMEDIATELY on the death of king Edward the third, the citizens of London proclaimed Richard, son of Edward the black prince, king of England, and having notified the same to the young king, they solicited his majesty to exert his influence to adjust the differences which had subsisted between the duke of Lancaster and the citizens.

At this time the young monarch resided at Kingston upon Thames, where, having received the compliments and congratulations of the citizens, on his accession to the throne, he was conducted to Westminster-hall, where he was crowned with the usual magnificence, on the fifteenth day of July, 1377.

It is at this coronation that our historians make the first mention of a champion, who appeared in a compleat suit of armour, entered Westminster-hall, where the king dined, and throwing his gauntlet on the ground, challenged any person who should presume to dispute the king's title to the crown of these realms.

It is impossible to trace the origin of this custom; but there remains no doubt of its being of a more ancient date than the coronation of Richard II. since Sir John Dimmock, who performed the office at that period, was admitted thereto, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnshire.

At this coronation the citizens claimed their right to the office of chief butler; which being admitted, was discharged in the person of the Lord-mayor.

A petition from the city, for a confirmation of their charters, being depending at the death of Edward III. they immediately renewed it to their young sovereign; and in this application they were seconded by the house of commons, who presented an address to his majesty, humbly requesting that the citizens of London might enjoy all their ancient rights, privileges, and immunities, as they had been granted and confirmed by his majesty's royal predecessors.

To this reasonable request the king yielded a ready compliance, as will appear by the following charter of confirmation:

“Whereas the said citizens, by their petition exhibited to us in parliament, did set forth, that although they, for a long time past, have used and enjoyed certain free customs, until of late years they have been unjustly molested; which customs are as followeth, viz. That no foreigner do sell or buy of another foreigner any merchandizes within the liberties of the said city, upon pain of forfeiting the same. Nevertheless, being desirous, for the future, to take away all controversies about the same, We do by these presents, with the assent aforesaid, will and grant, and by these presents, for us and our heirs, do confirm unto the said citizens, and their successors, that, for the future, no foreigner sell to another foreigner any merchandizes within the liberties of the said city; nor that any foreigner do buy of another foreigner any merchandize, upon pain

\* See CLARENDON'S History of England, vol. i. page 352 and 353, for an account of the death and character of

Edward III.

“ of forfeiting the same; the privileges of our  
 “ subjects of Aquitaine in all things excepted,  
 “ so that such buying and selling be made be-  
 “ twixt merchant and merchant.”

Soon after the grant of this charter, the king sent a message by lord Latimer, Sir Richard Adersbury, Sir Nicholas Bond, and Sir Simon Burley, to acquaint the citizens that his majesty entertained the sincerest regard for the city of London; also with his determination to take up his residence therein, and of the progress he had made towards accommodating the differences which had subsisted between the Londoners and the duke of Lancaster.

The abovementioned gentlemen likewise acquainted the citizens, that the duke of Lancaster had entirely, on his part, submitted the affair to the king's determination; and it was his majesty's request that they would do the same; in which case the king would exert his utmost influence to adjust the affair to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

The citizens, however, did not receive this message with all the complaisance that might have been expected; for considering that the king was not arrived at years of discretion, and being very doubtful of the sincerity of his majesty's advisers, as well as dreading the power and influence of the duke, they hesitated in complying with the king's request.

At length, after considerable debates, it was resolved, that if lord Latimer, and the other three gentlemen, would promise upon oath, that the submission of the Londoners to his majesty's request, should not be of the least prejudice to the city, they would cheerfully accede to the royal requisition.

The deputies having readily taken this oath, several of the chief citizens accompanied them to Shene, where the king, with his royal mother, and the duke of Lancaster, attended by many of the nobility, waited their arrival.

They were admitted to an immediate audience of the king, who received them in the most gracious manner, and the whole affair being debated in council, so perfect a reconciliation was effected, that the duke embraced the citizens respectively, in the presence of the king, and all animosities immediately subsided.

The citizens, highly delighted with the success of their journey, returned to London; where, on the day following, public proclamation was made at the usual places, that the duke of Lancaster and the citizens were mutually reconciled to each other.

Soon after this happy compromise, preparations were made for the king's grand entry into London, which was performed in the following manner.

The young monarch being mounted on a fine horse, was attended by the duke of Lancaster, lord high steward of the kingdom, lord Piercy, earl marshal, and many of the nobility.

This pompous cavalcade set out from Shene, the king's horse being led by Sir Nicholas Bond, and the sword of state carried by Sir Simon Burley; while his majesty was followed by several

divisions of the young nobility, (nearly of his own age) each division being preceded by trumpets sounding.

When they arrived at London, his majesty was received by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and conducted to Cheapside, where was erected a grand conduit in the form of a castle, which ran with wine during the procession.

Four beautiful girls, about the age of the king, supplied their sovereign with a part of this wine in golden cups, and also threw gilt flowers on his head, and scattered florins, resembling gold, among the populace.

The duke of Lancaster particularly distinguished himself by his polite and affable behaviour, which gained him the love of the citizens in a high degree; while the nobility in general accommodated their behaviour to the pleasing occasion in so polite and proper a manner, that the day was spent in all that delightful order, and elegant decorum, which is the natural consequence of the whole of a large company, resolving to be pleased with themselves, and with each other.

The year 1378 is distinguished by the remarkable expedition of Sir John Philpot, a worthy citizen of London, against one Mercer, a Scotch privateer.

Mercer, having observed the declining condition of the English navy, fitted out several privateers in Scotland, to cruise against the English merchant ships, which he did for some time with such considerable success, that he at length ventured to enter the port of Scarborough, and seized all the vessels in that harbour.

The constant depredations made by this pirate, occasioned many applications to the people in power for redress; but these proving ineffectual, Sir John Philpot at length determined to do justice to his fellow subjects; for which purpose he fitted out a fleet, at his own expence, which he manned with a thousand able hands, and went on board himself, as commander in chief, with a resolution to chastise Mercer, or perish in the attempt.

It was not long before Sir John fell in with the pirate, whom he found greatly embarrassed with the number of ships he had taken, among which were fifteen Spanish vessels with very valuable cargoes.

Mercer was determined not to give up his acquisitions, and Sir John was equally determined to compel his submission; on which a desperate engagement ensued, wherein Mercer was defeated, and most of his ships taken by the victorious Londoner, who then returned home, and when he sailed up the Thames in triumph, he was welcomed by the applauding shouts of his fellow-citizens.

Notwithstanding this spirited conduct of Sir John, which one would imagine should have gained him the thanks of the whole kingdom, he was, at the instigation of a set of weak, indolent, and wicked ministers, summoned before the king and council, to answer for his conduct, in presuming to undertake an affair of such high importance, without an authority superior to his own.

Sir John attended in obedience to the summons, when he gave such weighty reasons in defence



fence of the part he had acted, and behaved in so modest and unassuming a manner, that he was honourably acquitted.

In this same year 1378, the parliament granted a subsidy, by which persons of all ranks were assessed according to their respective stations in life; for hereby all tradesmen with their wives and children, (being above fourteen years of age) were taxed at four-pence per head; the aldermen of London were rated, equal with the barons at forty shillings each; and the Lord-mayor, as an earl, at four pounds; from which circumstance our historians are of opinion that the title of Right Honourable was then bestowed on the mayor of London.

This tax, however, was the occasion of one of the most extraordinary insurrections that ever happened in this country, of the particulars of which our readers will be glad to be informed.

The king having farmed this tax to some of his nobility, they employed a set of rapacious collectors, who extorted the money with such rigour as inflamed the minds of the people in a very high degree.

The inhabitants of the county of Essex were particularly alarmed, by a report which was industriously propagated, that the country people were doomed to destruction, that their farms would be plundered and their houses burned to the ground.

While this report was generally believed, some of the collectors of the poll-tax going to the house of Wat Hilliard, a tyler, of Dartford in Kent, demanded payment of the tax for his daughter; which he refused to pay, alledging that she had not arrived at the age specified in the statute.

The brutal officer, however, insisted that she was arrived at years of puberty, and in order to prove the truth of his assertion, he proceeded to shocking acts of indecency, which irritated the father to such a degree, that he knocked out the collector's brains.

Every one who was present applauded the resolute behaviour of the tyler; and the populace betaking themselves to their arms, and great numbers flocking in from the adjacent towns and villages, Wat soon found himself at the head of a numerous army, who determined to attempt to extricate themselves from the heavy load of taxes under which they had long groaned.

The insurgents taking the road to Maidstone; released from the goal of that town one Ball, an excommunicated priest, who had been long confined for seditious practices; and who was no sooner at liberty than he commenced chaplain to his deliverers, and to encourage them in their proceedings he preached a sermon to them, taking this proverb for his text.

“ When Adam delv'd, and Eve span,  
“ Who was then a gentleman ?

From these words he laboured to prove, that all mankind, as the descendants of one common parent, were upon an equality: he therefore ad-

vised them to go to the king, and demand their liberties, which if they could not obtain by gentle measures, to use force for the recovery of them.

The people were highly animated by this discourse, and making an unanimous choice of Wat Tyler for their leader, they, by his direction, took an oath “ to be true to king Richard and “ the commons of England; never to receive a “ king whose name was John; \* to persuade their “ neighbours to join in the common cause, and “ never to submit to the payment of any other “ tax than a fifteenth.”

The flame of rebellion having spread with the utmost rapidity through the counties of Sussex, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Hertford, Wat Tyler's army increased every hour; and marching from Maidstone he encamped at Blackheath, where he soon found himself at the head of an hundred thousand men.

The professed view of the insurgents was to abolish all bad laws and customs; and they particularly declared against the intolerable exactions and corruptions of the lawyers; carrying their resentment so far as to murder every one of that profession, and even every nobleman who happened to fall in their way.

While they were thus encamped on Blackheath, they sent a deputation to the king, who had taken refuge in the Tower, desiring that his majesty would come and hear their proposals.

There were great debates in council respecting the propriety of his majesty's complying with this request, and some of the counsellors were of opinion that the king's presence would be the only means of appeasing the rioters; but this was strenuously opposed by Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor, and Sir Robert Hales, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and lord high treasurer, who urged that his majesty could not attend with safety to his person.

The advice of these counsellors being followed, the rioters were so enraged, that they vowed to destroy them; and leaving Blackheath, they hastened toward London; and arriving in Southwark on the tenth of June 1380, they broke open the prisons of the King's Bench and Marshalsea, and set all the prisoners at liberty.

The greater part of the released prisoners immediately joined the insurgents, a part of whom marching to Lambeth, burnt the palace of the archbishop, with all its furniture, and the books, registers and writings belonging to the court of chancery.

Those who remained in Southwark, having, by the assistance of the prisoners, discovered the dwellings of the lawyers, jurors, and questmongers, they immediately pulled them down to the ground; as they likewise did the common stews, or bawdy-houses along the bank-side, which were kept by Flemish bawds who rented them of the city.

The mayor of London dreading the consequence of the rioters advancing into the metropolis, ordered the bridge gate to be shut and fortified;

\* This was a reflection on John, duke of Lancaster, to

whom they had an invincible hatred.

but on the following day it was thought more prudent to admit them into the city, to prevent the total destruction of the Borough of Southwark.

As soon as they entered London, the shambles and wine-cellars were set open for their accommodation; and being soon joined by great numbers of the inferior citizens, they repaired to the duke of Lancaster's palace of the Savoy, which was at that time the grandest pile of buildings in this kingdom; and having destroyed all the rich furniture, plate, and jewels, they reduced the palace to a heap of ashes and ruins.

While this building was on fire, thirty-two of the rioters were carousing in the duke's cellar, where becoming intoxicated with liquor, they seemed to have forgot or despised the danger they were in; for they staid till the rafters were consumed, and the house fell down, whereby the passage was stopped up, so that they could not return: and in this place they perished, after crying out for help for seven days successively, during which no person attempted to relieve them.

From the Savoy the rioters proceeded to the Temple, which they burnt down, together with all the books, papers and records: after which the other inns of court shared the same fate.

They now divided themselves into three bodies, one of which repairing to Clerkenwell, burnt the rich priory of St. John of Jerusalem; from whence they hastened to the seat of Sir Robert Hales, at Highbury, near Islington, which they likewise burnt and destroyed.

The second division having encamped at Mile-end, sent a message to the king, demanding a parley; and Richard, with the advice of his council, went to them, and asked their demands; which were as follows:

1. That thenceforward all his majesty's subjects should be free from servitude or bondage.
2. That there should be a general pardon, of all manner of actions for debt, insurrections, treasons, felonies, transgressions, and extortions.
3. That all persons, from that day forward, should have full liberty to buy and sell in every county, city, borough, fair, market, and other place, within the realm of England.
4. That no acre of land held in bondage or service, should hold it for more than four-pence; and if it had been held for less in former times, it should not be enhanced in future.

The king having heard these, and several other demands, complied with them all, on condition of their immediate return to their own habitations, leaving a few of each parish, to receive the charters of freedom, which were drawn up with all expedition, and sealed the next morning.

This body, having carried their point, immediately dispersed, and returned to their respective habitations; but in the mean time the third division of the rioters, which were encamped on Tower-hill, found means to enter the Tower, notwithstanding it was garrisoned by six hundred men at arms, and the same number of experi-

enced archers, who had been placed there to defend the person of the king.

The insurgents having thus obtained entrance into the Tower, (while the king was gone to the party at Mile-end) they entered the royal apartments, abused every person at their pleasure, kissed the queen-mother, and having seized the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales, they dragged them out of the Tower and beheaded them.

Many arguments were used by the archbishop, to prevail on them not to embroil their hands in the blood of innocent men; but finding it in vain to remonstrate, he cheerfully submitted his neck to the axe; but no less than eight strokes were given before his head was severed from his body; after which the latter remained some hours before it was buried, and the former was carried to London-bridge, where it was fixed upon a pole.

During these transactions, Wat Tyler and his followers committed the most dreadful outrages and cruelties in the cities of London and Westminster, murdering many eminent citizens, and in particular, wreaking their vengeance on the Flemish merchants.

They likewise broke open the prisons of Newgate and the Fleet, released all that were confined, set fire to the city in several places, and made public proclamation for the beheading all lawyers, and persons belonging to the exchequer.

The king having returned from Mile-end to the Tower, found his mother and some of his faithful counsellors had retired to the wardrobe for safety; where his majesty having informed them of the success of his negotiation at Mile-end, it was resolved to propose the same terms to the rest of the insurgents.

In consequence of this determination no less than three different plans of accommodation were sent to, and rejected by Wat Tyler; and from what follows it will appear that he had no intention of complying with any terms of pacification.

Hereupon Sir John Newton was sent to invite Tyler to a conference with the king in Smithfield, in order that such articles as he demanded might be inserted in the charter to be granted by his majesty: one of which conditions was "that he (Tyler) should have a commission to behead "all lawyers, escheators, and others, whosoever "were learned in the law, or had any communication therewith;" that all the nation might receive their laws from his mouth only, as he had been heard to boast some days before.

After some debate, Tyler consented to follow Sir John to the appointed place, and proceeded slowly at the head of his army; but as soon as he came within sight of the king, he directed his confederates to keep at a distance, till he should give them a signal, whereupon they were to murder all the company, except the king himself, who was to be seized and imprisoned.

This being agreed on, Tyler set spur to his horse, galloped forward, and did not stop till he came close to the king, whom he addressed in the following terms: "Sir king, seest thou all yonder people?"—"Yea truly," replied the king, "wherefore sayest thou so?"—"Because," said he





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



**RICHARD II.** *Appeases the* **REBELS**  
*on the Death of Wat Tyler in Smithfield*



he, "they be all at my command, and have sworn to me their faith and truth, to do all that I would have them." — "In good time," replied the king, "I believe it well." — "Then," said Tyler, "believest thou, king, that these people, and as many more as be in London at my command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy letters?" — "No," said the king, "they be ordained for you, and shall be delivered to every one of them."

At the time the king made this reply, Tyler observing Sir John Newton, who carried his majesty's sword, on horseback, told him it would become him better to be on foot in his presence: to which Sir John replying, that he thought there was no impropriety in his present situation, Tyler was so incensed, that he called him traitor, and drew his dagger, with an intention to stab him.

Newton likewise drew his dagger, and gave Tyler the lie; on which the latter demanded the sword which was carried by Sir John; but he replied, "No, it is the king's sword, of which thou art not worthy: neither durst thou ask it of me if we had been by ourselves."

This reply so enraged Tyler, that he swore he would not eat till he had destroyed Sir John; and was absolutely preparing to attack him, when the king commanded the knight to dismount, to prevent any fatal consequences.

During Tyler's conference with the king, he demanded, exclusive of all that had been granted to the insurgents at Mile-end, that all the ancient laws of the kingdom should be abolished, and that all forests, parks and warrens should be free to the poor as well as the rich.

Tyler, at length, behaved with so much insolence, that the king's attendants told his majesty, that the conduct of the traitor was not less dangerous than intolerable: they therefore advised that he might be arrested on the spot, which the king complied with, though he dreaded the consequence.

As the spot on which they were was within the jurisdiction of London, the king commanded William Walworth, the mayor, to arrest Tyler; which the gallant magistrate was willing enough to do; for boldly riding up to him, he struck him with his sword so violent a blow on the head as brought him to the ground; and Sir John Sandwich, with others, hastening to Walworth's assistance, he was quickly dispatched.

Tyler's followers seeing him fall, cried out, "Our captain is slain! revenge! revenge!" and bent their bows for that purpose: nor can it be thought but that the king and his adherents must instantly have fallen a sacrifice to the power of superior numbers, had it not been for the admirable courage and presence of mind which Richard displayed on this occasion.

The young monarch having commanded his attendants to stop, advanced by himself towards the enraged multitude, and addressing them with a cheerful yet resolute air; "What, my friends, (said he) will you kill your king?—Be not troubled for the loss of your leader; I will be your captain; follow me; I will grant all your reasonable desires."

The insurgents were so struck with the death

of their leader, and the magnanimity of their sovereign, that, without hesitation, they marched under his conduct into St. George's Fields; and before they could recollect themselves, Sir Robert Knowles appeared at the head of a thousand citizens, who had been collected together, and completely armed, by the vigilance of Walworth, immediately after the death of Wat Tyler:

The nobility and gentry residing in the remote counties of England, had no sooner heard of this terrible insurrection, than they armed their friends and vassals, and hastened to London, so that the king soon found himself at the head of an army of forty thousand men.

The insurgents, awed by the sight of the troops, and allured by the promise of a general pardon, as well as of charters similar to those already granted to their companions, instantly laid down their arms, and submitted to the mercy of their sovereign.

Thus ended an insurrection, which threatened greater danger to this kingdom than any before or since; if we may judge from the confession of a person called Jack Straw, who was next in command to Wat Tyler; and who, after the death of his leader, endeavoured to conceal himself in London; but being taken in an eating house, a few days after the insurrection was suppressed, was tried before the Lord-mayor, and received sentence of death.

The following is the substance of the confession made by Jack Straw, a short time before he was executed: "That when they assembled at Blackheath, and sent to the king to come to them, they had resolved to have killed all his attendants, and carried him along with them wherever they went, that the populace might with the greater assurance join them; and when, by the help of the king's presence, sufficient numbers had got together in the several counties of England, they were to have murdered all those from whom they could expect resistance, the nobility and gentry, and at last the king, with all the clergy, both regular and secular, except only the friars mendicants, whom they thought were sufficient for the celebration of divine service through the kingdom. These things being performed, they would have made such laws as they judged proper for the government of the people. Wat Tyler was to have been made king of Kent, and the other ringleaders of the rebels were to have been appointed kings over the other counties, each being to be made a distinct kingdom: and in the evening of that day whereon Tyler was killed, they were to have been joined by the London rabble, when they were to have sacked and burnt the city."

The peace of the city was no sooner restored, than the head of the archbishop was taken down from London-bridge, and those of Tyler and Straw, with some of their associates, fixed up in the same place.

The king, determined to reward the services which his faithful citizens of London had done, towards suppressing the late dangerous insurrection, granted a fee farm of one hundred pounds per annum to William Walworth the mayor, and

forty pounds each on John Philpot, Nicholas Brembre, and Robert Laund, aldermen; and likewise conferred the honour of knighthood on each of the above-mentioned gentlemen.

It is the opinion of many writers that the dag-

ger in the arms of the city of London was granted at this period, in commemoration of Wat Tyler's having received from the sword or dagger of the mayor the blow which was the prelude to his death.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*Lewdness punished by the mayor of London. Victuallers rendered incapable of serving the office of mayor. Fishmongers company disfranchised. Letter of king Richard II. confirming the privileges of the constable of the Tower of London. A petition of the parliament for confirming the charters of the city. The Lord-mayor's proclamation of the charter of confirmation. Northampton, the late mayor's riot and punishment. Choice of common-councilmen by the several Wards. The sheriffs of London sworn before the barons of the exchequer. The privileges of the constable of the Tower confirmed.*

SIR William Walworth was succeeded as chief magistrate of this city by John Northampton, who observing that the bishops and inferior clergy permitted licentious and debauched persons to go on in their irregular course of life, without restraint, he took the reformation of these abuses into his own hands, and severely punished all such as were found guilty of whoredom, causing the common prostitutes to be carried through the streets with their heads shaved, and with pipes and trumpets sounding before them.

This proceeding of the mayor gave great offence to the clergy, who looking upon it as an infringement of their authority, enjoined him to desist; but he, equally regardless of their commands or threatnings, proceeded to reform these abuses to the utmost of his power.

This same magistrate procured an act of parliament, by which it was ordained that "no victualler should exercise any judicial office in London, or in any other city, borough, feaport, or town in the kingdom, except in such towns where no other person could be found qualified for such an office;" in which case every such person was to "abstain from the exercise of such trade, during the time of his office, upon pain of forfeiting all the victuals he should sell during that time."

According to the meaning of this act, all butchers, grocers, and fishmongers, were rendered incapable of serving the office of mayor, as they were deemed victuallers.

By the management of Northampton an act of parliament was likewise procured, by which the trade of the fishmongers was laid open, so that all foreigners in friendship with the king of England, were permitted to sell fish in London and elsewhere, either by wholesale or retail; by which the fishmonger's company became one of the poorest in this city, though it had been one of the most flourishing.

In the year 1382, king Richard II. sent a letter to the mayor and commonalty of London, confirming the privileges of the Tower of London; which we have recited at large, not only as

it is a valuable piece of antiquity, but because we shall have occasion to give a particular account of the said Tower in the next chapter of this work.

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to the mayor and sheriffs of London sendeth greeting. Forasmuch as we have understood, that the constables of our Tower of London, time out of mind, even to the time now last past, and in particular John Darcy, John de Beaucamp, Robert de Morle, Richard de Vache, and Alan de Buxhill, hitherto constables of the said Tower, have had the customs, pence, and profits underwritten, by right belonging to the foresaid Tower; and in quiet manner taking them by themselves, or their servants; to wit, of every boat laden with rushes, brought to the said city, such a quantity of rushes, to be laid upon Tower-wharf, as may be contained within a man's arm: of every boat accustomed to bring oysters, muscles, and cockles, to the foresaid city, one maund, thence to be brought and laid upon the said wharf: from every ship laden with wines, coming from Bourdeaux, or elsewhere, unto the said city, one flagon before the mast, and another behind the mast: whatsoever ship, barge, or boat, or other vessel, which shall go loose by reason of storm or wind, or the ropes and cordage being broken, shall float from London-bridge to Gravesend, or from thence to the said bridge, to be taken by the constable of the said Tower, or his servants, and to be applied to the use of the said constable: what swanssoever coming under the said bridge towards the sea, or from the sea towards the said bridge: all manner of horses, cows, oxen, hogs, and sheep, which have fallen from the said bridge into the water of Thames, which the foresaid constable, or servants, may take: any such like creature swimming through the middle of the said bridge to the foresaid Tower, which the same constable or his servants afore said have taken: of every foot of such like creature feeding within the ditch of the foresaid

"foreſaid Tower, one penny: every cart, empty or laden, which ſhall fall into the aforeſaid ditches, as forfeiture or fee of the conſtable: and that the foreſaid conſtables, as well thoſe afore-named, as others, have uſed and enjoyed the uſages underwritten, from the time beforeſaid; to wit, that no cart, empty or laden, which ſhall fall into the foreſaid ditches, as forfeiture or fee of the conſtable, and that the foreſaid conſtables, as well thoſe afore-named as others, have uſed and enjoyed the uſages underwritten, from the time beforeſaid; to wit, that no cart, empty or laden, ought to come from the end of the ſtreet called Petty-wales, upon the ſaid Tower-hill, nor near the foreſaid ditch, to the high ſtreet, called Tower-ſtreet, unleſs it be taken and brought within the ſaid Tower; and that no cart ſhall paſs beyond the bridge, between the ditch of the ſaid caſtle and the ditch of the hoſpital of St. Catharine's, without the licence of the conſtable of the ſaid Tower; and if it do, and break the bar, that cart ought to be brought within the ſaid Tower, and to make ſatisfaction for the tranſgreſſion, according to the ſaid conſtable's will; We, willing to maintain all and ſingular the rights and liberties of our Tower aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be unlawfully taken away, command you, that you permit our beloved and loyal Sir Thomas Murriex, our conſtable of the Tower, to take and have the cuſtoms, pence and profits, by himſelf and his ſervants, in form aforeſaid, and to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid uſages freely, without any impediment, as he ought to take and have ſuch cuſtoms, pence and profits, and to uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid uſages, as he and all other conſtables of the ſaid Tower have reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe cuſtoms, pence and profits, and to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid uſages, from the time aforeſaid; and that by no means ye neglect this. Witneſs myſelf at Eltham, the ſixteenth day of November, in the ſixth year of our reign.  
"By the king."

The citizens of London conſidered this grant as a violation of their ancient rights and privileges, and therefore applied to the king, through the mediation of the next parliament, for a confirmation of all their rights, liberties, free-cuſtoms, ordinances, &c. and were ſucceſſful enough to obtain their requeſt.

In the year 1383, the houſe of commons, apprehenſive that the ancient government of the city might be again infringed, as in many former inſtances it had been, by the crown; petitioned the king for a confirmation of the liberties of the ſaid city; which petition is recorded in French, of which the following is a faithful tranſlation.

"The commons in this preſent parliament aſſembled pray, for the greater quiet and nourishing of the peace amongſt your liege ſubjects, and for common benefit, that your citizens of your city of London be entirely in this preſent parliament reſtored to their franchises and free uſages, and that it may pleaſe your highneſs,

of your ſpecial grace, to grant and confirm to your ſaid citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, by your letters patents, all their liberties and free uſages, as entire and full as they or their predeceſſors have enjoyed at any time by the favour of your noble progenitors, with the claſe of *Licet uſi non fuerint, vel abuſi fuerint*; (i. e. whether the ſame were not uſed, or ever abuſed;) in like manner with the franchises, which they enjoy by your own moſt gracious charter, and are confirmed: any ſtatutes, judgments, ſurrenders, ordinances, or any charters or grants of your majeſty, or your progenitors aforeſaid, in time paſt made and granted, to the contrary notwithstanding, &c."

To this petition his majeſty answered, "*Le Rio le veut*;" that is, "ſo the king willet;" and in conſequence of the royal aſſent, a charter paſſed in that ſame parliament, reciting the ſeveral charters of confirmation, and others paſſed by king Edward the ſecond, Edward the third, and Henry the third, as well as a charter of confirmation, granted by Richard himſelf, in the firſt year of his reign.

Soon after the paſſing of this charter, the ſame was, by command of the king, fully ſet forth and publiſhed, in a proclamation of Sir Nicholas Brembre, lord mayor; which proclamation being carefully preſerved among the records of this city, as an affair of the higheſt importance to poſterity, we have ſubjoined a faithful tranſlation thereof, from the original latin.

A proclamation made in the mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, knight, mayor, on Friday after the feaſt of the B. V. Mary, and in the ſeventh year of the reign of Richard II. concerning the liberties lately granted to the citizens of London, by the lord the king in his parliament, and alſo concerning certain ancient liberties renewed by the lord the king, and newly confirmed to the ſaid citizens by his royal charter.

"It is proclaimed on the part of the lord our king, and of the mayor of the city of London, by virtue of the confirmation and conceſſion made by the ſaid lord the king, concerning the liberties and ancient cuſtoms of the ſaid city, as well by charters of the kings of England, granted unto them, as without charters, that it may be made known to all foreigners concerning the following liberties of the ſaid citizens, eſpecially touching the ſaid foreigners, as the citizens of the city aforeſaid.

"So that no ſummons, attachments on executions, be made by any miniſters or officers of the lord the king, or of his heirs, either with or without a warrant, within the liberties of the city aforeſaid, but by the officers of the city only.

"Alſo the ſame lord our king hath, out of his ſpecial grace, by his charter granted and confirmed, as will fully appear by having reſourſe to the ſaid charters and letters, the gifts, grants, confirmations, innovations, and the ordinances aforeſaid; and alſo all the articles, and

“and all other and every thing contained, recited, and explained in all the charters and letters, as well of him the lord the king, as any of his progenitors; ratifying and granting all and each thereof, at the instance and request of the commons of the realm of England in his last parliament, for the nourishing greater quiet and peace among his liege subjects, and for the public good, and by and with the assent of the prelates, lords, nobility, and great men, assisting him in the said parliament, for himself and his heirs, as much as in him lies, to the citizens of the foresaid city, and to their heirs and successors, citizens of the same city.

“Also the same our lord the king has further granted, at the instance and request as aforesaid, and by the assent aforesaid, and also by his own charters confirmed, for himself and his heirs aforesaid, that the foresaid citizens and their successors, citizens of the city aforesaid, shall be as entirely and fully restored to all their liberties and free-customs, as ever they or their predecessors have at any time more freely and fully enjoyed the same under the predecessors of him the lord the king.

“Also the same lord our king, willeth, that, though the same citizens, or their predecessors, citizens of the city aforesaid, have not on any occasion whatsoever, hitherto fully used any or either of the liberties, acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or free-customs, or other things granted in the said charters or letters, or perhaps, have abused any or all of the acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or free-customs, or any other things in the same charters or letters, as aforesaid, contained; nevertheless the same citizens, their heirs and successors, citizens of the city aforesaid, may for the future fully enjoy and use all and singular the liberties, acquittances, ordinances, articles, grants, free-customs, and whatsoever else is contained in the same charters and letters aforesaid, whether the same were not used, or perhaps abused, and every one of them, without let or impediment, of the same the lord the king, or of his heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or of any other his bailiffs or ministers whomsoever; any statutes or ordinances published, or judgments given, or any charters of the same the lord the king, or his progenitors aforesaid, in times past made and granted, to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The citizens of London in general, and the company of fishmongers in particular were extremely gratified by this instance of the royal favour, whereby all their ancient rights and privileges were restored, except that of holding courts; all affairs being to be determined in the mayor's court, in conformity to the late charter.

Soon after this, John Northampton, the late mayor, who appears to have been a man of a very turbulent disposition, raised great tumults in the city, by assembling large numbers of people, and walking through the streets in a riotous manner.

Brembre, the present mayor, exerted all his

authority to prevent any ill consequences that might arise from these irregularities; and in the necessary exertion of this authority, one Constantine, a shoe-maker, being apprehended for encouraging the populace to espouse the cause of Northampton, was immediately carried before the magistrates at Guild-hall, where he was tried and convicted, partly on his own confession, and partly on the evidence of others, and beheaded soon afterwards.

About the same time Northampton was impeached by his own chaplain of being the principal actor in the late sedition, and of conspiring against the king and government; and being carried before a convention of the nobility at Reading, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for life, and all his effects to be appropriated to the king's use; which sentence was carried into execution by his imprisonment in the castle of Tintagel in Cornwall.

The peace of the city being again restored, its inhabitants began to think of establishing a respectable common-council; and at a common hall assembled for this purpose, petitions were presented to the mayor, setting forth, that “for want of sufficient persons chosen, divers things were passed in the common-council, more by clamour than reason.”

To remedy this grievance for the future, several articles were proposed to be tried, and if found useful and necessary, to be confirmed: one of which articles was, that the common-council might consist of sufficient people; and it was determined that, for the future, four persons should be chosen out of each ward, under the inspection of the alderman, to represent the said ward in the court of common-council.

This appears to have been a very excellent regulation; because, in former times, the members of the common council had been chosen by persons professing certain mysteries, or crafts, and not by the inhabitants of the respective wards.

Soon after this establishment, Nicholas Brembre, then mayor, prevailed on the members of the common-council, to turn out almost all the aldermen, and to elect new ones in their room: a proceeding which seems to have been encouraged, if not proposed, by the court; for the new elections were confirmed by a warrant from the king, dated the eighth of March, which was the very day on which the election of the new aldermen took place.

As this new method of electing the members of the common-council was thought to advance the good government of the city, the mayor, aldermen, and common council, did on the thirty first of July, 1384, make the following order respecting the choice and time of meeting of the common-council, viz. “That they should be chosen by the wards, fifteen days after St. Gregory; and that the inhabitants should chuse those who had served the year before, or others: and, that the common-council should be assembled once a quarter, or oftener, to consult and take care of the affairs of the city.”

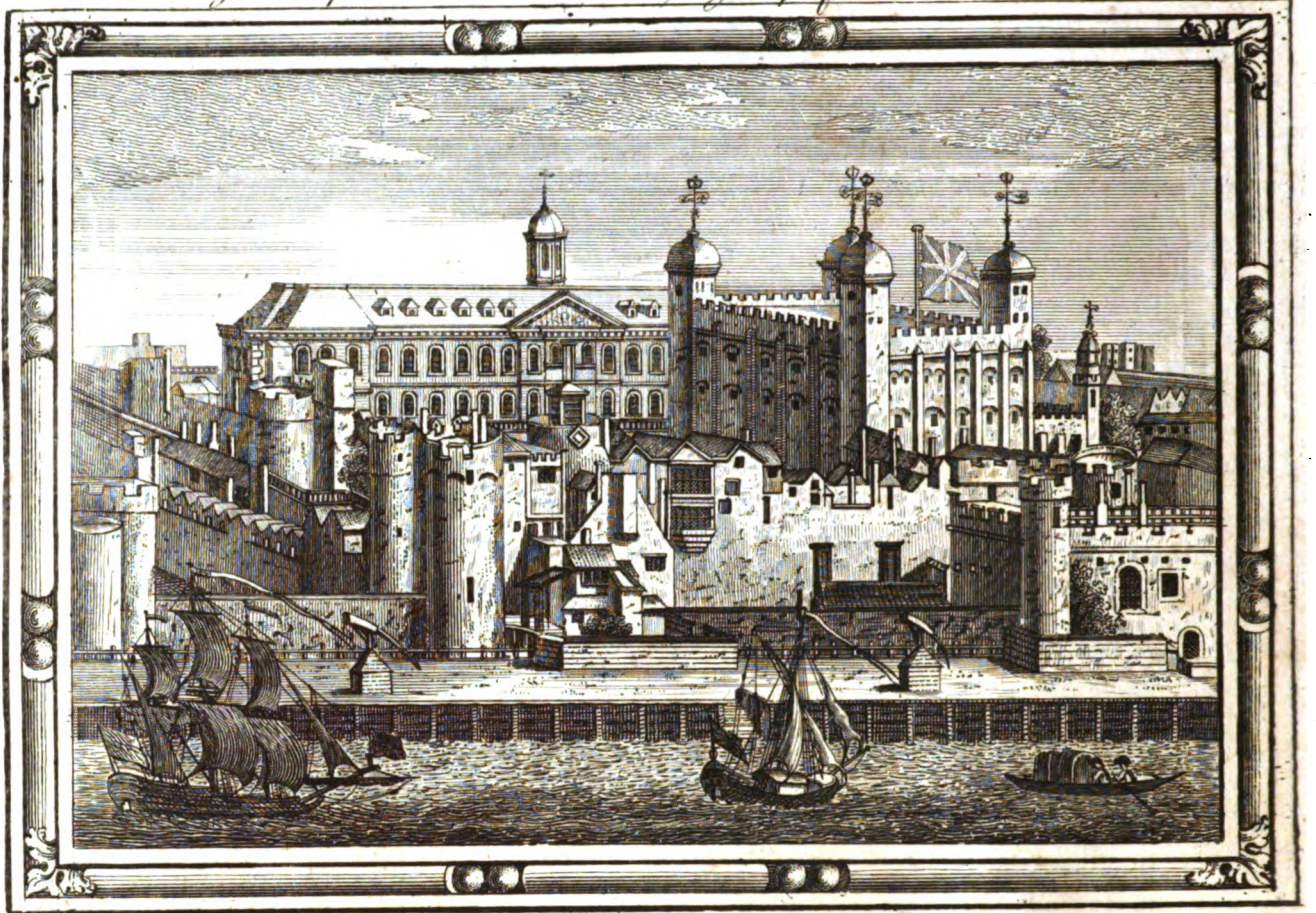
In the year 1385, Hammon Godcheap, and William de Buddle, having been elected sheriffs, were



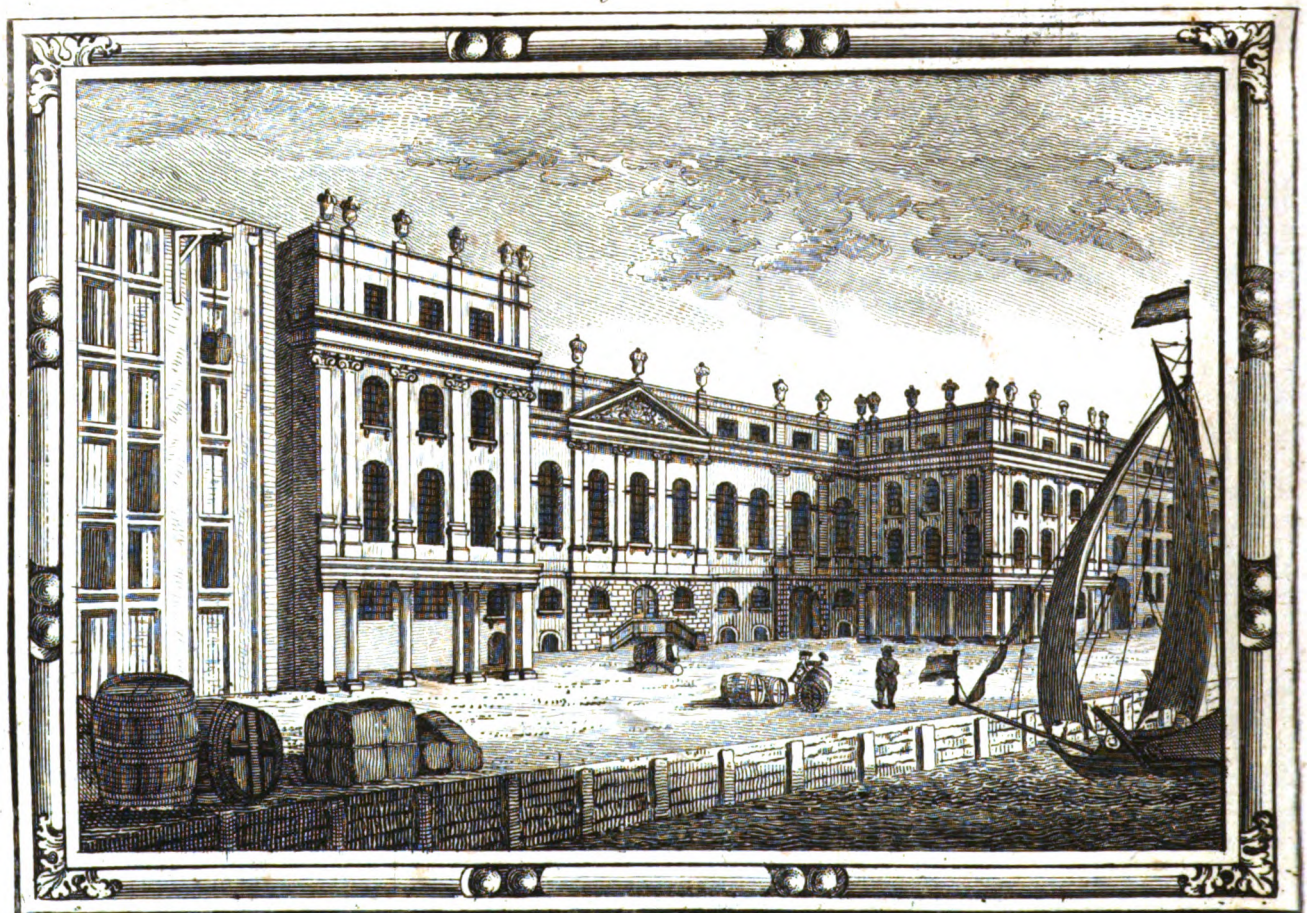




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the TOWER from the River Thames.*



*VIEW of the? CUSTOM HOUSE .*



were presented to the mayor and aldermen; to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, who required them to take an oath for their good behaviour in the said office.

Hereupon, John Gysors, the mayor, replied; that "the persons presented by them to that office, were not obliged, nor ought they, to take an oath, concerning the exercise of their office any where but before the mayor and aldermen of the city; and that since the first concession made to the citizens, of chusing the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and of discharging them at pleasure, it had not been known that ever any such oath had been taken; except once, when the city was seized into the hands of Edward the first."

For these reasons the mayor and aldermen, in the name of the city, desired that "the said Hammon and William might be admitted to the said office, upon their presentation, according to custom."

This plea however, notwithstanding its reasonableness, had no weight with the barons, who would not permit the sheriffs to execute their office, without taking the oath; though at the same time they did not pretend to invalidate the election.

Soon after this, the citizens received another mortification, not inferior to the former; for notwithstanding the late confirmation of the city privileges, the constable of the Tower continued to demand the customs and profits annexed to his office in the sixth year of this king's reign.

The citizens conceived this practice to be highly prejudicial to the city; and therefore determined to petition the king for a revocation of the grant: but so far from obtaining redress, they had the mortification to find that the grant was

confirmed by the king and parliament, as will appear by the following recital.

"We, with the advice and assent of the prelates and other noblemen in our parliament, have graciously consented on our part to the foresaid supplication of the constable; according to his petition. And therefore we command you, that on your part ye take care that all and singular the liberties and franchises belonging to our said Tower be published; proclaimed; and pronounced distinctly within your city aforesaid; and its suburbs, in such places as shall be most proper: and that we will, that our said Tower may enjoy and use the liberties and franchises aforesaid in the form aforesaid; the liberties and franchises granted by us to the said citizens and the commonalty notwithstanding: and that ye permit the said constable to have and receive, by himself or by his servants, the rights and profits aforesaid, belonging unto the said Tower. Witness myself at Westminster, the twenty-second of November, in the ninth year of our reign."

Notwithstanding this; the privileges of the constable of the Tower furnished a constant source of contention for a long space of time afterwards, till, in the reign of king James the first, that monarch determined the affair in favour of the city of London.

As this leads us, with great propriety, to treat of the Tower; we shall, in the next chapter, give a full and particular account of that ancient fortress; agreeable to the plan we have hitherto pursued, of completing our descriptions of particular parts of this city, wherever those descriptions can be introduced with the greatest propriety.

## CHAPTER XIX.

*A concise historical view of the Tower of London. Of its foundation, increase, and present state. Its government, customs, and privileges. Its antiquities and records. Of the lions and other wild beasts. Of the spoils of the Spanish Armada. Of the small armory, the royal train of artillery, and the horse armory. Of the Jewel office, and the regalia used at the coronation of the king's of England. Particulars of colonel Blood's attempt to steal the crown. Account of the mint, with its officers and the manner of stamping money. An account of the office of ordnance, with a list of its officers.*

THE Tower of London, which is situated on the east-side of the city, near the bank of the river Thames, was originally a royal palace, and consisted of no more than what is now called the white Tower, which was built by William the conqueror, to over-awe the citizens, and secure to himself a safe retreat, in case of necessity.

In the year 1098, during the reign of William Rufus, son to William the conqueror, it was surrounded with walls, and fortified with a deep

ditch, which is, in some places, no less than one hundred and twenty feet wide.

Henry I. built the lions tower for the reception of the foreign animals presented to him by the emperor Frederic; and from this time it has served to accommodate the beasts, birds, &c. presented to the kings of England.

In the year 1240, Henry III. ordered a stone gate, bulwark, and some other additions to be made to this fortress; and the outside wall of the square Tower to be whitened, from

whence

whence it obtained the appellation of the white Tower.

The church of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower was built by king Edward III. and in the year 1465 the fortifications of this place were greatly enlarged by Edward IV.

In the year 1638 the white Tower was rebuilt; and after the restoration of Charles II. it was thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it; so that the Tower of London has at present more the appearance of a town than a fortress.

The Tower is separated from the river Thames by a narrow ditch and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier issuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military stores.

On this wharf, there is lately made a long and beautiful plat-form, on which are planted sixty-one pieces of cannon, mounted on new and very elegant iron carriages. The pieces of ordnance are chiefly used to fire on the days of state, or to promulgate any joyful news to the public.

Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform 70 yards in length, called the ladies line, because much frequented by the ladies in the summer, as within it is shaded with a lofty row of trees, and without it has a delightful prospect of the shipping, with boats passing and repassing on the river Thames.

You ascend this line by stone steps, and being once upon it you may walk almost round the walls of the Tower without interruption, and in your course will pass three batteries; the first called the Devil's battery, where is also a platform on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, tho' on the battery itself are only five; the next is called the stone battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third and last is called the wooden battery, mounted with six pieces of cannon, all nine pounders.

The chief entrance into the Tower is by a gate to the west, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; but these are first admitted through an outer gate, and must pass a stout stone bridge, built over the ditch, before they can approach the main entrance. There is beside an entrance for persons on foot, over the draw-bridge, to the wharf, which wharf is only divided from the main land by gates at each end, opened every day at a certain hour for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its suburbs.

Besides these entrances there is a water-gate, commonly called Traitor's gate, through which it has been customary to convey traitors, and other state prisoners, to or from the Tower, perhaps for greater privacy, and which is seldom opened on any other occasion; but the lords committed to the Tower on account of the late rebellion were publicly admitted at the main entrance.

Over this gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by two bastions, or round towers, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon, but there are at present none mounted. In this building are placed the infirmary, the mill, and waterworks that supply the Tower with water.

At the opening and shutting the principal gate night and morning, there is a great deal of ceremony used; of which the following is a description. A little before six in the morning in summer, and as soon as it is light in the winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor's house for the keys, from whence he proceeds to the innermost gate, attended by a serjeant and six men of the main guard; this gate being opened to let them pass, is again shut, while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed to open the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, as do the spur-guard while the keys pass and repass.

When the yeoman porter returns to the innermost gate, he calls to the wardens in waiting, to take in king George's keys; upon which the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the warders hall till the time of locking, which is usually about ten or eleven at night, with the same formality as when opened.

After they are shut, the yeoman and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms with the officers upon duty at their head. The usual challenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter is, Who comes there? His answer is, The keys. The challenger says, Pass keys; upon which the officer orders the guard to rest their firelocks; the yeoman porter then says, God save king George. Amen, is loudly answered by all the guard.

The yeoman porter with his guard proceeds, from the main-guard, to the governor's, where the keys are left; after which no person can go out or come in upon any pretence whatsoever till next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept so secret, that none but the proper officers and the serjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; for it is the same on the same night in every fortified place throughout the king's dominions.

When the watch-word is given by any stranger to the centinel at the spur-guard (or outer-gate) he communicates it to his serjeant, who passes it to the next on duty, and so on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman porter, who attends as before; the main-guard being put under arms, brings them to the outer gate, where the stranger is admitted, and conducted to the commandant. Having made known his business, he is conducted to the outer-gate, dismissed, the gate shut, and the keys re-delivered with all the formality above described.

The constable of the Tower is the principal officer to whom the care of this fortress is committed; and he is usually of the highest quality, as his post at all coronations and other state ceremonies is of the utmost consequence, having the crown and other regalia in his custody. He hath under him a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, whose offices are likewise of great dignity, a tower-major, gentleman porter, yeoman porter, gentleman gaoler, four-quarter gunners, and forty wardens, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guard.

Upon their heads they wear round flat-crowned caps,



caps, tied round with bands of party-coloured ribbands: their coats are of a particular make, but very becoming, with large sleeves and flowing skirts, and are of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and girt round their waists with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters G. R. in capitals.

Besides these, and other inferior officers, there is always a battalion of foot guards on duty quartered in barracks, which have been lately rebuilt. The principal buildings within the walls are the church, the white Tower, the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the horse-armory, the grand store-house, the new or small armory, handsome houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, with many other houses for the inferior officers, and barracks for soldiers on duty, besides prisons for state-delinquents, which are commonly the warders houses.

As the church has nothing worth a particular observation belonging to it, we shall not detain the reader by describing it: but only remark, that it is famous for being the burial place of the following persons of eminence.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, who was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d. of June, 1535.

George Bullen, lord Rochford, beheaded on the 17th of May, 1536.

Anna Bullen, beheaded on the 19th of May, 1536.

Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, beheaded in the year 1540.

Catherine Howard, beheaded February the 13th 1541.

Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, beheaded January the 24th, 1552.

John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, beheaded on the 22d. of August, 1553; and

James Scott, duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. beheaded on the 15th of July, 1685, for asserting his right to the crown, against James the second.

Besides these, within the rails of the altar, were deposited the remains of the infamous judge Jeffries, who died of grief, in the Tower, towards the end of the year 1688.

The white Tower is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the center, no one side answering to another, nor are any of its watch towers, of which there are four that ornament the top, built alike: one of these towers is now converted into an observatory, and indeed seems well adapted to that use.

The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are most spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with salt-petre. It is covered at top with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and noble prospect of the shipping in the Thames, and the adjacent country.

In the first story are two spacious rooms, one of which is a small armory for the sea-service, having various sorts of arms very curiously laid up in it, for more than 10,000 seamen. In the other room

are closets and presses in abundance, all filled with warlike tools and instruments of death without number. Over these are two other floors, one filled principally with arms; the other with arms and armorers tools; such as cheveaux de frize, pick-axes, spades and shovels.

In the upper story is kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. And in a little room some records, containing the antient usages and privileges of the place. In this tower are likewise kept models of the new invented engines of destruction, that have from time to time been presented to the government.

On the top of this tower is a large cistern or reservoir for supplying the whole garrison with water in case of need; it is about seven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

The office of ordnance is kept in Cold Harbor; to which office all other offices for supplying artillery, arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores to any part of his majesty's dominions, are accountable; from which office are issued all orders for the disposition of warlike materials for every kind of service.

The mint is also a separate division, which comprehends near one third of the Tower, and contains houses for all the officers belonging to the coinage; of this, as well as of the office of ordnance, a particular account will follow in their proper places.

The office of keeper of the records is opposite the platform already described. It has lately been adorned with a fine carved stone door-case at the entrance, and finely wainscotted within. All the rolls from king John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are deposited in fifty-six wainscot presses in this office; those since that time are kept at the rolls in Chancery-lane.

The rolls and records kept in the Tower contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in England, with a survey of the manors; the originals of all laws and statutes; the rights of England to the dominion of the British seas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the achievements of England in foreign wars; antient grants of our kings to their subjects; the forms of submission of the Scottish kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the settlement of Ireland as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period before mentioned; with many other important records; all regularly disposed by the diligence of Sir William Dugdale, and others under his direction, and properly referred to in near a thousand folio indexes. The price of searching here is half a guinea, for which you may peruse any one subject a year. In the months of December, January, and February, this office is open only six, but all the rest of the year eight hours in a day.

The jewel-office is a dark strong stone room, about twenty yards to the eastward of the grand store-house. The regalia kept in this office will be spoken of when we come to treat of the curiosities within the tower.

The horse-armory is a little eastward of the White Tower. It is a plain brick building, rather

ther convenient than elegant. Its contents are likewise among the curiosities commonly shewn at the Tower, and will be distinctly described hereafter.

The grand store-house is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, and extends in length 245 feet, in breadth 60. It was begun by king James II. and by that prince built to the first floor, but finished by king William, who erected that magnificent room called the New or Small Armory, in which he, with queen Mary his consort, on its being finished, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in white gloves and aprons, the usual badges of the order of freemasonry. This noble structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door-case adorned with four columns, an entablature, and triangular pediment of the dorick order. Under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy work very ornamental.

The other buildings within the Tower having nothing remarkable, we shall proceed to the description of those curiosities that are usually shewn to strangers.

*Of the Lions and other wild beasts in the Tower.*

**P**ERSONS whose inclination leads them to see the rarities in the Tower of London, generally take a view of the wild beasts before any other curiosity, as by their situation they first present themselves; for when you have entered the outer gate, and passed what is called the spurguard, you will see the keeper's house just before you, which you will know by the figure of a lion being placed against the wall, and over the door where you are to enter is another figure of a lion; there you are to ring, and for six-pence each person, you will instantly gain admittance, and be shewn such a noble collection of wild creatures, as is well worthy the admiration of the curious.

As soon as you enter you are carried into a range of dens in the form of a half moon, most of them inhabited by lions and lionesses of different ages and various countries.

The first they shew you is a young he-lion named MARCO, which was presented to his majesty by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland; he is still very savage, and cannot be tamed by all the art of the keepers.

This den was formerly occupied by a lioness, who lived above forty years in the Tower, and bred several times, to the no small satisfaction of her keepers.—She was the oldest that ever was known here, tho' it is more than five hundred years since these sort of beasts first began to be kept in this place. Of her whelps NERO lived to the age of ten, and died about nine years ago, and NANCY lived to the age of twenty.

These were both brought up in the Tower, with great care and expence; for hardly any creature is more tender when young than a lion's whelp, notwithstanding the great strength of those animals when grown to maturity.

In this country they would infallibly perish, if they were not immediately taken from their dams as soon as whelped; and it is remarkable, that in Barbary, where they are a part of the wild inha-

bitants of the woods and forests, many of them die in breeding their teeth, in strong convulsions. Those nursed in the Tower were kept twelve months in a warm room, and fed mostly with milk diet before they were put into dens; they were as gentle as lambs when about five or six weeks old, but it was observed that, as they grew older, their savage nature increased.

The following is the account given of Nero; "that when he was two years old, he was indeed a very beautiful creature, and exceedingly well educated; for, says he, upon my expressing a desire of visiting his lodgings, at a word speaking he marched down with great condescension from his upper into his lower apartment, and gave me the opportunity of entering into his den; where having satisfied my curiosity in viewing his dining-room, kitchen, and bed-chamber, his manner of living, particular ceremonies in eating, drinking, &c. at my departure from thence he would have taken me by the hand, but our acquaintance being but slender, I declined accepting so great a mark of his friendship, till I had known him better. Upon the keepers putting into his den a piece of lights, he seemingly took very little notice of it, but couched down on his belly, with his fore-feet out like a cat that is going to leap at a mouse, and in an instant gave a sudden spring from the farthest side of the den, and seized it with amazing fierceness." Nancy it seems, was more shy; she would admit of no familiarity with strangers; and was looked upon as the fiercest beast in the Tower.

The next den is inhabited with master Dunco, a young he-lion, and miss Groggery, a fine young tygress, which were presented to his majesty by lord Anson. Tho' these creatures are full grown, they live together in the most perfect amity and friendship; and the king of beasts permits his fair partner to share with him his empire without controul.

The lion is so perfectly tame and good-natured, that he will suffer his keepers to do any thing with him; and there is one circumstance, respecting his behaviour, which I must relate, as in tenderness he seems to have come near to human nature, and in friendship to have surpassed it.

When Dunco was in the den alone, and accident happened to the lower part of it, which so impaired the wood work that he could not be kept with safety; the carpenter was therefore called to mend it, who wisely stood at a distance, and could not approach the den for fear of the lion. Upon this one of the keepers stepped into the den, and agreed to keep Dunco in the upper part of his house, while the carpenter was at work beneath. It happened, however, that the keeper, after playing some time with the lion, fell fast asleep. The carpenter continued his work, without knowing to what danger he was exposed, and when he had done called the keeper to come down and fasten the door; but receiving no answer, he ran out of the den, and was greatly surprized to see, through the grate, both the keeper and the lion, stretched upon the floor and sleeping together. He again called William, but William was too sound asleep to make any answer; however, the lion reared up his head, and, after looking

looking at the carpenter some time, threw his great paw over William's breast, and laying his nose upon his head again composed himself to rest. The carpenter, already terrified with his own situation, was still more alarmed when he saw the keeper thus incircled with the paws of the lion; and ran into the house for aid. Some of the people came out, and, having bolted the den-door, which the carpenter had neglected in his precipitate retreat, they roused William, who shaking the lion by the paw took his leave; but Duncto first rubbed his nose against the keeper's knees, then held him by the coat, and, at length, attended him quite to the door.

It is an old maxim, that evil communication corrupts good manners; and as a companion to this adage, we may assert, that good company and kind treatment will tame the most savage animals. We have an instance of this, in the courteous behaviour of miss Groggery, who is altogether as kind and familiar as her companion, and, though a tygress, discovers no marks of ferocity.—But notwithstanding the polite and friendly behaviour of these beautiful creatures, I would not advise my friends to be too great with them; for, like other couples, they may sometimes happen to be out of temper.

The tyger is in shape not much unlike a cat, only much larger, and when wild is prodigious fierce and ravenous. It lurks in the woods, and seizes its prey by a sudden spring. Men in traversing the woods, are frequently surprized by this animal. Tygers are finely spotted; they are of a yellowish colour, and their spots black; they are very playful, and leap a prodigious height, when they are playing their gambols.

In the third den, you were formerly shewn Zara a celebrated lioness, lately dead. She was brought from the dey of Algiers, as a present to his majesty, by commodore Kepple, when he went to that prince, some years ago, to settle the peace, and ransom the English prisoners. This lioness was married in the Tower, and there bred, and in the same den are now shewn Pompey and Dido, her son and daughter. These she brought forth about four years ago, and was so tenderly fond of them till her death, that she eat no meat till they had done, though they were then grown almost as large as herself. These two are remarkably tame, and fond of their keepers.

In the next den reigns alone Cæsar, a mighty lion, born in Barbary, and presented by the dey of Algiers to his majesty. He was brought over with Zara, by commodore Kepple, and has the honour to be father to Pompey and Dido. He may be a good father, but we cannot allow him to be a good companion, for he is both saucy and surley.

In the last den of this yard may be seen Sir Richard, a fine young tyger, presented to his majesty by the duke of Northumberland.

From this range of dens you are carried into the next yard, and shewn:

1. Miss Fanny, a beautiful young lioness, brought from Bombay by captain Webb, and presented to his majesty. This is a very handsome beast and good tempered, but she is somewhat lame, occasioned by her paws being scared, when

young; with a red hot iron by the negro who took her, which was done, we are told, to make her tame; and tame she is, indeed, more so than many of the human race, for some time ago, when she seemed indisposed, and refused to eat her meat, the two keepers commenced doctors, and having prepared a drink for her, one opened her jaws with his hands, while the other poured it down her throat; and this dose they repeated four different times, without any other opposition from the good natured creature than a sour look, and a growl of disapprobation.

In a second den is a large wolf from Saxony, in form not unlike a dog of a mixed breed. These are ravenous creatures, which inhabit the immense forests in Germany and other parts, and are a terror to men and cattle. In the severe season of the year, when the frosts and snows have locked up every kind of vegetable, these creatures come from the woods, and fall ravenously upon every living thing they meet. Children have been torn from the breasts of their mothers by them upon the road; and they have even entered houses in search of food.

The third den is occupied by Hector, a fine young lion, sent from the emperor of Morocco, as a present to his majesty.

Next to him you are shewn Miss Jenny, a Bengal tygress, brought from Madras by governor Piggot, and presented to his majesty as a great curiosity. She is a most beautiful creature, and indeed more so than any other in the Tower.

In the next den, you are shewn Nero, the emperor, the oldest lion in the Tower, now greatly upon the decline. He was brought from the river Gambia in Africa, and is of a noble and majestic appearance. His looks strike the stoutest beholder with astonishing awe. His head is large, being covered with a long shaggy mane that reaches to his shoulders, and adds rather to the terror than majesty of his countenance, for his eyes being very fiery and far set into his head, and darting as it were a kind of red flame through his long, shaggy, and dishevelled hair, raises such an idea of fierceness, as cannot be excited in the mind unaccompanied with fear; nor can we conceive it possible for human courage to encounter a creature of such a dreadful aspect, without the intervention of some lucky circumstance; notwithstanding the stories that have been told of men killing lions in equal combat. His mouth opens wide, and discovers a frightful set of teeth, and when he roars (which he generally does, if not disturbed or interrupted by company) about five in the evening, he may be heard at a great distance, indeed the voice of the lion is said to be so terrible, when wild in the forest, that all creatures that hear it tremble.

The lion we are speaking of, if we do not mistake in describing him, is a kind of yellowish cream colour, about four feet high, his body small in proportion to his head, but his legs have the appearance of amazing strength; his large muscles being very visible through the skin that covers them. The bone of his fore leg seems to be about the bigness of a man's wrist, and his fore feet are armed with five prodigious claws, sheathed like those of a cat, with which he seizes

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his prey, like that animal; his hinder feet with only four.

This stately creature had his shoulder slipped by an accident, which makes him go lame, and seemingly in pain; yet he appears to be very gentle and tractable to his feeder, and will lie down to let him play with him like a spaniel; but we would advise no stranger to be so familiar with these beasts; for there are some whose countenances they do not like at first sight, and therefore when they have conceived a disgust, it would be dangerous to come within their reach.

We have been informed, that a spaniel dog being once thrown into a former lion's den in the Tower, instead of hurting it, the lion cherished it, and contracted such a fondness for it, that he would never suffer it to be taken out again, but fed it till he died, which happened several years afterwards.

The next den is inhabited by a leopard and leopardeſs, two beautiful creatures sent to his present majesty by the dey of Algiers, and presented by the late Algerine ambassador.

The next beast that is shewn is a young leopard, named Sir Robert, which was brought from Tripoly by capt. Birch, and presented to the late king. This is a most beautiful creature, of a shining yellow colour intermixed with bright spots.

In the next den is Miss Lucy, a panther, from Buenos Ayres. She is a most beautiful creature, her coat being of a shining yellow colour, decorated with great variety of round black spots, each enclosed in a compartment of an hexagonal form. Though Miss Lucy is pretty in appearance, she has some sly, mischievous tricks. She is surly even to the keepers, and very lately tore a woman's arm in a terrible manner, who attempted to be familiar with her. This we mention as a caution to others.

You are next shewn Cleone, a young lioness from the coast of Barbary, which is very tame, and full of play. This creature is esteemed very beautiful, her coat being of a cream colour, with brown spots. She was presented to the present queen by the earl of Bute.

There was formerly shewn here a black bear, brought from New-York by captain Lee, and presented to the duke of York, who gave it to his majesty. This creature was very docile, and would open the door of his den, and do several other feats at the word of command; but he was not so droll and dexterous as the Maryland bear; for that creature would shew you the humours of the beggars on Tower-hill, would make the side steps in the Prussian exercise, and usually closed his entertainment with a fine boarding-school courtesy.

The next thing shewn you is a capuchin monkey, which is all that now remains of the famous school of apes, with which the public has been so often entertained. Besides the creature above mentioned, this school originally consisted of two Egyptian night-walkers, and two apes from Turkey. Of the largest of these creatures they used to tell abundance of very surprising stories; and indeed these sort of animals are capable of such variety of droll imitations of human actions, that their whimsical tricks, were they to be re-

membred, would fill a volume. The male Egyptian having one day broke his chain, in the twinkling of an eye mounted to the top of one of the offices, and there set his keepers at defiance.

When they prepared to set ladders to attack him by storm, he played the tiles about their heads with such dexterity, strength, and nimbleness, that he fairly beat them off; when they attempted to surprise him by stratagem, he was no less vigilant than before he had been active, and discovered as much sagacity in defeating their plots, as he had shewn courage in opposing their attacks.

Finding him neither to be overcome by force or stratagem, they had recourse to milder methods, and thought to entice him down by feasting his companions openly in his sight; but that too failed of success. He seemed to divert himself much, by the chattering he made, in baffling all the arts they could devise to catch him; and at length, after untiring almost all the place, and laughing as long as he thought proper at those that thought themselves wiser than himself, he came down of his own accord, and retired to his own apartment.

But what surprized, and indeed infinitely delighted the keeper, was an amour he had with a favourite female of his own species, by whom, after more than twenty years cohabitation, he at length had issue. The little ape she brought forth was esteemed the greatest curiosity the kingdom ever produced; these animals having never been known to breed in these cold regions before.

Nobody suspected the pregnancy of the dam till she had brought forth the young one, which she nursed with the same tenderness as mothers do infants, and much in the same manner. She carried it in her arms and sometimes on her back, and danced it round the room with much drollery; but what is most remarkable is, that there was a dry nurse in the same room, who was as fond of it as the dam. This old creature that used to run loose about the room, one day took it upon her back and ran away with it. She mounted the ridge of the dens, and when she thought she had it safe to herself, she seemed so highly pleased, that the keepers by her antics were afraid she would have dropped it; but having recovered it from her without any hurt, they ever after chained her up. Sometimes the dam and she quarrelled about the nursery.

A gentleman observing the particular tenderness of these animals, cried out one day, "We are certainly all in an error, and have been wrong from the beginning; these are the rational, and we are the apes. Is it no so, Mr. keeper?"

The next beast shewn is Helen, a lioness from the coast of Barbary. She still remains in the cage which brought her over, there being no den empty, though three new dens have been lately built.

The next curiosity you see is a Muscovy cat, sent from the dey of Algiers, and presented to his majesty by the late Algerine ambassador. This creature, which is beautifully spotted, is made very long in the back, head and tail, somewhat like a ferret.

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You are next shewn Miss Nancy, a fine large tygres from the coast of Guinea, which was presented to his late majesty by captain Scott. She is a fine beast but does not seem to have the most amiable disposition.

After this you are shewn an eagle of the Sun, taken in a French prize by admiral Boscawen, and by him presented to his late majesty. This bird is supposed to soar the highest of all the feathered tribe; and is able to look steadfastly at the sun, even in his most refulgent splendor; whence it obtained the name by which that species of eagles is distinguished. Here you are also shewn a brown eagle, which was brought from Philadelphia by captain Fitzroy, who presented it to king George the second.

The eagle is accounted the king of birds, as the lion is the king of beasts; because of all the subordinations of their respective species, they have the superiority in point of fierceness and power to overcome and destroy; for though there are of each kind others of far greater strength; as the bull for instance in one species, and the ostrich in the other; yet nature has withheld from these the weapons of destruction, or the agility to use them, which she has, for wise purposes unknown to us, bestowed upon the others; and though the dominion is frequently disputed in the wilderness and forest, and sometimes the lion is vanquished by the tyger, and the eagle by the vulture; yet nature has sufficiently confirmed their respective dignities by this, that no beast, though ever so fierce, and made ravenous by hunger, will attack the lion for prey, nor any bird the eagle; an observation that has escaped the generality of writers on this subject.—

The eagle is generally of a dark brown colour, has a large hooked bill, and vast talons, and has such strength, that it has been confidently affirmed by persons of undoubted credit, that they have been known to carry infants to their young, when they have failed of other food. An instance whereof happened, as Sir Robert Sibbald reports, while he was in the Orkney Isles; for a woman there, being at harvest work, and leaving her child, about a year old, at some distance from her, an eagle in search of prey espied it, seized it in his talons, and carried it to his nest upon a neighbouring rock; which some fishermen from the shore accidentally observing, pursued and attacked the eagle and brought off the infant yet alive.—

Lambs, hares, fawns, pheasants, and even kids, are the ordinary food with which these birds bring up their young; and in the remote parts of France, if we may credit the following story, a gentleman who happens to have an eagle's nest or two on his estate, thinks them equivalent to a good farm's rent.

The story we have from a gentleman lately arrived from his travels, who says, that while he was in the neighbourhood of Mende, an officer of distinction invited him and some other travellers to pass a few days at his country seat, where they were all entertained in the politest manner. "At the first collation he gave us, (says he,) we observed with some surprize, that all the wild

"fowl that were brought to table wanted either a head, a wing, a leg, or some other part, which occasioned our gentlemen to say very pleasantly, that we must pardon the voraciousness of his caterer, who was such a brute, as always to be the first that tasted what he had provided."

It is remarked by historians, that the eagles shed their feathers every year, as the hart does his horns, and the serpent his skin; and that they live to an exceeding great age. The benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omer's, have an eagle now living, which they report to be three hundred years old.

The next animal shewn is a Raccoon from the coast of Guinea, which is small, but much more beautiful than those brought from America. This creature lives on the sea-sands, and chiefly on shell-fish, which it takes in a very safe and dexterous manner; for whenever the fish opens its shell to receive either air or nutriment, this creature, we are told, puts a small pebble in, so that the shell may not close again, and then picks out the fish with its claws.

Near to this is a tygres-cat, brought from Bombay by captain Fletcher, and presented to his present majesty. It is a beautiful creature, much larger than the largest boar-cat, delightfully coloured, and fierce beyond imagination.

The last animal shewn is a large Hyena, a fierce creature, and said to be endued with great subtilty; but the noise he makes alarms travellers, and gives them notice to avoid the danger. Yet to those who are unacquainted with them, this noise may have a contrary effect; for they so perfectly imitate the human voice by a sort of moan and groan which they make, that a stranger might easily mistake it for the voice of a human creature in extreme torture.

Some writers affirm that the Hyena will dig human bodies out of their graves, but perhaps this is only when pressed by the severity of hunger. He naturally limps upon one of his hind legs, notwithstanding which imperfection he is tolerably swift; his neck is remarkably stiff, so that in looking behind, or snatching at any thing obliquely, he is obliged to move his whole body in the same manner as the hog, or the badger. He is of a dun colour, inclining to be reddish with some streaks of a dark brown; and the hair upon his neck is near a span long, and often set up like the bristles of a hog.

We are unwilling to quit this subject, without lamenting the loss of a fine large Ostrich, which lately died here, and of whom we shall give some account. This creature was sent as a present to his late majesty by the dey of Tunis. His shape and colour was not very unlike that of a turkey cock breed, only greyer; but the size vastly bigger; being formerly accounted the largest bird in the world; but later discoveries have proved the contrary. Its legs were as much as a man could well grasp, and very long, as was the neck, of which it had great command, carrying it as erect and stately as the swan does, so that when it walked, its bill was higher than the tallest man's head. Its bulk may be judged of by its eggs, of which she had lain fourteen since she came to England,

England, several of which are now to be seen, each weighing upwards of five pounds, and when first laid weighed above six.

It had a pretty large warm room to live in, which was often cleaned, and the straw therein shifted, otherwise it would have died sooner; for the climate of this country seems by no means fitted to its tender nature, tho' by its large bones, and vast bulk, it appeared to be very strong. There was some time ago a couple of these birds, but one died before the other, by swallowing a large nail that stopt its passage.

The vulgar error, that the ostrich can digest iron, has been long since exploded: for in the year 1659, the Morocco ambassador to the states general, among other rarities, having brought over to Holland an ostrich, as a present, it died at Amsterdam in a few days, by swallowing iron nails, which the populace threw to it, upon a presumption that it could digest them like other food; but the ostrich being opened, about eighty nails were found entire in its stomach.

All the creatures that are here shewn are regularly fed with food proper for them, and attended with the greatest care. This takes off much of their savage nature, and makes them tame and submissive, and perhaps contributed not a little to disappoint the expectations of king James I. when he made trial of the fierce nature of a lion; for that prince having ordered a lion to be put out of his den, and a bear to be put to him; the lion refused to attack the bear; they tried another, and at length two together, but in vain; the lions discovered plain symptoms of fear, by making to their dens: such were the effects of indolence and high feeding, upon animals the most remarkable of any for courage and ferocity.

*Account of the spoils of the SPANISH ARMADA.*

HAVING entered the great gate of the Tower, one of the warders will attend you, and carry you in a regular order to several places where the curiosities are shewn; the first of which is situated to the southward of the White Tower, and in it are repositied the spoils of the Invincible Armada, as it was stiled by Philip II. of Spain, in order to perpetuate to latest posterity, the memory of that signal victory obtained by the English, over the whole naval power of Spain, which will ever make the reign of queen Elizabeth glorious in the British annals.

This Armada, when it rendezvoused in the Groyne, under the command of the duke of Medina Sidonia, consisted of 132 ships, including transports, on board of which were embarked 19290 soldiers, 8350 sailors, 2080 gally slaves, and 2630 pieces of cannon, which at that time of day, when ships of 1200 tons carried hardly sixty pieces of ordnance, was a prodigious force.

On the twenty-first of July 1588, this formidable fleet appeared off Plymouth, and was met there by the English under the command of lord Effingham, lord high admiral; Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher; when both fleets immediately formed the line of battle.

The van of the Spanish fleet was led by Al-

phonso de Levya; the duke of Medina commanded the center; and Juan Martinez de Ricaldo in the rear.

The lord high admiral of England in his own ship, called the Ark Royal, seconded by the rest of his squadron, fell upon Levya's division, and a terrible engagement ensued; but Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher, mutually supporting each other where the danger was greatest, and taking the advantage of the enemy where they observed them weakest, put their rear into disorder, and forced them upon the center, which occasioned some confusion; but night coming on, obliged both parties to lie by; and the English being ill provided with ammunition and stores, were in no haste to renew the engagement; well knowing that every day would weaken their adversaries, and increase their own strength.

Accordingly, the very night after the first engagement, one of the ships of the line, by some accident or other, blew up, and the fire from her communicating itself to the ship whereof Don Pedro, de Valdez was captain, she fell an easy prize to admiral Drake, who sent her into Dartmouth. This was looked upon as a favourable omen of a compleat victory.

Two whole days, however, were spent in repairing the damages sustained on both sides, in which time the English were reinforced from the neighbouring forts, with men, ammunition and ships, which enabled them on the twenty-third, after some time spent in striving to gain the wind, to fight the enemy on more equal terms than in the preceding engagement, and having gained their point, fell upon Ricaldo's squadron with their whole force, and would certainly have destroyed it, had not the Spanish admiral made a most vigorous defence.

The fight then became general, and the English managed their ships with so much ease and dexterity, that the unweildy Spaniards, who lay like hulks in a dead calm, could make but little use of their superior strength, orders having been given by the English commander in chief, to avoid by all means a close engagement; by which, as the enemy's ships were full of men, a great slaughter was made of them without suffering in return any considerable loss.

In this manner, a sort of running fight was maintained for two days, with no decisive advantage on either side, except what arose from the disproportion of the numbers slain.

It will not be improper to observe, that according to the original plan of this invasion, the Spanish admiral was to have been joined in the British channel by the duke of Parma, with a body of thirty thousand land forces from the Spanish Netherlands; but seeing no appearance of their arrival, he had dispatch'd express after express to hasten their embarkation; and at length set sail himself to the streights of Calais to facilitate their junction.

This motion had been foreseen, and a strong squadron of forty sail under lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter, were properly stationed, as well to block up the ports from whence those succours were to embark, as to watch the future motions of the Spanish admiral.

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This was a noble stroke of policy, and was soon followed by another that ruin'd their whole project, and put an end to the great conformation, that had overspread the whole nation on the first appearance of so prodigious a naval force.

As soon as the lord high admiral discovered what course the Spaniards had steered, a council of war was immediately called, wherein it was resolved not to lose a moment in pursuing them; on this occasion admiral Drake, whose presence of mind never failed him on the most pressing emergencies, bethought himself of an expedient to distress the enemy, without risking the queen's ships in so unequal a conflict.

Having communicated his scheme to the commander in chief, it was resolved to put it in execution, and the rather as the contrivance was new, and consequently unsuspected.

Hereupon, eight old and shattered ships were hastily fitted up, and filled with all sorts of combustibles; and when the fleet came up with the enemy, who lay at anchor off Calais waiting for the duke of Parma, those ships were secretly dispatched in the night, with proper instructions to their respective captains, to grapple at proper distances, where the enemy were closest in the line, observing always to keep the wind; and when their ships were thus properly stationed, to set them on fire, and then bring off their men.

This was executed under the direction of the captains Prowse and Young, with all imaginable success; for while the Spaniards, thinking themselves surprised, were preparing for an unexpected attack, the captains of the fire-ships did their business, and in little more than an hour, the whole ocean seemed on fire, as if to devour what she could not swallow up, of that presumptuous Armada, which had braved the majesty of heaven, been blessed by the pope, and pronounced invincible.

Now nothing but horror, confusion, and hurry ensued; some were on fire, some fell foul of others, some cut their cables, and drove on shore; and had it not been for the calmness of the duke of Medina, their whole fleet had that night perished with their hopes: but this nobleman seeing the danger, and penetrating the cause, ordered his fleet to separate, every one shifting for himself, and to rendezvous next morning at Graveling: though these were the safest orders that could have been issued in the present dilemma, yet the English reaped from the consequences all the advantage they could have wished: it furnished them with an opportunity of attacking their huge ships singly, with what force they thought proper; and of coming to a general engagement, before the Spaniards were recovered from the dreadful panic with which they were struck.

Drake and Forbisher, experienced sea-officers as ever the world produced, well knew how to improve this critical turn of fortune in their favour, and resolutely attacked the duke of Medina's own squadron before it could be half formed, and made terrible havock, while the other commanders were as vigilant in seeking out the scattered remains of Leyva's and Ricaldo's: in a word, the sea seem'd to be covered with

wrecks; and the flower of the English nobility, who had waited on the shore for the event of this engagement, seeing all fears over from the Spaniards landing, flocked on board the ships, which were now increased to the number of 150 sail, to be sharers in the glory of delivering their country from slavery and papal tyranny.

In vain did the duke of Medina, in this lamentable distress, endeavour to regain the British channel; winds, as well as waves, fought against him, and drove him on the coast of Zealand, where he must have perished without any other enemies than tides, shelves, rocks, and sands, had not providence reserved him to experience still farther misfortunes.

The English, well knowing that they must inevitably share in one common destruction if they pursued, prudently gave over the chase; and the duke having now no other views than those of self-preservation, (the wind chopping about in the very instant of his greatest danger) called a council of war, in which it was resolved to sail for Spain by the northern passage.

Having taken this resolution, they weighed anchor, but a storm arose that crossed their hopes for a while, and left them once more at the mercy of the English, who judging of their design, pursued them beyond the Firth of Edinburgh, though with no other advantage than that of weakening their crippled ships still more, and thereby exposing them to the fury of the first tempest that happened, which afterwards proved their total destruction.

In the several engagements on the British coast, fifteen of their stoutest ships, besides transports, were either destroyed or taken: on the coast of Ireland some were sunk, some dashed to pieces against the rocks, some run on sands, and some were burnt by the Spaniards themselves.

Between the rivers of Lochfoille and Lochswille, on the north coast, nine were stranded, and the crews forced to seek for succour among the wild Irish. In the bay of Calbeggy, three more run upon rocks, and most of the men perished.

In the bay of Barreys, a large ship of 1000 tons, and fifty four fine brass cannon, was sunk, and all on board perished, except sixteen, who, by their apparel, seemed persons of great distinction. On the coast of Thomond two ships more perished, one whereof they fired; the other was of St. Sebastiana, and had 300 men on board, 240 of whom were drowned. Before Sir Tirlogh O'Brien's house, another great ship was lost, supposed to be a Galleas.

In a word, from the twenty-first of July, when this vaunting Armada was first beaten by the English, until the tenth of September following, when the shattered remains of it passed the Irish coast, it appears that it had never had one good day or night; so that of 132 ships that arrived in the British channel, scarce 70 of them returned home again, and of 30,000 souls on board, upwards of 20,000 were either killed, or drowned, or remained prisoners in England.—Such was the fate of a fleet which had been denominated and thought Invincible!

*The following is a catalogue of the reliques that are preserved here of this memorable victory, so glorious for our country, together with some other curiosities of the like kind.*

1. The common soldiers pikes 18 feet long, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron, which were designed to keep off the horse, to facilitate the landing of the infantry.

2. The Spanish officers lances, finely engraven; these were formerly gilt, but the gilding is now almost worn off with cleaning. There is a story current concerning these, that when Don Pedro de Valdez, already mentioned, passed his examination before lord Burleigh, he told his lordship, that those fine polished lances were put on board to bleed the English with; to which that nobleman replied jokingly, that, if he were not mistaken, the English had performed that operation better, on their good friends the Spaniards, with worse instruments.

3. The Spanish ranceurs, made in different forms, which were intended either to kill the men on horseback, or pull them off their horses. At the back is a spike, with which they tell you, they were to pick the roast beef out of the Englishmen's teeth. On one of them is a piece of silver coin, which they intended to make current: on it are three heads, supposed to be the pope's, Philip II's and queen Mary's.

This is a curiosity that most Spaniards come to see.

4. An uncommon piece of arms, being a pistol in a shield, so contrived as to fire the pistol, and cover the body at the same time with the shield. It is to be fired by a match-lock, and the sight of the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the shield, which is pistol proof.

5. A small train of ten pieces of pretty little cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, being a present from the foundery of London to king Charles I. when a child, to practise the art of gunnery with. These, though no part of the Spanish spoils, are nevertheless a great curiosity.

6. The banner, with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the Spanish general. On it is engraved the pope's benediction before the Spanish fleet sailed: for the pope came to the water side, and on seeing the fleet, blessed it, and, as has been said, filed it INVINCIBLE.

7. Danish and Saxon clubs, which weapons those people jointly are said to have used in the conquest of England; and are, perhaps, curiosities of the greatest antiquity of any in the Tower, having lain there 850 years. The warders call them the Women's Weapons, because, say they, the British women made prize of them, when in one night they all conspired together, and cut the throats of 35,000 Danes, the greatest piece of secrecy the English women ever kept, for which they have ever since been honoured with the right hand of the man, and the upper end of the table. Indeed in 1002, a prodigious slaughter was made of the Danes, on the feast of St. Brice, not by the secret conspiracy of the women alone, but by the private orders of Ethelred II. who commanded his officers on that day to extirpate the whole

race of the Danes out of his dominions, at once, sparing neither man, woman nor child; which orders were so punctually obeyed, that only about sixteen who got on board a ship escaped; but these alarming their countrymen, they afterwards returned, and severely revenged the death of their countrymen.

8. The Spanish cravats, as they are called; these are engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock together the feet, arms and heads of English hereticks.

9. Spanish bilboes, made of iron likewise, to yoke the English prisoners two and two.

10. Spanish shot, which are of four sorts; spike-shot, star-shot, chain-shot, and link-shot, all admirably contrived, as well for the destruction of the masts and rigging of ships, as for sweeping the decks of their men. But some attribute the invention of these to admiral Drake, to be employed against the Spaniards.

11. Spanish spadas poisoned at the points, so that if a man received but ever so slight a wound with one of those, certain death was the consequence.

12. Spanish halberts, or spears, some whereof are curiously engraven, and inlaid with gold.

13. The axe, with which queen Anne Boleyn (mother of queen Elizabeth) was beheaded. This was performed May 19, 1536, a little before noon, by an executioner sent for on purpose from Calais. At the time of her death she was not 30 years of age, and fell a sacrifice to the jealousy, or rather the caprice of Henry VIII. to whom she was lawfully married. The earl of Essex (queen Elizabeth's favourite) was likewise beheaded with the same axe.

14. A Spanish poll-axe, used in boarding of ships.

15. Thumb screws, of which there were several chests full on board the Spanish fleet. The use they were intended for is said to have been to extort confession from the English where their money was hid, had that cruel people prevailed. Certain it is, that after the defeat, the whole conversation of the court turned upon the discoveries made by the Spanish prisoners of the racks, the wheels, and the whips of wire, with which they were to scourge the English of every rank and age, and of both sexes. The most noted hereticks were to be put to death; those that survived were to be branded on the forehead with a hot iron; and the whole form of government both in church and state was to be overturned.

16. The Spanish morning-star; a destructive engine resembling the figure of a star, of which there were many thousands on board, and all of them with poisoned points: and were designed to strike at the enemy as they came on board in case of a close attack.

17. The Spanish general's halbert, covered with velvet. All the nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold: and on its top is the pope's head, curiously engraven.

18. A Spanish battle-axe, so contrived as to strike four holes in a man's skull at once; and has besides a pistol in its handle with a match lock.

19. King Henry the VIII's walking-staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings



to keep the charges dry. With this staff the warders tell you, the king walked round the city sometimes; to see that the constables did their duty; and one night as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the constable stopt him to know what he did with such an unlucky weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended and carried to the Poultry-Compter, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle: when the keeper was informed of the rank of his prisoner, he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but instead of that, the king applauded his resolution in honestly doing his duty, and made him a handsome present. At the same time, he settled upon St. Magnus parish an annual grant of 23*l*. and a mark; and made a provision for furnishing 30 chaldron of coals, and a large allowance of bread annually for ever, toward the comfortable relief of his fellow prisoners and their successors, which is paid them to this day, if the account given by the wardens may be relied on.

20. A large wooden cannon called Policy, because, (say your guides,) when Henry VIII. besieged Bologne, the roads being impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a number of these wooden ones to be made and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon, which so terrified the French commandant, that when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought just ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a shot.—The truth is, the duke of Suffolk, who commanded at this siege under the king, soon made himself master of the lower town; but it was not till seven weeks afterwards that the upper town capitulated, in which time the English sustained great loss in possessing themselves of the Braye; after which springing some mines with good success, and the garrison losing Philip Corse, their best officer, at length surrendered on honourable terms. The lower town was taken July 25, 1544, and the upper town surrendered September 14, in the same year.

21. The last thing they shew of these memorable spoils, is the Spanish general's shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an ensign of honour. On it are depicted, in most curious workmanship, the labours of Hercules, and other expressive allegories, which seem to throw a shade upon the boasted skill of modern artists. The date is 1370, near 100 years before the art of printing was known in England.

The inscription upon it is as follows in Roman characters, tolerably engraven: ADULTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPURCAN SOCCIDITVR CACVS AB HERCVL. OPPRIMITVR 1376. Alluding to the killing of Cacus by Hercules, for adultery with his wife Deianira.

22. Some weapons made with the part of a scythe fixed on a pole, which were taken from the duke of Monmouth's party from the battle of Sedgemore in the reign of James II.

23. The partisans that were carried at the funeral of king William III.

24. But what is most curious of all, is a perfect model of that most admirable machine, the idea

of which was brought from Italy, by Sir Thomas Lombe, and first erected at Derby at his own expence, for making organzine or thrown silk. This ingenious gentleman made two attempts, at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which by means of a friar he at length effected; and having obtained the sanction of an act of parliament, in the year 1742, by which 14,000 pounds were granted to his majesty, to be paid to him as a reward for his eminent service in discovering and introducing the said machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into use. The following is a brief account of it, but no words can describe the beautiful structure of it.

It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which work 93,726 yards of silk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in twenty-four hours. One water wheel gives motion to the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stopt seperately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work. The above model will make example amends to the curious for the trouble of inspecting it.

#### *Of the SMALL ARMORY:*

A Small folding door adjoining to the east-end of the Tower-chapel, the ascent to which is by a grand stair-case of fifty easy steps, conducts the spectator to this curiosity.

On the left side of the uppermost landing-place is the work-shop, wherein are constantly employed about fourteen furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. When you enter the armory itself, you will see, what they call a wilderness of arms, so artificially disposed, and so admirably ranged, that at one view, you behold arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and shining, and fit for service at a moment's warning; a sight that none ever beheld without astonishment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the world.

Besides those exposed to public view, there are sixteen chests shut up, each chest holding about 1200 musquets. Of the disposition of the arms, description can convey no adequate idea; but to assist the spectator to view it to advantage, and to help him to retain the remembrance of what he sees, we have given the following particulars.

The north and south walls are adorned with sixteen pilasters (on each side eight) of pikes sixteen feet long, with capitals of pistols in the Corinthian order.

At the west end, on the left hand as you enter, are two curious pyramids, composed of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, scepters, finely carved and placed upon a pedestal five feet high. At the east or farther end, in the opposite corner, are two suits of armour, one made for Henry V. the other for Henry VI. over each of which is a semicircle of pistols; between these is represented the figure of an organ, the large pipes composed of brass blunder-busses, the small of pistols; on one side of this figure is the representation of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of carved

ed work, and the body of pistols, winding round in the form of a snake; and on the other a hydra, or seven headed monster, whose heads are very artificially combined by links of pistols.

The inter-columns which compose the wilderness, round which you are carried by your guides, are,

1. Some arms taken at Bath in the year 1715. These are distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what they call dog-locks, which kind of locks have a ketch to secure them from going off at a half cock.

2. Bayonets and pistols put up in the form of half moons and fans with the imitation of a target in the center, made up of bayonet-blades: these bayonets, of which you will observe several other fans composed, are of the first invention, having plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of a gun, instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without shooting away the bayonet. These were invented at Bayonne in Spain, from whence they take their name.

3. Brass blunderbusses for sea-service, with capitals of pistols over them; the waves of the sea are here represented in old fashion bayonets.

4. Bayonets and sword-bayonets, in the form of half-moons and fans, and set in scollop-shells finely carved: the sword bayonet is made like the old bayonet with a plug handle, only different from it by being of a greater length.

5. The rising sun irradiated with rays of pistols set in a chequered frame of marine hangers of a peculiar make, having brass handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pummels.

6. Four beautiful twisted pillars, made with pistols up to the top, which is about twenty-two feet high, and placed at right angles, with the form of a falling star on the ceiling exactly in the middle of them, being the centre of this magnificent room.

Into this place opens the grand stair-case door, for the admission of the royal family, or any of the nobility, whose curiosity may lead them to view the armory; opposite to which opens another door into the balcony, that affords a fine prospect of the parade, the governor's house, the surveyor-general's, store-keepers, and the other general officers houses in the Tower.

This grand entrance has been newly ornamented; the capitals, irradiations, and heads of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, are all finely gilt; and the whole armory neatly cleaned and painted, and newly fitted up in a most elegant manner.

7. The form of a pair of large folding-gates, made of serjeants halberts of antique form.

8. Horsemen's carbines, blunderbusses, and pistols, hanging very artificially in furbelows and flounces.

9. Medusa's head, commonly called the witch of Endor, within three regular ellipses of pistols, with snakes represented stinging her. The features are finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.—This figure is the last on the north side.

10. The figure of a hydra, or seven-headed monster, very curiously wreathed.

11. Facing the east wall, as you turn round,

is a grand figure of a lofty organ, ten ranges high, in which are contained upwards of 2000 pair of pistols.

12. On the south-side, as you return, the first figure that attracts attention, is that of Jupiter riding in a fiery chariot drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunder-bolt in his left hand, and over his head is a rainbow: this figure is finely carved, and decorated with bayonets.

13. King Henry V. the greatest conqueror in his time.

14. King Henry VI. his son.

✧ *The figures on this side answer pretty nearly to those on the others; and therefore need no farther description till you come again to the centre; where, on each side the door leading to the balcony, you will see,*

15. A fine representation, in carved work, of the star and garter, thistle, rose and crown, ornamented with pistols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with birds and other creatures.

16. The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the assassination plot, in 1696, among which they shew the very blunderbuss with which they intended to shoot king William near Turnham Green, in his way to Hampton-Court; also the carbine with which Charnock undertook to shoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

17. Lastly, you are shewn the Highlander's arms, taken in 1715, particularly the earl of Mar's fine piece, exquisitely wrought, and inlaid with mother of pearl; also a Highland broadsword, with which a Highlander struck general Evans over the head, and at one blow cut him thro' his hat, wig, and iron scull cap; on which that general is said to have shot him dead; but others say he was taken prisoner, and generously forgiven for his bravery. Here is also the sword of justice (having a sharp point) the sword of mercy (having a blunt point) carried before the pretender when proclaimed in Scotland 1715; some of the Highlander's pistols, the barrels and stocks being all iron; also a Highlander's loughabor ax, with which it is said colonel Gardener was killed at the battle of Preston-Pans.

A curious spectator will discover a thousand peculiarities in the disposition of so vast a variety of arms, which no description can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a taste for the admirable combinations of art, should gratify that darling passion with the sight of a curiosity which is not equalled by any of its kind in the universe.

#### *Account of the Royal TRAIN of ARTILLERY.*

UNDER the small armory, on a ground floor of equal dimensions, is the royal train of artillery, which one cannot view without a kind of awful dread. To see so many and such various engines of destruction, before whose dreadful thunder, churches, palaces, pompous edifices, the noblest works of human genius, fall together in one common and undistinguished ruin; one cannot reflect upon this, without wishing that the horrible invention had still lain like a false conception

conception in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth.

At your entrance you are shewn two copper cannon, three pounders, on wheels, which were taken from the gate of the governor's house at Quebec.

You are then shewn two mortars, and upwards of twenty fine pieces of cannon, lately taken from the French at Cherbourg. Their description, date, and weight, are as follows:

Two MORTARS, both inscriptions alike.

<i>Date when made.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
1684	2840

*Kelleri Helvetii fecit Duaci.*

"Kellerius Helvetius made it at Douay."

*Non Solis radios, sed Jovis fulmina.*

"Not the rays of the sun, but Jupiter's thunder"

The CANNON.

1709	<i>Hecube.</i>	<i>Hecuba</i>	4090
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*Inf. Ultima Ratio Regum Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte D'Eu, Due Dumale.*

The ultimate reason of kings, Louis Charles of Bourbon, earl D'Eu, duke of Dumale.

*Pluribus nec impar. Beren. Donicourt fec.*

A match for many. Berenger Donicourt maker.

1739	<i>Nitrocris.</i>	<i>The Splendor; spiked up.</i>	4080
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*Inscription as the former.*

1730	<i>L'Emerillon.</i>	<i>The Merlin.</i>	5320
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1748	<i>Le Temeraire.</i>	<i>The Rash</i>	5980
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1748	<i>Auguste.</i>	<i>The Augustus; spiked up.</i>	5770
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1748	<i>Antonin.</i>	<i>The Anthony; spiked up.</i>	5740
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1748	<i>L'Insensible.</i>	<i>The Insensible; spiked.</i>	5660
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1741	<i>Le Malefaisant.</i>	<i>The Mischievous,</i>	
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	<i>Spiked up.</i>	5500
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1750	<i>Le Vanqueur.</i>	<i>The conqueror; sp.</i>	5670
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1732	<i>Le Juste.</i>	<i>The Just; spiked up.</i>	5490
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1730	<i>La Divinereffe.</i>	<i>The conjuror.</i>	4000
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1745	<i>L'Imperieuse.</i>	<i>The Imperious; spik.</i>	4160
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1744	<i>La Furieuse.</i>	<i>The Furious.</i>	4160
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1744	<i>La Violente.</i>	<i>The violent; spiked.</i>	4150
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1719	<i>La Sage.</i>	<i>The Wife.</i>	4346
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1720	<i>La Moresque.</i>	<i>The Blackmore.</i>	3080
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1751	<i>La Diligence.</i>	<i>The Diligence spiked.</i>	3960
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1751	<i>La Laborieux.</i>	<i>The Laborious; spik.</i>	3320
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1751	<i>Le Renomme.</i>	<i>The renown; spiked.</i>	3367
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1742	<i>Le Foudroyant.</i>	<i>The dreadful; spi.</i>	3310
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1742	<i>L'Ulysse</i>	<i>The Ulysses.</i>	2353
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2. Two large pieces of cannon employed by admiral Vernon before Carthage; they have each a large scale driven out of their muzzles by balls from the castle of Bocca Chica.

3. Two carved pieces, of excellent workmanship, presented by the city of London to the young duke of Gloucester, queen Anne's son, to teach him the military art.

4. Four small mortars in miniature, for throwing hand-granadoes; the invention of colonel Brown. They are fired with a lock like a common gun; but have not been introduced into practice.

5. Two fine brass cannon taken from the walls of Vigo by the late lord Cobham, in 1704. Their breeches represent lions couchant, with the effigy of St. Barbara, to whom they were dedicated.

6. A petard for the bursting open the gates of cities or castles.

7. A large train of fine brass battering cannon, 24 pounders never yet used.

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8. A parcel of cannon of a new invention, from 6 to 24 pounders. Their superior excellence consists first, in their lightness; the 24 pounders weighing not quite 1700 weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000, the rest are in proportion; and 2dly, in the contrivance for levelling them, which is by a screw, instead of beds and coins. This new method is more expeditious, and saves two men to a gun, and is said to be the invention of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

9. Brass mortars 13 inches diameter, which throw a shell of 300 weight; with a number of lesser mortars and shells in proportion.

10. A carcase, which they fill at sieges with pitch, tar, and other combustibles, to set towns on fire; it is thrown out of an 18 inch mortar, and will burn two hours where it happens to fall.

11. A Spanish mortar of 12 inches diameter, taken on board a ship in the West-Indies.

12. Six French pieces of cannon, 6 pounders, taken from the rebels at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746. This battle lasted but 35 minutes, but the slaughter was so great, that 3000 rebels fell on the spot; it is said that lord Kingston's horse killed 10 or 12 of them a piece in the pursuit.

13. A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for king Charles I. when prince of Wales. It is finely ornamented with several emblematical devices, among which is an eagle throwing a thunderbolt in the clouds.

14. A train of field-pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and half each.

15. A destroying engine that throws 30 hand granadoes at once, and is fired by a train.

16. A most curious brass cannon made for prince Henry, eldest son of king James I. the ornamenting whereof is said to have cost 200l. It is inscribed with the makers names, Thomas and Richard Pitt, 1608, who no doubt were proud of the performance, which is indeed a very exquisite one.

17. A piece with seven bores, for throwing so many bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as the reign of king Henry VIII.

18. The drum-major's chariot of state with the kettle drums placed; it is drawn by four white horses at the head of the train, when upon a march.

19. Two French field-pieces, taken at the battle of Hochstadt, in 1704, in which the French had 12,000 men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 20,000 taken prisoners.

20. An iron cannon of the first invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from place to place by means of six rings fixed to it at proper distances.

21. A huge mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, and throwing a shell of 500 weight two miles: this mortar was fired so often against Namur in king William's time, that the very touch-hole is melted for want of giving it time to cool. This siege is one of the most remarkable that is recorded in history. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a complete

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army

army within, headed by a marshal of France, in the sight of 100,000 men without, that came to relieve it. Lord Cutts commanded the English at the general assault of the castle, where he acquired the name of the English salamander; scarce an officer or soldier in his corps came off unhurt; the greatest part fell in the action, which was one of the most desperate that ever was fought.

22. A fine twisted brass cannon, 12 feet long, made in the reign of Edward VI. called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol; which your guides, by way of joke, will tell you she used to wear on her right side when she rode a hunting.

23. Two brass cannon, three bores each, carrying six pounders, taken by the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Ramillies. Here the famous French household troops, which had been boasted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined. The French had 8000 men killed, and 6000 taken prisoners.

24. A mortar that throws nine shells at a time; out of which the balloons were fired at the late fire-works.

25. A very curious brass cannon, finely carved, weight 52 c. 3 qrs. 18lb. carrying 24 pounders, with lord Ligonier's coat of arms upon it, and the names of his majesty's principal officers of ordnance.

Exclusive of those above enumerated, there are in this store room a vast number of brass cannon, all new; together with sponges, ladles, rammers, hand-spikes, wad-hooks, &c. wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the ceiling there hangs on poles upwards of 4000 harnesses for horses, besides men's harness, drag ropes, &c. This room, which is at least 380 feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a passage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each side of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars for supporting the small armory above, all hung round with implements of war; and besides the trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off in the Green Park, on occasion of the late peace.

#### *Account of the HORSE ARMORY.*

**I**N this place the spectator is entertained with a perfect representation of those illustrious kings and heroes of our own nation, of whose gallant actions he has heard and read so much; all of them equipped and sitting on horseback, in the same bright and shining armour they were used to wear at the very time when those glorious deeds were performed, which will be for ever remembered to their honour.

In ascending the stair-case, just as you come to the landing-place, by casting your eye inward, you'll see the figure of a grenadier in his accoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece resting upon his arm, which at first glance you will be apt to mistake for real life, so admirably has the painter discovered the excellence of his art in the representation of this sentinel.

Having entered the room, you first behold a great number of iron caps and breast-plates, most

of which were in use in the last war; but the only one that used to be shewn as a curiosity, hangs upon a beam on the left-hand as you pass through the entry; it has had the lower edge of the left side carried away by a slant shot of a cannon ball; and, as an old warder used to tell the story, the rim of the man's belly that wore it, and part of his bowels, were carried away at the same time; notwithstanding which, being put under the care of a skilful surgeon, the man recovered, and lived ten years afterwards.

This story the old warder constantly told to all strangers, till his late royal highness the prince of Wales coming to see the curiosities in the Tower, and it falling to the old man's lot to attend his highness; when he came to his breast-plate, he repeated to him his accustomed tale: his royal highness listened to him with seeming pleasure, and when he had done, looking upon him with a smile; and what, friend, says he, is there so extraordinary in all this? I remember myself to have read in a book, of a soldier who had his head cleft in two so dexterously by the enemy, that one half of it fell on one shoulder, and the other half on the opposite shoulder; and yet, on his comrade's clapping the two sides nicely together again, and binding them close with his handkerchief, the man did well, drank his pot of ale at night, and scarcely recollected that ever he had been hurt.

This similar story, so seasonably applied, put all the company that attended his royal highness into a violent laugh; which so dashed the old warder that he never had courage to tell his story again, so that the poor battered breast-plate has lain unnoticed ever since.

We have already observed, that the breast-plates here laid up, were almost all in use in the late war; but were not thought necessary at first, till the want of them was felt at the battle of Dettingen, when the black musketeers of the enemy being covered with their cuirasses, (the same piece of armour with the addition of a back piece) pierced the very lines of our army, and rode up undaunted to the muzzles of our guns, till being flanked by our foot, and ill supported by their own troops, they were forced to retreat, though with an inconsiderable loss, considering their desperate attempt.

This plainly discovered the great use of breast-plates, and orders were sent to England for the immediate embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for service. In the wars of queen Anne, there was the same omission, till the duke of Marlborough being convinced of the disadvantage his horse fought under against an enemy entrenched, as it were, in iron; sent lord Cadogan over, who went himself to the Tower, and chose out as many breast and back-plates, as he could find for his purpose; but the duke would not suffer the latter to be worn, being, as he said, an useless incumbrance; for he was sure his men would never shew their backs to the enemy.

Most of those breast-plates are musquet-proof; they are quilted on the inside, and so contrived as to cover the whole trunk of the body, and yet, by the manner of fixing them on, are very little trouble to the wearers. There are likewise



to be seen here a great many curiasses taken from the French, out of a ship called the Holy Ghost, and marked *Torras*, which might possibly be the name of the admiral.

What has been said above is rather by way of remark than description.——When you enter the room, your conductor directs you to observe,

1. The figures of the horse and foot, on your left hand, supposed to be drawn up in military order to attend the kings on the other side of the house; these figures are as big as the life, have lately been painted, and have a very noble appearance.

2. The large tilting lance of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, king Henry the VIIIth's general in France.—This nobleman excelled at the then fashionable diversion of tilting, and engaging king Henry VIII. who was likewise passionately fond of that royal exercise, gave the king such a shock with his spear, that had like to have cost him his life.—The duke's valour had indeed been sufficiently tried in France, when he attended princess Mary of England on her marriage with Lewis XIIth.—On this occasion, Francis de Valois, presumptive heir to the crown of France, being willing to give some proof of his valour, caused jousts to be proclaimed; these jousts continued three days, in which 305 men at arms were answered by their defendants; of whom some were so hurt, that they died soon after. Francis had chosen the duke and marquis of Dorset two of his aids, and being hurt himself at first, desired the duke and marquis to fight at barriers, who therefore took the first place against all comers. In the mean time Francis, as was thought, intending an affront to the duke, caused a German, the strongest about the court, to be armed secretly, and to present himself: they both did well; yet the duke at last, with the but-end of his spear, struck the German till he staggered; and then the rail was let fall: having breathed a while, they renewed the fight, when the duke so mauled the German about the head, that the blood gushed out of his nose and ears, and then he was secretly conveyed away. Before this encounter, the duke had likewise unhorsed a gentleman at tilts, and hurt him prodigiously.

3. A complete suit of tilting armour, such as the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms, used to exercise in on horseback; at which diversion one of the kings of France is said to have been killed by a shiver of a spear striking him in the eye.—Likewise the tilting lance, the rest for the tilting lance, with the grand guard and the flits before the eye, through which they take the sight.

4. A compleat suit of armour made for king Henry VIII. when he was but eighteen years of age, rough from the hammer: 'tis at least six feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, thighs, knees, and feet, play like the joints of a rattlesnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable.—The method of learning the exercise of tilting was upon wooden horses set on castors, which, by the sway of the body, could be moved every way; so that by frequent practice the rider could shift, parry, strike, unhorse, and recover with surprising dexterity. Some of the horses in this

armory had undoubtedly been made use of for this purpose; and it is but lately that the castors have been taken from their feet.

5. A little suit of armour made for king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales, and about seven or eight years of age, with a piece of armour for his horse's head; the whole most curiously wrought and inlaid with silver.

6. Lord Courcy's armour, who, as the warders tell you, was grand champion in Ireland, and, as a proof, shew you the very sword he took from the champion of France, for which valiant action he and all his successors have the honour to wear their hats in the king's presence; which privilege, add they, is enjoyed by Lord Kinsale, as head of that ancient and noble family, at this day.—It is recorded indeed of this Courcy, that when a conspiracy was formed against him in Ireland, by his own servants, at the instigation of Hugh de Lacy, who was jealous of his power, though he was betrayed at his devotions, he laid thirteen of the conspirators dead at his feet before he was overpowered. He was afterwards committed prisoner to the Tower of London, and it is not unlikely that what is shewn is the very armour he brought with him to that prison.

7. Real coats of mail called brigandine jackets: They consist of small bits of steel, so artfully quilted one over another as to resist the point of a sword, or even, we imagine, a musket bullet; and yet they are so flexible, that you may bend your body in them any way, as well as in ordinary cloathing.

8. An Indian suit of armour, sent as a present to king Charles II. from the great mogul: this is indeed a great curiosity: It is made of iron quills about two inches long; finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row slipping over another very artificially; they are bound together with silk twist very strong: They are used in that country as a defence against darts and arrows poisoned or unpoisoned.

9. A neat little suit of armour, in which is a carved figure representing Richard duke of York, king Edward the IVth's youngest son, who, with his brother Edward V. were smothered in the Tower by order of Richard III. their uncle and guardian. The manner of their deaths was this: one Sir James Tyrrel, a strong resolute fellow, having a commission from the king for that purpose, and employing one Miles Forrest, a common ruffian, and John Deighton his own groom, these two wretches, by night, entered the room where the young princes, attended only by one servant, were confined, and while they slept, smothered them in their bed-cloaths. After this, Tyrrel ordered them to be buried at the stair foot, deep under ground; where their bones were found in the reign of king Charles II.

10. The armour of the great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was the son, father and uncle of a king, but was never king himself. Dugdale says, that more kings and sovereign princes sprang from his loins than from any king in Christendom. He was interred with Blanch, his first wife, on the north side of the choir of the old cathedral church of St. Paul; and on his monument hung his helmet and spear; as also his

his target covered with horn; which precious reliques were unfortunately consumed with that stately edifice itself, by the dreadful fire of London. The armour here shewn is seven feet high, and the sword and lance are of an enormous size.

11. The droll figure of Will Somers, who was, as the warders tell you, king Henry the VIIIth's jester.

12. A collar of torment, which, (say your conductors) used formerly to be put about the women's necks, that cuckolded their husbands, or scolded at them when they came home late.

You are next shewn the line of kings, which, to follow the order of your conductor, we must reverse the order of their chronology, and describe the last first, as

1. His late majesty king George I. in a complete suit of armour, sitting with a truncheon in his hand on a white horse, richly caparisoned, having a fine Turkey bridle gilt with gold, with a globe, crescent, and star; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings. This prince was born in 1660, came to the crown on the death of queen Anne, August 1, 1714, and died June 11, 1727, on his journey to Hanover.

2. The late king William III. dressed in the very suit of armour worn by Edward the Black prince, son of Edward III. in the famous battle of Cressy, wherein the French lost 11 princes, 18 baronets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen at arms, 4000 squires, who were mounted on horseback; and 30,000 common men. He is mounted on a sorrel horse, whose furniture is green velvet embroidered with silver, and holds in his right hand a flaming sword. The battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, and the taking of Namur, are the only memorable victories of this warlike king; who was born in 1650, ascended the British throne on the abdication of king James II. his father-in-law, February 13, 1688, and died March 8, 1702, by a fall from his horse.

3. King Charles II. dressed in the armour that was worn by the champion of England at the coronation of his late majesty. There is nothing very memorable in this king's story, but his sufferings, and his restoration to the crown after twelve years banishment. He sits with a truncheon in his hand on a fine horse richly caparisoned with crimson velvet laced with gold. He was born in 1630, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father Charles I. January 30th, 1649, and died February 6, 1684.

4. King Charles I. in a rich suit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold and curiously wrought, presented to him by the city of London when he was prince of Wales; and in the same armour that was laid on the coffin at the funeral procession of the late great duke of Marlborough; on which occasion a collar of SS's was added to it, and is now round it.

The civil wars in this prince's reign, and his untimely death, afford a very melancholy story, which will never be forgotten. He was born in 1600, succeeded his father king James I. March 27, 1625, and was beheaded in sight of his own palace gates, January 30, 1649.

5. James I. of England and VIth of Scotland. By his succeeding to the throne of England, on

the death of queen Elizabeth, the kingdoms of England and Scotland, which till then had been at continual wars, were united under one head. He sits on horseback with a truncheon in his right hand, dressed in a complete suit of figured armour. He was born in 1566, mounted the English throne March 24, 1603, and died March 27, 1625, after one of the most inglorious reigns of any recorded in the annals of this kingdom.

6. King Edward VI. the first protestant prince that ever reigned in England (if Henry VIII. the father of the reformation be excepted.) He is said by some to have been cut out of the belly of his mother lady Jane Seymour, but that queen lived twelve days after her delivery. The memorable acts of his reign are those of charity and beneficence. He gave to the citizens of London three hospitals: to wit, that of Christ-Church, for the maintenance and education of poor citizens children; that of Bridewell, for breeding them up to trades: and that of St. Thomas, for healing the sick and diseased. He is dressed in a most curious suit of steel armour, whereon are depicted in different compartments, a vast variety of scripture histories, alluding to battles and other memorable passages. He sits on horseback like the rest, with a truncheon in his right hand. He was born October 12, 1537, proclaimed king January 31, 1548, and died July 6, 1553.

7. King Henry VIII. in his own proper armour, being of polished steel, the foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with gold. In his right hand he bears a sword, but whether of cruelty or mercy, will hardly, I think, admit a doubt. His reign is marked with the divorce and murder of wives, the destruction of religious houses and monasteries, and by a defiance of all laws divine and human. He was indeed an infamous villain; and yet to his vices we are in a great measure indebted for the enjoyment of the reformed religion. He was born June 28, 1491, succeeded his father Henry VII, April 22, 1509, and died January 28, 1547.

8. Henry VII. who killed Richard III. in the memorable battle of Bosworth-Field, and by marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. united the two famous houses of York and Lancaster, about whose claims to the throne a deluge of English blood had been poured forth. This prince holds likewise a sword in his hand, and sits on horseback in a complete suit of armour, finely wrought and washed with silver. He was born in 1457, crowned October 30, 1485, and died April 12, 1509.

9. Edward V. who, with his brother Richard, as has been said, was smothered in the Tower: he was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reason a crown is hung over his head: he is in a rich suit of armour finely decorated, and holds a lance in his right hand.

10. King Edward IV. father to the unhappy princes abovementioned: his reign is stained with blood and lust; and though he was fortunate in most of his battles, yet his victories were all at the expence of his own subjects. At the battle of Townton 36,000 English are said to have been killed; and during his reign, Guthrie says no less than 200,000 English lost their lives in the contest

contest between Henry of Lancaster and this Edward of York. He was equally formed for love and war, and his gallantries with the citizens wives, amongst which was the famous Jane Shore, are still remembered with detestation. He is here distinguished by a suit of bright armour studded, and by holding in his right hand a drawn sword. He was born in 1441, began his reign March 4, 1460, and died in 1483.

11. King Henry VI. who though crowned king of France at Paris, lost all that kingdom. In his reign no less than sixteen battles were fought at home and abroad. The bloody civil wars commenced between the houses of York and Lancaster, already mentioned. The rebellion of Jack Cade, who entered London, and beheaded lord Say, happened in his reign. The famous Joan of Arc, or maid of Orleans started up also, and spread her fame through all Europe by raising the siege of Orleans. In his time also the art of printing was introduced into England. He was born in 1422, began his reign August 31, the same year (being an infant) and was murdered in the Tower by the duke of Gloucester in 1471.

12. The warlike and victorious Henry V. who by his conquests in France gained immortal glory. He caused himself to be acknowledged regent, and presumptive heir of that kingdom. With only 9000 English, he defeated 15000 French at the battle of Agincourt, where he took more prisoners than he had men in his army. Near Harfleur 15000 French were defeated by 1500 English. This prince was Sir John Falstaff's companion. He was born in 1389, began to reign March 20, 1413, and died August 31, 1422. A short reign, but full of glory.

13. Henry IV. son of the great John of Gaunt. his reign is made infamous by a bloody statute to burn heretics. He was notwithstanding valiant; but his courage was employed to secure himself on a throne to which he had but slight pretensions. Four insurrections against him were defeated, the greatest of which he quelled himself by the battle of Shrewsbury, wherein Harry Hotspur, and 10,000 rebels fell, besides as many of his own troops. He twice beat the Welsh under Owen Glendower. He was born in 1367, ascended the throne September 20, 1396, and died March 20, 1413.

14. Edward III. John of Gaunt's father, and father to Edward the Black prince, of whom we have already spoken. Besides the battle of Cressy, the ever memorable battle of Poitiers was fought by this king, at which John, king of France, was taken prisoner and brought to England, where he met David, king of Scots, a prisoner also; and these two, accompanied by the king of England and the king of Cyprus, who happened to be on his travels at the English court, were all entertained at a banquet, by a citizen of London, as hath been already mentioned in this work. David, king of Scots, was afterwards ransomed for 10,000 marks, and John, king of France, for 500,000 crowns. Edward, the Black Prince, died in 1376, to the inexpressible grief of the king and the whole nation; but his son Richard II. succeeded to the throne, whereby the famous John of Gaunt was excluded. Edward III. is represented here with a venerable old grey beard,

and in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword, alluding to the two kingdoms France and England, of both which he was crowned king, and was the first who quartered the arms of France with his own; adding the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*. He was born in 1312, called to the throne on the deposition of his father, January 25, 1326, and died June 21, 1377, after a glorious reign of fifty years.

15. Edward I. in a very curious suit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the shoes thereof are of mail. He is represented with a battle-ax in his hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest, he being the only king in the line that had employed his arms against the Turks and Infidels, by an expedition to the Holy-Land. The warders tell you, that being there shot with a poisoned arrow, his queen who accompanied him, sucking the wound, she died, and he lived; and add, that he afterwards brought her corpse over, and buried it in Westminster-Abbey; but Camden, who reports this fact, tells it thus: "when her husband was treacherously wounded by a Moor with a poisonous dagger, and the wounds, by reason of the malignity of the poison, could not be closed, she licked them daily with her own tongue, and sucked out the venomous humour; by the power whereof he was entirely cured of his wound, and she escaped unhurt." This fact happened in 1272, the queen (Eleanor of Castile) died at Herby in Lincolnshire, November 29, 1290, being 18 years after; from whence she was carried to Westminster-Abbey, and there pompously interred by order of her husband. This warlike prince conquered Wales; asserted a right of sovereignty over Scotland; raised Baliol to the throne of that kingdom; and afterwards cited him before the parliament at Westminster to answer to a complaint made against him by the earl of Fife. He was every where victorious, and his reign is famed for acts of justice, and is one of the fairest in the English history. He was born in 1239, made the Crusade in his father's life-time, and received the news of his death, and the advancement to the crown, in his journey home. He began his reign November 16, 1272, and died of the bloody flux, July 7, 1307.

16. The first in the line though last shewn, sits William the conqueror, duke of Normandy, in a suit of plain armour. This valiant prince having with his Normans, on some pretence of right to the crown, invaded England, by one decisive battle accomplished his great design. This memorable battle was fought October 13, 1066, near Hastings in Sussex, in which king Harold, with the flower of the English nobility and best warriors, were slain. Some authors affirm, that this victory was obtained by means of the broad arrow and long bow which the Normans were in possession of, and with which the English were then utterly unacquainted, though afterwards they became such expert archers, that with the same weapons they conquered France. The glory of William's reign and of his victories, is stained by the cruel and arbitrary forest laws he enacted, and the waste and devastation he made by converting a tract of land, of more than threescore miles in circumference, into a den of wild beasts, driving

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the inhabitants out, and and filling their habitations with wolves and boars; forbidding at the same time those unhappy men, whose lands and properties he had invaded, on pain of death, to kill either deer or wild boar. He was born in 1027, was crowned October 14, 1066, and died September 9, 1087.

Over the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which are engraved, by a masterly hand, the figures, of fortune, fortitude and justice; and round the room, the walls are every where lined with various old uncommon pieces of armour, such as targets, caps, horses heads, breast plates, and many other sorts, for which the very names have not descended to modern times.

#### *Account of the JEWEL-OFFICE.*

**A** Description of this place has already been given; nothing therefore now remains, but to give an account of the curiosities contained in it.

1. The imperial crown that all the kings of England have been crowned with since Edward the Confessor 1042. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls. The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffaty, turned up with three rows of ermine. — They are mistaken in shewing this as the ancient imperial diadem of St. Edward; for that with the other ancient regalia of this kingdom was kept in the arched room in the cloysters of Westminster-Abbey till the grand rebellion, when in 1642 Harry Martin, by order of the then parliament, broke open the iron chest in which it was secured, took it thence, and sold it, together with the robes, sword and scepter of St. Edward. After the restoration, king Charles II. had one made like it, which is what is shewn at present.

2. The golden orb or globe, put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the scepter in his right, upon his return into Westminster-Hall after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls and precious stones. The whole height of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

3. The golden scepter, with its cross, set upon a large amethyst, of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the scepter is plain, but the pummel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a Fleur de lis of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issueth a mound or ball made of the amethyst already mentioned.

The scepter is a very ancient ensign of kingly power. Among the Jews, it was used as an emblem of power and royalty, and spiritually as a weapon to oppose the wicked, and protect the good. The cross is quite covered with precious stones.

4. The scepter with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds and

jewels of great value. This emblem was first used by Edward the Confessor, as appears by his seal. It is also marked on the seals of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. but omitted by Richard I. Richard II. assumed it again on his seal, and it was also used by Edward IV. and Richard III. The ancient one was sold with the rest. This now in the Tower, was made after the restoration.

A bold attempt was made in the reign of king Charles II. to carry off these ensigns of royalty, the particulars whereof are worth reciting, as it is, perhaps, the most singular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was one Col. Blood, by birth a gentleman of Ireland, who, having spent his substance in following the fortune of king Charles II. while in adversity, thought himself hardly used, by being neglected when that prince was restored to his throne; and therefore, after being engaged in several very desperate, though unsuccessful plots, such as surprizing the castle of Dublin, seizing the person of the duke of Ormond, and others, he at length thought of a scheme to make himself amends, once for all, by seizing the crown, globe, scepter, and dove, and carrying them all off together; for this purpose, he put himself into a habit of a doctor of divinity, with a little band, a long false beard, a cap with ears, and all those formalities of garb belonging to that degree, except the gown, choosing rather to make use of a cloak, as most proper for his design.

Thus habited, Blood, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to see the curiosities in the Tower; and while they were viewing the regalia, the supposed Mrs. Blood, pretended to be taken suddenly ill, and desired Mr. Edwards (the keeper of the regalia) to assist her with a dram.

This being drank, she was invited to repose herself on a bed, which she did; and after a pretended recovery, took her leave, together with Blood, with many expressions of gratitude.

In a few days afterwards Blood returned, and presented Mrs. Edwards (the keeper's wife) with four pair of white gloves, in return for her civility.

This brought on an acquaintance, which being soon improved into a strict intimacy, a marriage was proposed between a son of Edwards, and a supposed daughter of colonel Blood; but Edwards's son being at sea, the pretended daughter was under no necessity of appearing.

The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had some friends at his house that wanted to see the regalia, but that they were to go out of town pretty early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the sight, though they might come a little before the usual hour. (Blood had engaged three accomplices, named Desborough, Kelsy and Perrot, in this enterprize) Accordingly two of them came, accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horses that waited for them at the outer gate of the Tower ready saddled; they had no other apparatus but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to conceal.

Upon their approach, the old man received them with great civility; and presently admitted them into his office; but as it is customary for the



*Engraved for Chamberlains History of London.*



*Blood and his Accomplices,*  
*Escaping after stealing the CROWN from the TOWER.*



the inhabitants out, and and filling their habitations with wolves and boars; forbidding at the same time those unhappy men, whose lands and properties he had invaded, on pain of death, to kill either deer or wild boar. He was born in 1027, was crowned October 14, 1066, and died September 9, 1087.

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4. The scepter with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds and

jewels of great value. This emblem was first used by Edward the Confessor, as appears by his seal. It is also marked on the seals of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. but omitted by Richard I. Richard II. assumed it again on his seal, and it was also used by Edward IV. and Richard III. The ancient one was sold with the rest. This now in the Tower, was made after the restoration.

A bold attempt was made in the reign of king Charles II. to carry off these ensigns of royalty, the particulars whereof are worth reciting, as it is; perhaps, the most singular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was one Col. Blood, by birth a gentleman of Ireland, who, having spent his substance in following the fortune of king Charles II. while in adversity, thought himself hardly used, by being neglected when that prince was restored to his throne; and therefore, after being engaged in several very desperate, though unsuccessful plots, such as surprizing the castle of Dublin, seizing the person of the duke of Ormond, and others, he at length thought of a scheme to make himself amends, once for all, by seizing the crown, globe, scepter, and dove, and carrying them all off together; for this purpose, he put himself into a habit of a doctor of divinity, with a little band, a long false beard, a cap with ears, and all those formalities of garb belonging to that degree, except the gown, choosing rather to make use of a cloak, as most proper for his design.

Thus habited, Blood, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to see the curiosities in the Tower; and while they were viewing the regalia, the supposed Mrs. Blood, pretended to be taken suddenly ill, and desired Mr. Edwards (the keeper of the regalia) to assist her with a dram.

This being drank, she was invited to repose herself on a bed, which she did, and after a pretended recovery, took her leave, together with Blood, with many expressions of gratitude.

In a few days afterwards Blood returned, and presented Mrs. Edwards (the keeper's wife) with four pair of white gloves, in return for her civility.

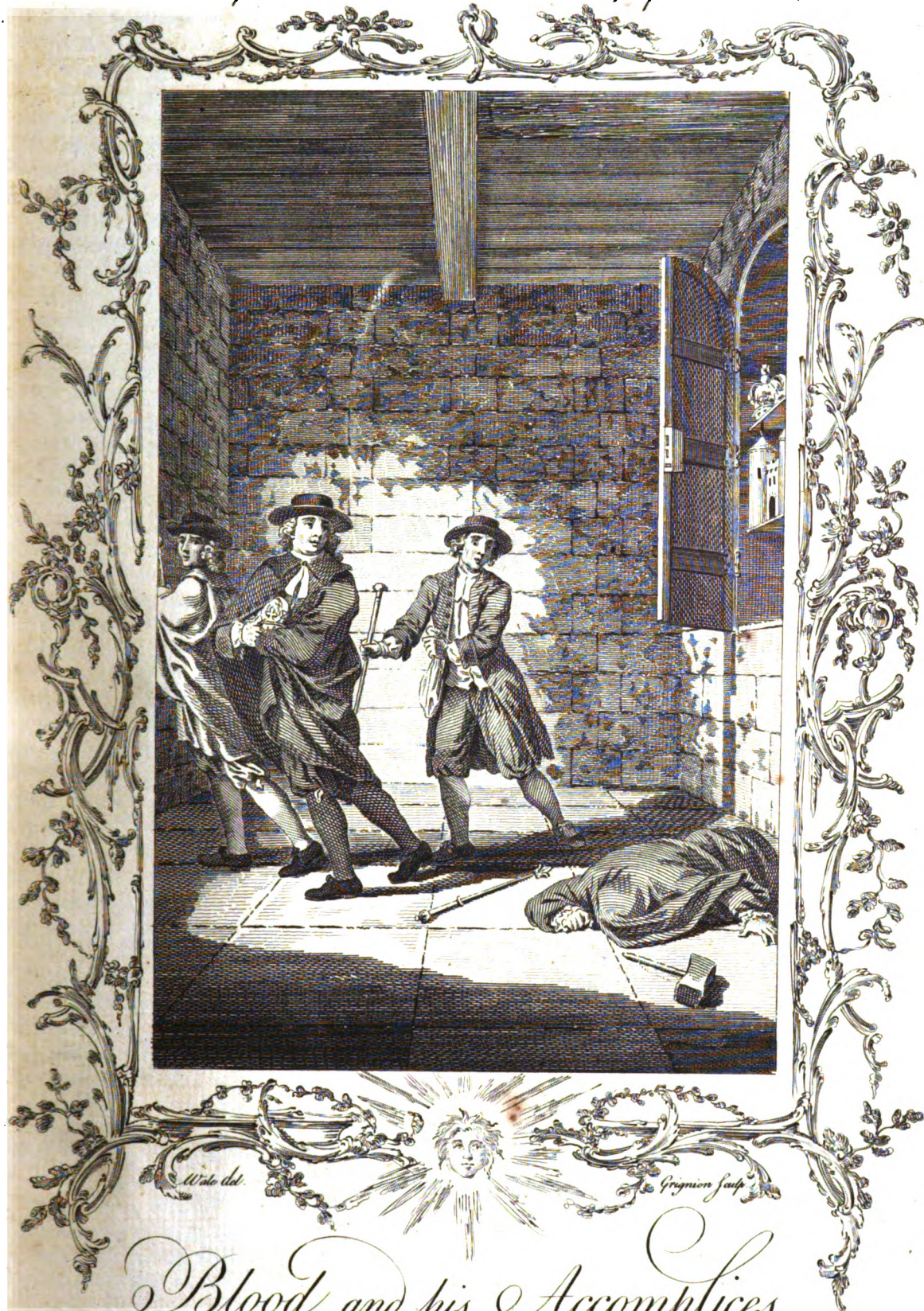
This brought on an acquaintance, which being soon improved into a strict intimacy, a marriage was proposed between a son of Edwards, and a supposed daughter of colonel Blood; but Edwards's son being at sea, the pretended daughter was under no necessity of appearing.

The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had some friends at his house that wanted to see the regalia, but that they were to go out of town pretty early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the sight, though they might come a little before the usual hour. (Blood had engaged three accomplices, named Desborough, Kelsy and Perrot, in this enterprize) Accordingly two of them came, accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horses that waited for them at the outer gate of the Tower ready saddled; they had no other apparatus but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to conceal.

Upon their approach, the old man received them with great civility; and presently admitted them into his office; but as it is customary for the



*Engraved for Chamberlains History of London.*



*Blood and his Accomplices,  
Escaping after stealing the CROWN from the TOWER.*





the keeper of the regalia, when he shews them, to lock himself up in a kind of grate with open bars, that those things of high value may be seen but not soiled, the old man had no sooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, and without giving him time to ask questions, silenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden mallet; they then instantly made flat the bows of the crown to make it more portable, seized the sceptre and dove, put them into the wallet together, and were preparing to make their escape, when, unfortunately for them, the old man's son, who had not been at home for ten years before, came from sea in the very instant; and being told that his father was with some friends, that would be very glad to see him, at the jewel office, he posted thither immediately, and met Blood and his companions as they were just coming out; who, instead of returning and securing him, as in good policy they should have done; they hurried away with the crown and globe, but not having time to file the sceptre, they left it behind them.

By this time old Edwards, who had not been so much hurt as the villains had apprehended, recovered his legs, and cried out murder, treason, murder.

The daughter hearing her father's cries, ran out and gave an alarm; and Blood and Perrot, making more than ordinary haste, were observed to jog each others elbows as they went, which gave reason for suspecting them.

The villains were now advanced beyond the main-guard; but the alarm being given to the warder at the draw-bridge, he put himself in a posture to stop their progress.

Blood discharged a pistol at the warder, who, though unhurt, fell to the ground through fear; by which they got safe to the little ward-house gate, where one Sill, who had been a soldier under Oliver Cromwell, stood sentinel; but though this man saw the warder, to all appearance, shot, he made no resistance to Blood and his associates, who now got over the draw-bridge, and through the outward gate upon the wharf.

Captain Beckman, who had pursued them from Edwards's house, now overtook them; on which Blood discharged his second pistol at Beckman's head; but he stooping down at the instant, the shot missed him, and he seized Blood, who had the crown under his cloak.

Notwithstanding Blood was in this situation, he struggled a long while to preserve his prize; and when it was at length wrested from him, he said, "It was a gallant attempt, how unsuccessful so ever; for it was for a crown!"

Another person seized Perrot before Blood was taken; and young Edwards observing a person that was bloody in the scuffle, was going to run him through the body; but was prevented by captain Beckman, who cried out "Hold, he is none of them."

The next thing to be done, was to confine the prisoners, and acquaint his majesty with the nature of their offence, and take directions from court how to proceed.

The result was, that the king had a fancy to examine Blood himself; and while all men thought

that some new punishment would be devised to torture so daring an offender, his majesty thought proper not only to pardon him and his accomplices, but to grant Blood a pension, some say of 500*l.* a year during his life.

What the motives were, that induced his majesty to shew so much lenity to a man, who had been engaged in so many plots and conspiracies, is yet a secret, and ever must remain so; many conjectures were formed, and surmises made, but no man knew the truth.

Blood soon after died with grief, being convicted of a plot against the duke of Buckingham, who laid a heavy accusation of *Scandalum Magnatum* against him, by which he was like to remain a prisoner for life; though most people were of opinion, that this plot was forged against him by his enemies; and having escaped punishment for what he did do, suffered at last for what he did not do.

We have but just hinted that Blood was engaged in the plot to surprize Dublin castle, and another to seize the person of the duke of Ormond; of both which, though a little foreign to our subject, we shall give a brief account.

Upon the restoration, many English, Scots, and Irish were dissatisfied, and wanted only a head to lead them into action. Colonel Blood having declared himself of their party, was thought a proper person for that purpose; and, as nothing could be attempted in England with any probability of success, Ireland was pitched upon for the scene of rebellion.

The colonel knowing what advantage it would be to their cause, to be master of some place of strength, proposed to begin with the surprize of Dublin castle; which was accordingly to have been attempted on the twenty-ninth of May, the anniversary of the king's return, in the following manner.

Blood, with a company of resolute fellows, were, under a pretence of presenting a petition to the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, to have procured admittance, and seized his person, while about fourscore chosen foot, in the habit of tradesmen, were to have waited without, and upon a certain signal to have surprized the guards.

But this plot, by the treachery of one of the conspirators, having been defeated before it was ripe, a proclamation was issued out, with a reward of five hundred pounds for the apprehension of any of the ringleaders: in consequence whereof, one Mr. Lockey, brother-in-law to Blood, was taken, tried, and executed, and Blood himself obliged to make his escape; but with a full resolution to be revenged on the duke of Ormond, by whose vigilance his views had been disappointed, and his brother-in-law hanged.

But it was not till nine years afterwards, that he durst attempt any thing upon the duke's person; when having engaged five of his old and trusty friends, on the sixth of December, 1670, being all well armed and mounted, they beset the duke's coach, as he was passing from St. James's palace, through the long street to Clarendon-house, where the duke then resided; and having knocked out the flambeaux, and secured the attendants, they forced the duke out of his coach, and had actually

actually tied him behind one of their associates, (who was to have rode with him without stopping till he came to an appointed place, where they were to meet him, and consult what advantage they should make of their prisoner) when his grace's porter, being apprized of his master's danger, by a boy who concealed himself under the coach, and escaped, seasonably came to his rescue; but what is very surprising, not one of the ruffians were ever apprehended, though a thousand pounds reward was offered, till the attempt already related discovered them, and then they were all pardoned. But to return to our account of the curiosities; the other jewels shewn here are,

5. St. Edward's staff, in length four feet seven inches and an half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

6. A rich salt-seller of state, in form like the square White Tower, and so exquisitely wrought, that the workmanship of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and used only on the king's table at the coronation.

7. The curtana, or sword of mercy, the blade 32 inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

8. A noble silver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the royal family are christened.

9. A large silver fountain, presented to king Charles the second, by the town of Plymouth, very curiously wrought, but far short of that already described.

10. The rich crown of state, that his majesty wears in parliament, in which is a large emerald seven inches round, the finest pearl in the world, and a ruby of prodigious value.

11. His royal highness the prince of Wales's crown. These two last named crowns, when his majesty goes to the parliament house, are carried by the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by the warders, privately in a hackney-coach to Whitehall: there they are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majesty and the prince robe themselves. The king wears his crown on his head as he sits upon the throne; but that of the prince of Wales is placed before him, to shew that he is not yet come to it. As soon as the king is disrobed, the two crowns are re-conducted to the Tower by the same persons that brought them.

12. The late queen Mary's crown, globe, and sceptre, with the diadem she wore in proceeding to her coronation with her consort the late king William.

13. An ivory sceptre with a dove on the top, made for the late king James the second's queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

14. The golden spurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wrists, very antique, and worn at the coronation.

15. Lastly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the

kings and queens of England are anointed with; and the golden spoon that the bishop pours the oil into. These are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about seven inches; the whole weighs about ten ounces. The head of the eagle screws off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil, and when the king is anointed by the bishop, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's beak.

There are in the jewel-office, besides these commonly shewn, all the crown jewels, worn by the prince and princesses at the coronations, and a vast variety of curious old plate; but what is already described is sufficient to gratify any reasonable spectator; though it must be confessed, that the eye can never be satisfied with seeing, where the objects are so admirably adapted to excite and to gratify curiosity.

*Account of the MINT and its OFFICERS, and the manner of stamping money.*

THE Mint is the office for coining gold, silver, and copper, and is conducted by a number of officers, whose titles and employments are as follows:

1. *The Warden.* The business of the warden is to receive the silver &c. from the goldsmiths, to pay for it, and to super-intend all the other persons belonging to the office.
2. *The Master-Worker.* He receives the silver &c. from the warden, orders it to be melted, delivers it to the moniers, and receives it back from them.
3. *The Comptroller.* It is this person's business to see that the money is made to a just assize, to overlook the officers; and to controul them, if the money does not prove as it ought.
4. *The Master of the Assay.* His business is to weigh the bullion, and take care that it be according to the standard.
5. *The Auditor.* This gentleman inspects and settles the accompts.
6. *The Surveyor of the melting.* His employment is to see the bullion cast out, and that the metal is not altered after the assay-master has made trial of it, and it is delivered to the melter.
7. *The Clerk of the irons.* His business is to take care that the working irons are kept clean, and fit for use.
8. *The Engraver.* This person is employed in engraving the stamps for the money.
9. *The Melters.* Their business is to melt the bullion before it comes to be coined.
10. *The Blanchers.* These persons anneal, boil, and cleanse the money.
11. *The Provost.* This person provides for all the moniers, and superintends them.
12. *The Moniers.* Their business is to shear the money, and forge it: some beat it broad, others round it, and some stamp, or coin it.

The only part of the process respecting the coining of money which we are permitted to see

see, is the stamping it; which is performed in a very expeditious manner, by means of an engine worked sometimes by three and sometimes by four men.

The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is exactly the same, only a little more care is necessary in one than in the other, in order to prevent waste. The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing press; to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw, and in a little sort of a cup which receives it, is placed the reverse: between these the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle, with a jerk, is completely stamped. It is amazing to see how dexterously the coiner performs this; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does he supply it with metal, putting in the unstamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the stamp, with his middle finger. The silver and gold thus stamped are afterwards milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is kept a profound secret, and therefore our readers cannot expect a description of it.

The following is a correct list of the present officers of the mint, with their names, and respective salaries.

	l.	s.
<i>Warden</i> , William Whitmore, <i>Esq</i> ; for himself and Clerk	450	0
<i>Master and Worker</i> , lord vis. Chetwynd, for himself and three Clerks	650	0
<i>Comptroller</i> , John Buller, <i>Esq</i> ; for himself and Clerk	350	0
<i>King's Assay-Master</i> , Joseph Lucas, <i>Esq</i> ; for himself and Clerk	225	0
<i>Chief Engraver</i> , Richard Yoe, <i>Esq</i> ;	200	0
<i>Assistant Engraver</i> , J. Ralph Oaks	80	0
<i>Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons</i> , George Selwyn, for himself and Clerk	132	10
<i>Deputy</i> , John Jones		
<i>Weigher and Teller</i> , Maurice Morgan, <i>Esq</i> ; for himself and Clerk	142	10
<i>King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers</i> , Mr. William Dick	100	0
<i>Solicitor</i> , William Chamberlain <i>Esq</i> ;	60	0
<i>The Master's Assay-Master</i> , Stanesby Alchorne	60	0
<i>Provost to the Comp. of Moneyers, acting as Engineer</i> , Daniel Kemp	100	0
<i>The Company of Moneyers, each</i>	40	0
<i>Warden's Deputy and Clerk</i> , Edward Lucas, <i>Esq</i> ;		
<i>Master's Deputy and Clerk</i> , William Gregory, <i>Esq</i> ;		
<i>Comptroller's Deputy and Clerk</i> , William Pany <i>Esq</i> ;		
<i>Surveyor</i> , John Verdie		
<i>Deputy Weigher, Teller, and Clerk</i> ,		
<i>Deputy to the King's Clerks</i> William Dick, <i>Junn</i> .		
<i>Another Clerk to the Warden</i> , John Twells	100	0
<i>Clerk to the Master</i> , Thomas Day		

	l.	s.
<i>Smith, Assistant to the Engraver</i> , Reuben Fletcher	40	0
<i>Surveyor of the Money-Presses</i> , John Chambers	40	0
<i>Two Auditors, each</i>	20	0
<i>Porter</i> , Nicholas Kemp.	45	0

In this place it will be proper to introduce, as well for the entertainment as instruction of the reader, the following table, &c.

*Table of the SILVER and GOLD COINS of the kingdom of England, which have been current in the kingdom of England, from the conquest to the reign of king George II.*

From the conquest it does not appear that the *Silver Coins* had any other name or value, than a *Penny* or *Sterling*, till 25 *Edward III.* who coined

*Edward III.* Pennies—Groats or Groats—Half Groats.

*Richard II.* Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Sterlings.

*Henry IV.* The same. In this reign it was enacted, That a third part of the bullion should be coined in *Half-Pence* and *Farthings*.

*Henry V.* The same. After the battle of *Agincourt* he coined *Blanks*, or white *Pieces*, rated *eight pence* or two groats.

*Henry VI.* The same. He was the first that coined brass money in *Ireland*.

*Edward IV.* Groats—Three Pences, in the 18th year of his reign—Two Pences—Pennies.

*Edward V.* Groats—Pennies.

*Richard III.* Groats. *N. B.* This king's is the most rare of all other coins.

*Henry VII.* To the former coins added the *shilling*, which weighed one third more than ours at this time. [*Anno 20.*]

*Henry VIII.* Crown pieces, one of which was lately preserved by the earl of *Pembroke*—Testoons or Shillings—Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Pence—Farthings.

*Edward VI.* Crowns—Half Crowns—Testoons or Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences.

*Q. Mary I.* Shillings—Six Pences—Groats.

*Q. Elizabeth.* Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pennies—Pennies.

*James I.* Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six pences—Two Pences—Pence—Half Pence.

*Charles I.* The same. And after his troubles began, he coined Groats, Three Pences, and other various kinds of money, which the distraction of the times and his urgent necessities invented. *N. B.* This king's coin appears with the most variety.

E c

After

After the 30th of January, 1648, the parliament agreed upon a new sort of coin, by the name of *Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Six Pences*, with this inscription, *The Common-Wealth of England*; on the reverse, *God with us. Two Pences, Pennies, Half Pennies*, with no inscription, only the initial figures. Their Sixpence in 1651 was the first milled money in England. Oliver, usurping the government, coined the first English crown piece milled, with an inscription on the rim, inscribed *Oliver D. G. Ang. Scot. Hib. &c. PRO.* on the reverse, *Pax Quæritur Bello*: A Half Crown and a Shilling also milled.

**Charles II.** Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pences—Pennies.

*N. B.* In this reign private persons were indulged with a liberty they had obtained in 1653 of coining their own Pennies, Half Pence, and Farthings, till *Ann.* 1672, when the king's copper halfpence and farthings took place.

**James II.** The same. *N. B.* He coined Tin Farthings and Half Pence.

**William III.** } The same. He found the coin so  
**Mary II.** } diminished, that half a crown would scarce weigh a shilling, and so effectually cured and removed that abuse, that we have enjoyed good coin ever since.

**Q. Anne**  
**K. George I.** } The same.  
**K. George II.** }

**Edward III.** Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble. *N. B.* His son prince *Edward* coined gold in *Aquitain*.

**Richard II.** The same.

**Henry IV.** The same.

**Henry V.** Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute [coined in *France*.]

**Henry VI.** Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute—Half Salute. These two last were coined in *France*.

**Edward VI.** Spurr Royal—Half Spurr Royal—Angel [first coined *Anno* 1465]—Half Angel.

**Henry VIII.** Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, (*viz.*) on his Throne—Half Sovereign—George Noble—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel—Crown with the Rose, *H. R.* Half Crown with the Rose, *H. R.*—Crowns with *H. I. H. K.* and *H. A.* on the reverse.

**Edward VI.** Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign—Half Sovereign—Angel—Half Angel—Broad Piece with his demy effigies in armour—Half Broad Piece, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece with the crown on his head—Half 10s. or Crown Piece, ditto—Quarter or Half

Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, exhibiting him bare-headed—Half 10s. or Crown, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, bare-headed, with the rose, instead of the king's arms, on the reverse.

**Q. Mary I.** Double Rose Noble, 1553—Spurr Royal, 1553—Angel—Half Angel.  
**Phillip and Mary I.** } Angel—Half Angel—Crown, with *Mundi salus unica*.

**Q. Elizabeth.** Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece—Quarter Broad Piece—Half Quarter Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece and Quarter neatly wrought and milled. [Those grained or indented on the edges are rare.]—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel.

**James I.** Double Rose Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, or 30s. Piece—Half Sovereign, or 15s. Piece—Scepter and Globe Piece, or 28s. with *Rex Angla & Scotia*—Half of the same—Scepter and Globe, or 25s. Piece—Half Scepter or 12s. 6d. Piece—Quarter of the same—Half Quarter of the same—Broad, or 20s. Piece, head laureated—Half, or 10s. Piece, head laureated—Quarter of the same, or 5s. Piece—Angel—Half Angel—Crown, called the Thistle Crown.

**Charles I.** Spurr Royal—Broad, or 20s. Piece—Half, or 10s. Piece—Quarter, or 5s. Piece. Of these there are three particular sorts, *viz.* with the ruff plain, and smart ruff with the garter robes, and broad band, of 20s. 10s. 5s.—Angel. In his troubles he coined 3l. or 3 broads, with the sword and laurel branch; and also 20s. or single Broad; and half Broad or 10s. Pieces of the same. In *Scotland* he coined a Broad Piece with the scepter and globe of 25s. *Commonwealth.* Broad, or 20s. Pieces—Half—Quarter.

**Oliver.** Twenty Shilling Piece milled, excellently done by *Symonds*, 1656.

**Charles II.** Broad, or 20s. Piece with the small Crown. The Mint Mark—Ten Shilling—Five Shilling Piece, ditto—Broad Piece milled of 20s. by *Symonds*, *Ann.* 1662—Half—and Quarter of the same. He was the first that coined 5 Pound or 5 Guinea Pieces, Double or 2 Guineas, Guineas, and Half Guineas, milled.

**James II.**  
**William III.**  
**and Mary II.** } The same;  
**Q. Anne.**  
**K. Geo. I.**  
**K. Geo. II.**  
**K. Geo. III.** }

The same, with the addition of pieces of gold coin of 5s. 3d. each, commonly called Quarter Guineas.  
*Account*



*Account of the Office of ORDNANCE, with a list of its Officers.*

THE office of ordnance is kept in Cold Harbour; to which office all the other offices for supplying artillery, arms, &c. to any part of his majesty's dominions, are accountable; and from thence are issued all orders for the disposition of warlike materials, for every kind of service.

In ancient times, before the use of gunpowder was known, the business of this office was conducted by officers who were distinguished by the names of bowyer, the cross-bowyer, the galeator, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents.

The business of the bowyer was to make and take care of the bows: the cross-bowyer provided accoutrements for the bows: the galeator was purveyor of the helmets or head-pieces: the armourer was the keeper of the king's armour within the Tower: and the business of the keeper of the tents is fully explained by the title itself.

Besides the abovementioned, there was a master smith, whose pay, in the reign of Edward the first, was four-pence halfpenny per day from the crown, and three-pence per day from the Warders or Tower-guards: likewise a master-mason, and a master carpenter, each of whom had twelve pence per day, payable at the exchequer, and a robe once a year.

The office of ordnance continued under the direction of the abovementioned officers till the reign of Henry the eighth, who gave the management of it to a master, lieutenant, surveyor, &c. and in this manner it has continued, some improvements excepted, to the present time.

For the satisfaction of our readers we have subjoined the following,

*Authentic list of the present officers of the Office of Ordnance, with their clerks, salaries, &c.*

	<i>per Annum.</i>
Master-General, Marquis of Granby	1500 0 0
Lt.-General, Hen. Seymour Conway	1100 0 0
Surveyor-General, Sir Charles Frederic, K. B. F. R. S.	700 0 0
Clerk of the Ordnance, William Rawlinson Earle, Esq; 500l. and 100l. as check to the Store-keeper	600 0 0
Store-keeper, Andrew Wilkinson, Esq; and 60l. for a house	460 0 0
Clerk of the Deliveries, Char. Cocks, Esq; 400l. and 100l. for a house	500 0 0
Treasurer and Paymaster, Ross Mackye Esq;	500 0 0
Secretary to the Master-General, Tho. Thoroton, Esq;	220 0 0
Under Secretary to ditto, J. Drinkwater	150 0 0
Minute Clerk, Henry Simmons	55 0 0
Clerks in ordinary under Lieut. Gen. Simon Parry	150 0 0
Nicholas Witwar	40 0 0
Extra. Clerk, John Spencer	40 0 0
Clerk of the Fortifications	60 0 0
Clerk in ordinary under the Surveyor-General and Proof-master of England, Benjamin Allin	150 0 0
Assistant to ditto, Henry Brown, 4s. 6d. per day	

<i>Clerks in Ordinary,</i>	
Edward Miles	60 0 0
George Ayres	40 0 0
<i>Extra. Clerks under ditto</i>	
Richard North, Rich. Forman, John Vidgen, Tho. Wooldridge, 50l. Ben. Meecher, Miles E. Wilkes, 40l. a year	280 0 0
<i>Clerks in ord. under Clerk of Ordnance</i>	
Daniel Kemp	180 0 0
John Boddington	150 0 0
John Humfrey	60 0 0
William Arnold	60 0 0
Grenville Sharp	50 0 0
John Humfrey, 4s. a day	
<i>Extra. Clerks under ditto</i>	
William Adams, Joseph Sparrow, Thomas Bradshaw, John Bullock, Anthony Forman, Oliff Adams, E. Short, T. Adams, W. Nettle-ship, T. Mumford, J. King, Perkins Saunder, 40l. a year each	480 0 0
Ledger-keeper to the Out ports, John Wilkinson	60 0 0
Home Ledger-keeper, Wm. Gregory	60 0 0
<i>Clerks in ord. under the Store-keeper</i>	
Johnson Robinson	150 0 0
Thomas Day	60 0 0
<i>Extra. Clerks under ditto.</i>	
Richard Dickinson, Richard Steel, Cades Middleton, 40l. each	120 0 0
<i>Clerks in ordinary under the Clerk of Deliveries</i>	
Stillington Durnford	150 0 0
John Woodward	70 0 0
<i>Clerks extra. under ditto</i>	
Fr. Milns, Rich. Blight, John Lock, 40l. each	120 0 0
Deputy Paymaster, John Walcot, Esq;	150 0 0
<i>Clerks under the Treasurer,</i>	
Francis Hanrot	60 0 0
James Cooper	50 0 0
<i>Clerks extra. under ditto.</i>	
El. Durnford, Cut. Fisher, Clarke Durnford, Tho. Haberfield, W. Davis, 40l. each	200 0 0
<i>Clerk to chief Engineer, Arthur Caldwell</i>	
<i>Proof-masters,</i>	
Rob. Bennet, T. Hartwell, 20l. each	40 0 0
Clerk of the Works, Tho. Hartwell, Assistant to ditto, Charles White, 3s. per day	120 0 0
Purveyor for Land, Evelyn Sutton	100 0 0
Ditto for Sea, Robert Bennet	40 0 0
<i>Assistant Recorders,</i>	
J. Boddington, J. Humfrey, 20l. each	40 0 0
Architect and Draughtsman, Charles Frederic, jun. Esq;	220 0 0
Armorer, James Cooper	45 12 6
Furbisher of the Tower, Tho. Hatcher	80 0 0
Furbishers at Windsor, John Miller, Rob. Pilkington, 25l. each	50 0 0
Furbisher at Hampton Court and at St. James's, Joseph Deely	60 0 0
Messenger, William Severn	60 0 0
Barrack-Master, John Jones	40 0 0
Store-keeper of Salt-Petre, Edw. Short	60 0 0
Astronomical Observator, Rev. Nev. Maskelyne, M. A.	100 0 0

C H A P.

## CHAPTER XX.

*The city walls repaired in consequence of the king's writ. A plot against the duke of Gloucester's life defeated. The address of the city to the king, with the effects it produced. Sir Nicholas Brembre hanged at Tyburn. A grand tournament in Smithfield. The city refuses to lend the king money. Account of a dangerous riot. Mayor of London and others, imprisoned and fined. Citizens fined three thousand marks. The king and queen make a public entry into London. Ten thousand pounds paid by the Londoners for the privilege of chusing their own mayor, which had been illegally taken from them. Order of parliament respecting laystalls. The several wards of London taxed. Procession of queen Isabella. The king compelled to resign his crown, and Henry, duke of Hereford recognized king of England.*

HAVING in the last chapter given an account of the Tower of London, agreeable to our invariable plan of introducing a description of the most remarkable places in this city and its suburbs, where such description can be introduced with the greatest propriety, we will now resume the thread of our narrative, reciting every interesting event in chronological order.

This kingdom being threatened with a French invasion in the year 1316, when the best of the English troops were in Spain, whither they had been sent to support the pretences of the king's uncle, the duke of Lancaster, to the crown of Castile; it was thought necessary to put the city in a proper state of defence, in case it should be attacked by the French, as was then apprehended.

In order, therefore, to advance this work as much as possible, the king issued a writ to the citizens of London, of which the following is a faithful translation.

"The king to his beloved the mayor and aldermen, and the rest of the citizens of London, sendeth health. Know ye, that as well the walls and other defences or forts of the said city be old and weak, and, for want of repair, are fallen down in some places; as also the ditches of the said city are exceedingly filled with dirt, dunghills, and other filth, and with grass growing in the same, not only to the evident danger of the said city and inhabitants thereof, (and chiefly at this present time of war) but also to the manifest disgrace and scandal of us and the whole city, &c."

His majesty then gives the mayor and citizens a licence to take a toll on all kinds of victuals and merchandize brought into the city for the space of ten years, in order to defray the expence of the intended repairs.

Thus encouraged, the citizens lost no time in repairing the wall and bulwarks, and cleansing the ditches; and, in order to prevent the French from having any place of shelter, in case of their attacking the city, they demolished several houses contiguous to, and on the outside of the wall.

This great precaution, however, was needless; for the French did not make the expected invasion; and the citizens discontinued the repairs,

and devoted the first moments of repose to mirth, joy, and festivity.

About this period the king's favourites, Robert de Vere, and Michael de la Pole, had gained such an ascendancy over his majesty as occasioned great uneasiness between him and his subjects. De Vere had been created duke of Ireland, and de la Pole, earl of Suffolk and lord high-chancellor.

These worthless minions, unsatisfied with the exorbitant degree of power they possessed, and apprehensive that they could not totally engross the royal confidence during the life of the king's uncle Thomas, duke of Gloucester, entered into a conspiracy to destroy him, and some other persons of eminence, whom they considered as their enemies.

In order to carry this scheme into effectual execution, they treated with Nicholas Exton, mayor of London, whom they endeavoured to prevail on to invite the duke and his friends to sup in the city, at the house of Nicholas Brembre, the late mayor, who was in the secret; and when the glass had freely circulated, to assassinate them all.

The mayor heard their proposal; but detesting so foul a deed, he acquainted the duke of Gloucester of the intended villainy, by which he was put upon his guard, and the horrid project defeated.

The duke, from a principle of revenge, and to spirit up the people to lay their complaints against the favourites before the king, industriously propagated a report throughout the nation, that the ministers intended to levy a general poll-tax of a noble a head.

This report produced the intended effect; for the citizens of London immediately deputed proper persons to wait on the duke of Gloucester, to request him to assume the government of the kingdom, and to bring to justice all its internal enemies, who had burthened the people with intolerable taxes, and had endeavoured to aggrandize themselves at the public expence.

This solicitation the duke thought proper to decline; urging, as a reason for so doing, that it would be impossible for him to redress their grievances, while the ear of the king was so totally engrossed by his favourites; but he advised the citizens to engage the other cities and towns to address his majesty respectively, beseeching him to remedy their grievances; and he promised that

that if these petitions were delivered on the St. George's day following, himself and his brother would not fail to be present with the king, in order to enforce them.

In consequence of this promise, the mayor and citizens, on the day appointed sent a deputation of sixty of the principal inhabitants of London, in company with the persons deputed by the other cities and towns, to attend the king at Windsor, at which place he then resided.

When his majesty was informed of their arrival, he would have declined seeing them; but he was at length prevailed on to grant them an audience, through the mediation of the dukes of York and Gloucester, and the earl of Salisbury.

When the citizens and other deputies were introduced to the king, Sir Simon Sudbury, in the name of the rest, laid their grievances before his majesty, intreating "that a parliament might be speedily summoned, to call to account all such as had misbehaved in the administration of public affairs, and to substitute men of worth and probity in their stead, according to the advice of parliament."

In answer hereto the king said, that "their supplications being long, he had no time to answer;" he therefore desired they would "bring their requests at the ensuing Michaelmas, when he would communicate them to the parliament that would then be held at Westminster, and what was judged reasonable should then be granted to them; but that his subjects should never be his masters by prescribing to him; for he could not perceive that either himself or those about him had ever intended any thing else but right and justice."

In answer hereto, one of the persons deputed by the city of London, with a spirit that does him great honour, said that "with humble submission to his majesty, justice was never less practised in England than at present; and that by the subtle management of certain persons, 'twas impossible for him to come at the truth of things, seeing the ministers found it their interest to conceal from him the management of his affairs, as much as possible: in consideration of which, they did not think it consistent with their interest, nor that of the kingdom, to wait the meeting of the parliament, seeing a speedier remedy might be applied, by calling to an account those plunderers, who had embezzled the public treasure; and to enquire how those immense sums, raised for nine years past, had been applied: and that all those who could not discharge themselves honourably, should stand to the judgment of parliament."

His majesty, equally surprized at the substance of this speech, and at the freedom with which it was delivered, turned to his uncles and the nobility present, demanding their opinion: and they being unanimous that there was nothing unreasonable in the request of his majesty's subjects, a parliament was appointed to enquire into the state of the nation, which was to assemble at Westminster on the third day of May following.

But in order to avoid the consequences of a parliamentary enquiry, the favourites induced the king to attend them to Bristol, from whence his majesty dispatched the duke of Ireland to Wales, with a commission to raise an army with a view to reduce to obedience the city of London, and his uncles who were supported by it.

In a short time the duke of Ireland assembled fifteen thousand men, with whom he marched towards the metropolis: but the duke of Gloucester, at the head of an army of twenty thousand men, chiefly Londoners, engaged him at Oxford, and obtained a compleat victory.

As soon as the king heard of the defeat of his favourite, he came to the resolution of taking up his residence in the Tower of London, to wait the event of the civil war, as he imagined he should be more safe in that fortress than in the country.

But the citizens of London no sooner heard of his majesty's approach toward the metropolis, than a great number of them went to meet him, on horseback, richly dressed, and escorted him to the cathedral church of St. Paul, and thence to his palace at Westminster.

The citizens appear to have taken this step, with a view to convince his majesty that he might rely on their loyalty and affection to himself and his family, and that their opposition was not to their sovereign, but to the minions who had usurped his confidence.

His majesty had not been long at Westminster before he received advice that the army of the barons were marching from Haringhaye \* park towards London; upon which his favourites prevailed on him to take refuge in the Tower, as a place of the greatest security.

As soon as the king was safe lodged in the Tower, he issued a proclamation, forbidding any person whatever from supplying the forces of the barons with any kind of arms, ammunition, or provisions, on pain of death, and confiscation of all their effects.

In consequence of this proclamation the barons sent a manifesto, directed to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, written in the French language; of which we have subjoined a faithful translation.

This manifesto sets forth, that "they, the lords above-mentioned, were, and always would be, obedient and loyal subjects to the king; yet that the mayor, aldermen, &c. should not wonder at the cause of their assembling in such a manner, that they thought good to let them know, that it had been ordained by the king in the last parliament, that certain lords, thereunto appointed and sworn, were to have the governance of the king's council and realm, for the honour and profit of both, for the term of one year; which government had been, and was then disturbed and interrupted by Alexander, archbishop of York, Robert Vere, duke of Ireland, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, Robert Tresilian, that false justice, and Nicholas Brembre a false knight of Lon-

\* Now called *Hornsey*.

“ don, every one of them being traitors to the  
 “ king and kingdom: who falsly and traitor-  
 “ ously, by their wicked advices and conduct of  
 “ the king's person, had carried him into divers  
 “ remote parts far from his council, to the ruin  
 “ of him and his realm; and falsly counselled  
 “ him, contrary to their oaths, to do divers  
 “ things in disinherittance and dismembring of  
 “ his crown, he being nigh to loose his heritage  
 “ beyond sea, by their means, to the great in-  
 “ famy and destruction of the whole nation: and  
 “ had also wickedly made several differences be-  
 “ tween the king and the lords of his council, so  
 “ as some of them were in great fear and danger  
 “ of their lives, as they had lately informed the  
 “ king, by the archbishop of Canterbury, the  
 “ duke of York, the bishops of Winchester and  
 “ Ely, and several other lords. Wherefore to  
 “ redress these grievances, and to punish those  
 “ traitors according to law, they were now as-  
 “ sembled, requiring and charging the mayor and  
 “ citizens, by virtue of their allegiance, that  
 “ they should make proclamation through the  
 “ whole city, that this was their true intent, and  
 “ no other; and for the honour, profit and safety,  
 “ of the king and all his loyal subjects, they  
 “ would be aiding and assisting with all their  
 “ power, to the said lords, not favouring or aid-  
 “ ing the said traitors, or any of them as they  
 “ tendered the honour of God, the king and the  
 “ kingdom, and the safety of the city; and that  
 “ they neglect not this advice, as they desire to  
 “ avoid the dangers that may happen in time to  
 “ come.” And concluded with “ demanding  
 “ their resolution in this matter on the Friday fol-  
 “ lowing, the 15 of November, 1386.”

The citizens in general approved highly of the contents of this manifesto, and, without deliberation, directed Nicholas Exton, the mayor, to deliver the keys of the city to the duke of Gloucester; and likewise supplied the army of the barons with plenty of provisions of every kind.

On the meeting of the parliament, Sir Nicholas Brembre, who was to have been made duke of London if the king's favourites had carried their point, was found guilty of high treason, in consequence of which he received sentence to be hanged, and was accordingly executed at Tyburn, by which, and other well-timed acts of justice, the king was induced to make such concessions to his injured subjects, as put a period to the calamities of a civil war.

In the year 1389 the streets of London were become so filthy, that by order of the parliament, a proclamation was issued, ordaining that “ no  
 “ person whatsoever should presume to lay any  
 “ dung, guts, garbage, offals, or other ordure,  
 “ in any street, ditch, &c. upon the penalty of  
 “ twenty pounds to be recovered by an informa-  
 “ tion in chancery.”

In the year 1390 the king gave orders for a grand tournament to be held in Smithfield; on

which occasion many German princes, and great numbers of the nobility from various parts of the continent, came to England to partake of this royal entertainment.

On the afternoon of the first Sunday after Michaelmas, the procession began from the Tower, with a cavalcade of sixty ladies, dressed in the most elegant manner, each mounted on a stately horse, richly accoutred, and leading an armed knight by a silver chain; and every knight being attended by his esquires of honour.

In this order they proceeded through Cheapside, to Smithfield, where the jousts continued four days, in the presence of the king, queen, and the whole court; and the king himself jousted on the second day.

There were great variety of splendid entertainments; and open house was kept the whole time, at the expence of his majesty, at the palace of the bishop of London, \* where there was a ball every night, for the amusement of the nobility and gentry.

In the year 1391, the price of wheat being so greatly advanced that the poor were in danger of starving, the mayor and aldermen of this city voluntarily subscribed twenty pounds each, which, with two thousand marks taken out of the orphans fund in the chamber of London, was expended in the importation of corn from abroad; by which the poor were so far supplied, that the peace of the city was preserved, and the benevolence of the magistrates universally extolled.

The king being in great want of money in the year 1322, he applied to the citizens of London for a loan of ten thousand pounds, † which they not only positively refused; but insulted and even beat a Lombard merchant for offering to advance the money.

These circumstances, as might naturally be expected, incensed the king in a high degree; but he chose to suppress his resentment for the present and wait till some casual accident should afford him an opportunity of gratifying his revenge.

This indeed soon happened. A baker's servant carrying a basket of bread by the bishop of Salisbury's house in Fleet Street, one Roman, a servant of the bishop, took a loaf out of the basket, and wounded the baker, in his attempt to recover the loaf.

Hereupon a mob soon gathered together, to revenge this atrocious robbery and insult; but Roman's fellow servant rescued him, took him into the house and refused to deliver him up, though a constable was sent to demand him.

This circumstance so exasperated the populace, that they threatened to set the house on fire, if he was not immediately produced. In the mean time the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, having been informed of the disturbance, hastened to Fleetstreet, where, by meer dint of persuasion, they at length prevailed upon the people to disperse, without proceeding to any extraordinary acts of violence.

It was not then apprehended that any farther

\* This palace was situated in Aldersgate Street, and of late years called *London House*; but was almost consumed by fire in the year 1768, and is now taking down in order to

erect dwelling houses and shops on the spot.

† Some writers say only one thousand pounds.

consequences



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*A Representation of an Ancient*  
**TOURNAMENT.**



consequences would have resulted from this affair; but the bishop of Salisbury, instead of punishing his rascally servant, went immediately to the king and made heavy complaints against the citizens, whom he represented as having insulted, in his person, the whole body of the clergy; and said, that if the citizens of London were permitted to go on unpunished, the state, as well as the church would be endangered.

The king, who was glad of any opportunity of punishing the citizens for refusing him the loan he had requested, immediately threatened to plunder the metropolis, and raze it to the ground: but by the advice of many of the principal nobility, he was prevailed on to moderate his anger; in consequence of which he commanded, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and twenty-four other principal citizens, to attend him at Nottingham, to answer such complaints as should be made against them.

The citizens, during their journey to Nottingham, mutually resolved to adhere faithfully to each other, as the most probable method of vindicating themselves from the malice of their enemies: but some of them failing in this resolution, began to impeach their brethren; which occasioning recriminations on the part of the accused, was likely to have produced very disagreeable consequences to them all.

This aspect of their affairs determined them to submit entirely to the mercy of the king, who committed the mayor to the castle of Windsor, and the rest to other prisons, to remain during his pleasure.

In a short time, however, a commission was issued "to enquire into all and singular the errors, defects, and misprisions committed in the city, through the bad conduct of the said magistrates."

In consequence hereof William Venour, the late mayor, John Loveneye and John Walcote, late sheriffs, with William Barret, Nicholas Exton, and others of the aldermen, were indicted for mal-administration in the government of the city; and being found guilty, they were sentenced to pay a fine of three thousand marks, for the use of the king; and the liberties of the city were seized, in direct violation of the first charter of king Edward the third.

As a farther token of the king's displeasure, he removed the courts of justice to York, to which city himself and the nobility withdrew. But at length the city privileges, except that of choosing their mayor, were restored, and all disputes between the king and the citizens were adjusted, on their paying the fine of three thousand marks.

The king having at length declared his intention of returning to London, he was met at Shene \* near Richmond, by four hundred of the citizens on horseback, who were elegantly dressed in an uniform manner, and preceded by the recorder of London, who, in the name of the company, entreated his majesty to honour the city with his presence.

His majesty having consented to gratify the citizens in this particular, they conducted him as far as St. George's church, in Southwark, where he was received by the bishop of London, the clergy of his diocese; and five hundred boys in surplices.

Thus attended, his majesty proceeded to London-bridge, where he was presented with a beautiful horse, adorned with trappings of gold brocade, and a white pad, decked with rich furniture for the use of the queen.

From hence the king and queen, mounted on the beasts which had been presented to them, advanced into the city, the streets of which were lined with the several companies in their formalities, and the houses were adorned with rich hangings of silk and tapestry, while the conduits ran with a great variety of wines.

A stately pageant was erected at the standard in Cheapside, on which was placed a boy, representing an angel, who presented the king with wine in a cup of gold, and placed on his head a golden crown elegantly adorned with jewels, and pearls of great value; and likewise paid the same honour to the queen.

Their majesties proceeding to St. Paul's cathedral, the king there made an offering, after which they were conducted, with great pomp, to the royal palace at Westminster.

On the following day the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs waited on the king, and presented him with two silver basons gilt, each of them containing a thousand nobles of gold; and likewise with a curious picture of the trinity, esteemed worth eight hundred pounds.

They likewise presented the queen with a silver tablet, gilt with gold, valued at a thousand marks; besides other things of considerable value.

By these liberal presents the citizens hoped to have recovered their ancient liberty of choosing their mayor: but in this they were mistaken, and were obliged to pay ten thousand pounds for the restoration of this valuable privilege, which sum was raised by a general assessment on the inhabitants of London.

On the meeting of the parliament, the state of the lay-stalls in the city was again taken into consideration, and it was enacted that "all the filth of a certain lay-stall upon the bank of the river Thames, be forthwith removed; and that the butchers of London should, before the ensuing Easter, erect a house or houses, in a proper place, to receive all their ordure, thence to be carried in boats into the middle of the said river, and to be thrown in at the turn of the tide at high water. And that no person should presume to throw any muck, rubbish, laystage, or other ordure, in at the sides of the said river, or lay any filth or nastiness on the banks of the same, between the palace of Westminster and the Tower of London, upon the penalty of 10l."

It was enacted, by this parliament, for the security of the city liberties against future attempts

\* From this it seems probable that the great north road from York to London lay then in a very different line from the present; or perhaps his majesty went to his palace at

Shene, in order to repose himself for a time, before his public entry into London.



of a court, "That it was not the king's meaning or intent, nor the meaning of the statute made in the twenty-eighth of Edward III. that the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London, that have been, now are, or hereafter shall be, should incur the penalty contained in the said statute, for any erroneous judgment given, or to be given, in the same city." The parliament, however, left them answerable for all defects respecting the government of the city.

It was further enacted by the authority aforesaid, "That from thenceforward, the aldermen of the city should not be chosen annually, but remain in their offices during their good behaviour. And that the great ward of Farringdon should be divided into two wards, and have two aldermen."

This parliament likewise ordained what proportion the said wards should pay towards raising a tax called a fifteenth; whereby it appears that the sums to be paid into the exchequer by the respective wards, were as follow.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The ward of Cheap	72	0	0
The ward Vintry	35	5	0
The ward of Queenhithe	20	0	0
The ward of Baynard castle	12	0	0
The ward of Cordwainer's-street	72	0	0
The ward of Bread-street	36	10	0
The ward of Farringdon without	34	10	0
The ward of Farringdon within	53	6	8
The ward of Aldrychgate	7	0	0
The ward of Cripplegate	39	10	0
The ward of Cripplegate without *	10	0	0
The ward of Bassyngshawe	7	0	0
The ward of Coleman-street	19	0	0
The ward of Walbrook	39	0	0
The ward of Dowgate	34	10	0
The ward of Brydge	49	10	0
The ward of Byllingsgate	31	10	0
The ward of the Tower	45	10	0
The ward of Portfoken	9	0	0
The ward of Aldgate	5	0	0
The ward of Lime-street	2	0	0
The ward of Bishopsgate	21	10	0
The ward of Broad-street	25	0	0
The ward of Cornhill	16	0	0
The ward of Langborne	20	10	0
The ward of Candlewick-street	16	0	0

In the year 1394, the mayor of London was empowered by the parliament to search all the malt to be brought into the city, and to see that each quarter measured eight bushels of clean malt.

In the same year the mayor and sheriffs were ordered to attend the king's council, to answer a charge brought against them by the country graziers frequenting Smithfield market, who alledged that the officers of the city extorted from them

every third beast which they brought to that market: but history does not inform us whether any, or what punishment was inflicted for so scandalous an instance of injustice and oppression.

In the year 1396 the mayor of this city being informed that the king was arrived at Dover, with his young consort, Isabella, † a daughter of France, he went to Blackheath to meet them, attended by the aldermen, and a number of the principal citizens, mounted on horseback, and dressed in an uniform cloathing, having each of them on their sleeves a symbol of their respective mysteries, richly embroidered.

The recorder of London having addressed their majesties, on the part of the citizens, with compliments of congratulation, the royal pair were conducted to the palace at Kennington.

From hence the little queen (as she was called) was carried to the Tower of London, with great pomp and magnificence; on which occasion the crowds of people were so great, that no less than nine of them were pressed to death on London-bridge; and on the following day her majesty was conducted to Westminster, amidst the repeated applauding shouts of the citizens.

In the year 1398, if the account of a foreign author ‡ may be credited, the citizens of London, by the advice of the duke of Gloucester, petitioned the king to annul the heavy taxes which had been imposed for the support of the French war; and requested that his majesty would not enter into any treaty with the French king respecting the delivering up the town of Calais.

This petition of the Londoners so irritated the king, that he compelled many of the most eminent citizens to sign and seal a number of blank papers, which were afterwards filled up with such sums as the ministry thought proper to extort.

By a continued course of exactions and oppressions, king Richard became at length so odious to his subjects, that Henry duke of Hereford, son of the famous John of Gaunt, and grandson of Edward III. was, by the principal nobility, gentry, and others, invited from France, where he was then an exile, to come over and deliver the nation from slavery.

In consequence of this invitation, Henry set sail, and landing at Ravenspurre in Yorkshire, soon found himself at the head of sixty thousand men, with whom he marched to London, where he was received as the deliverer of his country, and supplied with all kinds of provisions for his army. King Richard was now expected from Ireland, where he had been to reduce that kingdom; and Henry, encouraged by the Londoners espousing his interest, marched against Richard, who finding himself deserted by most of the great men in his train, surrendered to Henry, by whom he was confined in the Tower of London, and obliged to resign the crown in favour of his competitor.

\* This was not a separate ward, but only a liberty or part of the former, under one aldermen, as at present.

† This lady was at that time only about eight years old.  
‡ Froissart.



## CHAPTER XXI.

*Henry IV. ascends the throne. Popular acts of parliament. Plot to assassinate the king defeated. Clause in king Henry the fourth's first charter. The prison called the Tun in Cornhill, converted into a conduit. Contest between the goldsmiths and cutlers. Dreadful pestilence. A play acted by the company of parish clerks. Tournament in Smithfield. A riot in the city. John Bradby burnt in Smithfield. Guildhall founded. The death of Henry IV. and accession of Henry V. A great mortality in Newgate. Great rejoicings on account of the victory at Agincourt. The city of London first lighted with lanthorns. The king's crown and jewels pawned. Leadenhall built. Death of Henry V.*

ON the thirtieth day of September 1399, Henry duke of Lancaster ascended the throne by the title of Henry the fourth; and on the thirteenth day of October the mayor and aldermen of London rode to the Tower, from whence they attended his majesty to Westminster, where the ceremony of his coronation was performed, with the accustomed solemnity.

One of the first acts of sovereignty exercised by this monarch was, the giving orders that all the blank papers which had been extorted from the citizens (as mentioned in the preceding chapter) should be burnt at the standard in Cheap-side: a circumstance which greatly endeared the new king to his subjects in general, and to the inhabitants of London in particular.

About this time the parliament repealed an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of king Edward the third, by which it had been ordained, that “the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London, in default of the good government of the city, were to be tried as delinquents, by a foreign inquest, to be taken out of the counties of Kent, Essex, Suffex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire; and who upon being found guilty, were to pay a thousand marks for the first default, two thousand for the second, and for the third to forfeit the franchises of the city to the king.”

And the same parliament enacted, that “all repyers, and other fishers, from Rye and Winchelsea, and all other parts on the sea coasts, should sell their fish themselves in Cornhill and Cheap, and other Streets of London, unto all men that would buy them, except fishmongers, and others that would buy the said fish to sell again. And that all foreign fishermen in amity with the king, as well as domestic, should have the privilege of retailing their fish in the city, either whole or in pieces, to all persons whatsoever, except fishmongers.”

As these acts were supposed to have passed at the particular desire of the king, this circumstance still further endeared his majesty to the citizens of London, who had soon an opportunity of testifying their gratitude for the favours received, as will appear from the following particulars.

Several of the principal people in the nation having formed a conspiracy to assassinate the king, his majesty was no sooner informed of it, than he hastened to London, and acquainting the mayor with the affair, commanded him to raise the citizens; which was obeyed with so much expedition, that in a few hours six thousand of the Londoners were assembled, completely armed, and ready to march wherever the exigency of his majesty's affairs might require.

The king having learnt that the conspirators had been at Windsor, with an intent to surprize him there, marched from London at the head of the citizens, and as many auxiliary forces as made his army twenty thousand; with which he waited the approach of the rebels on Hounslow heath.

The rebels, however, retired at the approach of the royal army; and the duke of Surry and earl of Salisbury, two of the principal insurgents, being taken at Cirencester, the army was dispersed; and the rest of the ringleaders being soon made prisoners, were tried, condemned and executed; by which the rebellion was totally suppressed.

The king, truly sensible of the obligations he had to his faithful citizens of London, was determined to give them some testimony of his gratitude; and therefore granted them a charter, of which the following clause is a part.

“And moreover, of our ample grace, we have granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, to the same citizens, their heirs and successors, as aforesaid, that they shall have the custody, as well of the gates of Newgate and Ludgate as all other the gates and posterns of the same city; and also the office of gathering of the tolls and customs in Cheap and Billingsgate and Smithfield, there rightfully to be taken and accustomed; and also the tronage, that is to say, the weighing of lead, wax, pepper, allom, madder, and other like wares, within the said city for ever; as by the said charters, amongst others things, more plainly may appear.” Dated the 25th of May, 1399.”

In the year 1401 the citizens of London converted the prison called the tun, in Cornhill, into

G g

a conduit

a conduit for the reception of water which was brought in leaden pipes from Tyburn: and on the side of this conduit they erected a cage, with a pair of stocks over it for the punishment of night-walkers; together with a pillory, in which dishonest millers and bakers were exposed to the scorn of the public.

In the year 1405 a contest happened between the companies of goldsmiths and cutlers, with regard to certain privileges claimed by the former, of inspecting all the gold and silver work made by the latter.

At length the goldsmiths appealed to the parliament, and by the authority of the king the affair was referred to the mayor of London, who having carefully examined into the affair, reported, that according to the ancient immunities of the city, the cutlers had a right to work in gold and silver; but that all things made by them were to be assayed by the goldsmiths: whereupon the goldsmiths charter was confirmed by parliament, and additional privileges were granted.

A most dreadful plague broke out among the inhabitants of the city in the year 1407, which raged to so great a degree as to destroy thirty thousand of the inhabitants in a very short time; which considerably lessening the consumption of bread, reduced the price of wheat to three shillings and six-pence the quarter.

In the year 1409 history informs us that the company of parish clerks of London acted a play concerning the Creation of the World, which they repeated eight days successively, at Skinner's-Well, near Clerkenwell, with great applause.

From the play the company retired daily to Smithfield, where a tournament was held between the marshal and gentlemen of Hainault, and the earl of Somerset and several other English gentlemen; in which victory declared so much in favour of the English, that they all came off conquerors except one.

In the year 1410 a riot happened in this city, of which our historians relate the following particulars. The princes Thomas and John, sons of the king, being at an entertainment in Eastcheap, a dispute arose between their highness's servants and some others belonging to the court, during which it was said that some insult was offered to the princes.

The mayor being informed of the riot, immediately repaired to the place, attended by the aldermen and sheriffs, who exerted themselves effectually to restore the peace. But notwithstanding this spirited and well judged conduct, the king issued a writ, appointing commissioners to enquire into the cause of the tumult, who summoned the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs before them; when the chief justice Gascoyne advised them to make submission to the king, in behalf of all the citizens.

This they refused to do; and, conscious of their own innocence, vindicated themselves with so much spirit, and so strict a regard to truth, that the king appeared fully satisfied with their conduct, and they were discharged with honour.

In the year abovementioned one John Bradby, Alias Badby, a taylor, one of the professors in the

doctrine inculcated by the celebrated Wickliff, having been convicted before Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, of what was then called Heresy, was sentenced to be burnt to death in Smithfield.

This unhappy man was conveyed to the place of execution in a cask, and Henry prince of Wales being present on the occasion, offered him a free pardon, on condition of his recanting before the fire was kindled. This offer Bradby rejected; on which he was tied to a stake, in the cask, and the fire being lighted, the flames soon reached his body, which occasioned his crying out in a most piteous manner.

The young prince was so affected by this circumstance, that he gave orders to take him instantly out of the fire, renewed the offer of a pardon on the conditions abovementioned, and even promised to allow him a pension of three-pence per day, in consideration of the injury he had already sustained by the fire.

This offer likewise the resolute martyr rejected, upon which he was re-conducted to the flames, which soon put a period to his life.

The Guildhall of the city of London having been heretofore nothing better than a mean cottage situated in Aldermanbury, and the business of the city greatly increasing, the foundation of the New Guildhall was laid this year, on the spot, where the present building stands, at the upper end of King-street in Cheap-side, of which it may not be improper to introduce a concise description in this place.

The New Guildhall, which was finished in the year 1411, having been very considerably damaged by the dreadful fire in 1666, it was thought fit to demolish it entirely; and the present edifice was built and extremely well beautified in 1669.

This hall is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high to the roof.

The portico is adorned with a stately gothic frontispiece, enriched with the king's arms, &c.

After entering the portico, the first thing worthy attention is the balcony, over a flight of nine or ten steps leading to the mayor's court, in the front of which is a fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak: the carvings are, at the four corners the four cardinal virtues, and on the top, time, with a cock on each side of him. Above this are the figures of Moses and Aaron; on the sides beneath, the four cardinal virtues; and below are depicted the arms of the 24 companies. On each side of the balcony is a giant of an enormous size; the one holding a pole-axe, the other an halbert, supposed to be an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

Round the hall are colours and standards taken from the French, &c. at different periods.

The roof is flat, divided into panels; the walls on the north and south sides are adorned with four gothic demi-pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, and the capitals gilt with gold; upon which are the royal arms, and those of Edward the confessor. In many places are the royal arms: on the south-eastward pillar is the arms of London, and westward are the arms of the twelve companies.

At



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*Manner of* **BURNING the MARTYRS** *in Smithfield.*





At the east end are the portraiture of their late majesties king George II. and queen Caroline, and those of their present majesties: close by the first is the picture of queen Anne, at the foot of an anabathrum, under a rich canopy; by the latter, his majesty king George I. And at the same end, but on the north and south sides, the pictures of king William III. and queen Mary, fronting each other.

The inter columns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embellished with the pictures, in full proportion, of 19 judges, who determined differences between landlord and tenant in rebuilding the city after the dreadful fire in 1666, without the expence of law-suits; in gratitude for those signal services, their pictures were put up in the Guildhall.

On the south side are eight, on the north side eight, and on the west end three; to which the city have lately added the picture, in full proportion, of lord chief justice Pratt, in grateful remembrance of that gentleman's uprightness, firmness, and conduct in the cause of liberty, which has deservedly given him a place with those worthy men, who stepped forth in the utmost danger to defend the weak from oppression, and to save mankind from ruin.

In the Lord-mayor's court, which is adorned with flag-stones and gildings, and also the figures of the four cardinal virtues, are the portraits of four other judges, in full proportion. This court is called the council chamber, and is well worthy of observation.

In this hall are held the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen; the court of common-council; the court of hustings; the court of orphans; two courts of the sheriffs; the court of wardmote; the court of hallmote; the court of requests, and the chamberlain's court.

The lotteries are drawn in this hall, which is likewise used for choosing the city officers, and members of parliament, and is large enough to contain near seven thousand persons.

King Henry the fourth dying suddenly, while he was paying his devotions at the shrine of Edward the confessor in Westminster-Abbey, his son Henry was proclaimed by the stile and title of Henry the fifth.

The dissolute life of this prince till the period of his father's death is well known; but that event no sooner happened, than he immediately dismissed his rakish companions, reformed his whole conduct, and acted as became the monarch and the man.

His former course of life, however, furnished his enemies with a pretence of disturbing their sovereign's tranquillity; and a conspiracy was even formed against his life; which coming to his majesty's knowledge, he sent an order to Sir Nicholas Falconer, mayor of London, to shut the gates of the city, and to apprehend all suspected persons.

In obedience to this command, the mayor issued his orders to the aldermen, each of whom kept a strong guard in his respective ward: and information having been received that some of the conspirators were to meet at the Axe-inn without Bishopsgate, the mayor, attended by a proper guard, went thither about midnight, and appre-

hended John Borgate, a carpenter, and seven other persons, who being examined, made a ready confession of their guilt.

On this occasion many others were apprehended, and committed to Newgate, where the number of delinquents was so great as to cause a dreadful pestilential disorder, by which the keeper, the turnkey, and sixty-four of the prisoners lost their lives.

In the year 1415, as Nicholas Wotton was riding to Westminster, (on the Lord-mayor's day) to qualify himself for the office of mayor, one of the king's messengers met him with a letter, by which he was informed of the victory which the king had obtained over the French at Agincourt.

In consequence of this good news, the mayor, on his return from Westminster, being accompanied by the bishop of Winchester, the lord high-chancellor, and other persons of rank, went to St. Paul's cathedral, and attended the Te Deum, which was sung in a most solemn manner.

On the day following, the queen, attended by the nobility, clergy, mayor, aldermen, and the several city companies, walked in solemn procession from St. Paul's to Westminster-abbey, where having made a rich oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, they returned in triumph to the city.

Soon after this, the king returned from France, with a great number of the French nobility, prisoners; on which occasion he was met on Blackheath, by the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London, in scarlet robes, attended by three hundred of the principal citizens mounted on horses adorned with rich trappings.

In the road near Deptford this cavalcade was joined by a solemn and pompous procession of the clergy of London, in magnificent copes, and preceded by rich crosses, and censers smoking with frankincense.

The city of London was embellished, on this joyful occasion, with rich hangings of tapestry; the city conduit ran with divers sorts of wine for the entertainment of the populace, and a variety of stately pageants were erected, on which were placed children dressed in imitation of angels, who chaunted praises to God for the success of his majesty's arms.

On the morning succeeding these public rejoicings, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens went to Westminster, where they presented the king with a thousand pounds in gold, in two golden basons of the like value.

In the year 1416, Sir Henry Barton, mayor of London, ordered lanthorns to be hung out, for the purpose of lighting the streets by night; and this is the origin of a custom which is now become general in this city, and on which its safety in a great measure depends.

In the following year, the king being distressed for money to carry on the war with France, pawned his crown for twenty thousand marks to the bishop of Winchester, and his jewels for ten thousand to the citizens of London.

In the year 1419, Sir Thomas Eyre, who had been mayor of this city, compassionating the distresses to which the poor were frequently driven by the scarcity of corn, built Leadenhall at his sole expence, and gave it to the city, as a public granary,

granary, for the purpose of laying up a quantity of corn as a reserve, to be used in times of necessity.

In the east side of this building was originally a chapel, in which was founded a fraternity of the trinity, consisting of sixty priests, besides other brethren and sisters; and some one or more of the priests were enjoined to perform divine service every market day, to such persons as frequented the market.

After this period, the common beam for weighing wool was erected, and a public market for foreign commodities was held in Leadenhall; and since that it was occupied as an armory, in which the military utensils of the city were deposited; but at present it is converted into ware-

houses, for leather, wool, and other commodities, and the area is a market for hides, leather, and butchers meat.

On the thirty first day of August, 1422, king Henry the fifth died in France, from whence his corpse was brought to England, and carried through London in a pompous manner, on an open chariot, drawn by four horses, to St. Paul's cathedral, where the funeral obsequies being performed, the body was carried to Westminster, and deposited among the remains of his royal progenitors.

At this funeral, James, king of Scotland, assisted as chief mourner, and was attended by the princes of the blood, almost all the nobility, and the principal gentry of the kingdom.

## CHAPTER XXII.

*The accession of Henry VI. Newgate rebuilt. The bishop of Winchester attempts to surprize the city of London, but is frustrated. The king's letter concerning the ancient liberties of the city, with the answer thereto. A pernicious statute respecting apprentices repealed. The reception of the king on his return from Paris. Tyburn water brought to the standard in Cheap-side. A remarkable severe frost. Act of parliament respecting the sale of fish. Water brought to Aldermanbury, Cripplegate, and Fleet-street. A dreadful scarcity of corn. A violent storm of wind. Sir Richard Wick burnt on account of religion. The cross in Cheap-side rebuilt. The Merchant-Tailors endeavour to set aside the choice of a mayor. The king's letter on that subject. The steeple of St. Paul's burnt by lightning.*

**O**N the death of Henry the fifth, his son, at that time only eight months and a few days old was advanced to the throne, by the name of Henry the sixth; and in the month of November following, the young monarch was carried through the city, in his mother's lap, in an open chair, to the parliament then sitting at Westminster.

Soon after the young king's accession to the throne, in the year 1423, a petition was presented to the king in council, for permission to remove the prisoners out of Newgate, in order to rebuild that prison, in conformity to the will of Sir Richard Wittington, late Lord-mayor of London; and the petition being granted, the work was performed under the inspection of Sir Richard's executors.

About the year 1426, the bishop of Winchester, who was great uncle to the king, formed a design of seizing the protectorship into his own hands; and as the most likely method to accomplish his ends, determined to surprize the city of London.

The duke of Gloucester, who was protector, having received intelligence that this bold plan was intended to be carried into execution, in the night succeeding the Lord-mayor's day, when the citizens were engaged in festivity, he sent an order to the Lord-mayor to raise such a number of citizens as might be sufficient to defeat the attempt.

Sir John Coventry, the mayor, obeyed this order so effectually, that when the bishop's archers and men at arms attempted to force a passage at

London-bridge, they were easily repulsed, and the insurrection was wholly suppressed, with very little damage on either side.

In the year 1426, the following interesting letter was sent by king Henry the sixth to the mayor and aldermen of London.

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, greeting. Willing for certain causes to be certified upon the tenors of divers liberties and customs of the aforesaid city, and concerning the records, and *memoranda* of servants and natives coming to the aforesaid city, and tarrying there for a year and a day, without complaint of their lords or masters before you had, and inrolled in our court of our chamber of Guildhall, of the aforesaid city, as is said: We command you the mayor, distinctly and openly, to send the tenor of the liberties, customs, records, and *memoranda*, aforesaid, to us in our chancery, under our seal, and this our brief. Witness myself at Westminster, the twentieth day of January, in the seventh year of our reign."

To this letter the mayor and aldermen returned the following answer, viz. that

" In the time of holy king Edward, heretofore king of England, and before, and from all time in memory of man, then was extant such dignity, liberty, and loyal custom, among others

" others was had, used, and approved, in the city  
 " of London, which is, and from all time hath  
 " been called, the free chamber of the king of  
 " England, as from ancient time it was used, and  
 " had as in the great city of Troy; to wit, that  
 " every servant, whosoever he were, that came  
 " to the city of London, and tarried in it for a  
 " year and a day, without being reclaimed by  
 " his lord there, afterwards he may, ought, and  
 " hath accustomed through his whole life, so  
 " freely and securely to tarry there, as it were in  
 " the house or chamber of the king: and hence  
 " it is, that the same holy king Edward, amongst  
 " other things, by his laws remaining upon re-  
 " cord, in the treasury of Guildhall of the said  
 " city, and reciting the city itself to be the head  
 " of the kingdom, and that it was founded like  
 " and after the manner of old Troy; and that it  
 " containeth in it the laws, liberties, dignities,  
 " and royal customs of Great Troy: he appointed  
 " and ordained, that the said city of London may  
 " have and keep every where, by one inviolabi-  
 " lity always, all her old usages and customs,  
 " wheresoever the king himself shall be, whether  
 " on an expedition or otherwise. And that after-  
 " wards, William the conqueror, king of Eng-  
 " land, by his charter, which remaineth of the  
 " record, in the same treasury, granted to the  
 " men of London, that they be worthy of all  
 " that, both law and right, as they were in the  
 " the days of the foresaid Edward: and moreover  
 " that the said William the king, among other  
 " laws at the said city made, with the consent of  
 " noble and wise men of the whole kingdom,  
 " and remaining in the said treasury, likewise  
 " remaining of record, appointed and ordained  
 " that if servants remain without complaint by  
 " a year and a day, in a burgh compassed with a  
 " wall, or in castles, or in the cities of the said  
 " king; whence the said city of London, to that  
 " time, and from all time before was one, and the  
 " more principal of the whole kingdom, as is  
 " said before; from that day let them become  
 " freemen, and let them be for ever free and  
 " quit from the yoke of their servitude." And  
 " the record of this transaction further saith, " It  
 " is to be noted, that the laws, recitements, and  
 " statutes of holy king Edward, of which men-  
 " tion is made above, are contained in folio 34  
 " of this book, under the title *De Heretockis et*  
 " *libertatibus London*: and in folio 113 of the  
 " book of Customs of the said city; and in folio  
 " 36 of the book called *Recordatorium London*,  
 " &c. and in folio 162 of the Red Book in the  
 " exchequer, called *The True Charter*: by which  
 " the said lord the conqueror, hath confirmed  
 " to the citizens of London, all rights and laws  
 " which they had in the time of holy king Ed-  
 " ward, together with certain other charters, by  
 " which the said lord, immediately after the con-  
 " quest, gave the whole hyde and land of the  
 " city of London, whereof he had been possessed  
 " in his demesne, to the men of the said city,  
 " patent and remanent under the seal of the said  
 " king, in the custody of the chamberlain, in  
 " the treasury of the said city: which charters  
 " are contained and incorporated into the great  
 " charter of the liberties and customs of the

" city of London; and are confirmed by the lord  
 " the king, (Henry the sixth) and his progeni-  
 " tors. But the tenor of the said charters are  
 " patent in the Latin tongue, in folio 238 of the  
 " ordinations of the said city."

By an act of parliament passed in the seventh year of king Henry the fourth, it had been or-  
 dained, that no person should be admitted to put  
 out their children as apprentices to any trade, un-  
 less they were worth twenty shillings per annum;  
 and all persons presuming to take as apprentices  
 the children of any parents so disqualified were  
 liable to a heavy penalty mentioned in the statute.

The citizens, considering this as a grievous  
 oppression, applied to parliament for redress, in  
 the year 1426; and, in consideration of the great  
 services which the city had rendered to the king,  
 this act was repealed.

The favours abovementioned gave occasion for  
 the grand and splendid reception which the king  
 met with on his return from Paris, where he had  
 been crowned.

On the twenty-first day of February 1427, his  
 majesty was met on Blackheath, by the mayor of  
 this city, dressed in crimson velvet, a large furred  
 velvet hat, an ornament of gold about his neck,  
 falling down behind, and a golden girdle about  
 his waist.

The chief magistrate was followed by three  
 horsemen, cloathed in scarlet studded with silver,  
 and attended by the aldermen in scarlet gowns,  
 and a great number of the principal citizens in  
 white gowns and scarlet hoods, each riding on a  
 stately horse, and having the symbol of his trade  
 or mystery embroidered on his sleeve.

On this occasion the city was adorned with rich  
 silks and carpets, and a great number of pageants  
 were erected, in which were placed persons re-  
 presenting the graces and sciences, who congra-  
 tulated his majesty in songs and speeches.

Two days afterwards the mayor and aldermen  
 waited on the king at Westminster, and presented  
 him with a thousand pounds, in nobles, in a  
 golden hamper, in the name of the citizens of  
 London.

In the year 1429, Sir John Wells, late mayor  
 of this city, laid a number of pipes, at his own  
 expence, to convey water from Tyburn, to the  
 standard in Cheapside.

A most severe frost began on the twenty-fourth  
 of November, 1434, which continuing till the  
 tenth of February following, the river Thames  
 was entirely frozen up, so that the navigation be-  
 ing entirely impeded, the ships from foreign  
 parts were obliged to be unladed at the mouth of  
 the river, and their cargoes brought to London  
 by land carriage.

As the fishmongers of London, in defiance of  
 former laws, endeavoured to monopolize the sale  
 of fish, an act of parliament was passed in the  
 year 1435, by which it was ordained, that "No  
 " person whatever should presume to hinder or  
 " obstruct any fisherman, either foreign or do-  
 " mestic, from disposing of his fish as he should  
 " see convenient, on the penalty of ten pounds."

In the year 1438, conduits were erected in Al-  
 dermanbury, at Cripplegate, and in Fleet-street,  
 which were supplied with water from Highbury-  
 H h barn

barn and Tyburn, at the sole expence of Sir William Eastfield, knight of the bath, and mayor of this city.

During the harvest season of this year, there were such excessive storms of wind and rain that a great part of the crops of corn were destroyed, so that the poor in some parts of the country were reduced to the necessity of making a kind of bread of ivy-berries and fern-roots; and though this calamity was severely felt in London, yet, by the care and humanity of the mayor, who sent ships to Prussia to fetch rye, when the scarcity first began, the city was so far supplied, as to prevent the dreadful consequences of a total famine.

On the twenty-fifth of November in this same year, there happened a most violent storm of wind, by which many churches and houses were uncovered, and almost half of the houses in the Old Change, near Cheapside, quite blown down.

In the year 1440, Sir Richard Wick, vicar of Hermetsworth, in Essex, was burnt on Tower-hill, on account of his religious tenets; and as he had the reputation of being a man of remarkable sanctity, the vicar of Barking embraced this opportunity of imposing upon the people, by mixing a quantity of odoriferous spices with some ashes, which he privately strewed on the place where Wick had been burnt, in order to induce the people to worship him as a martyr to the faith.

This trick drew numbers of people to the spot, who began to invoke the deceased as a deity, and offer statues of wax, and money at his shrine, which the impostor repaid, by presenting them with the ashes as sacred relicks, and supplying the place with fresh ashes during the night.

After this farce had been carried on for about a week, the vicar was seized and imprisoned, and in a short time afterwards, the whole cheat was discovered by his own confession.

In the year 1441, John Hatherley, the mayor of London, applied to king Henry the sixth, for permission to rebuild, in a beautiful manner, the cross in Cheapside, which had been erected by Edward the first, in the year 1290, in memory of Eleanor his queen.

This magistrate likewise, at the same time, solicited the royal aid towards repairing the common granary of the city, and the conduits, as well as for completing other improvements then carrying on for the supplying the city with water: and the king granted his several requests, as will appear by the following letter.

“ The king to whom these shall come, greeting. Know ye, That whereas our beloved John Hatherley, mayor, and the citizens of London, do intend, for the common utility and decency of all the said city, and for the universal advantage; likewise for the well-pleasing of all liege subjects flowing thither from other parts, at convenient places therein, as it well becomes them so to do, to build and erect divers aqueducts of fresh water, with standards and other machines, and leaden pipes, which have and do run under and above the earth, above three miles; and to rebuild a certain common granary, and a certain beautiful cross in the

“ West-cheap of the said city, which may serve for a reservoir, or, as it were, a mother to the said conduits or aqueducts; which works cannot be performed without a very large quantity of lead, and workmen proper to carry on the said works; we, well considering the utility, decency, and advantage of the said works, do, of our special grace, grant and give our licence for completing the same; and for the said citizens to take up two hundred fodder of lead for the building thereof, and to impress plumbers and labourers, &c. for carrying on the said work, paying them their wages.”

In the year 1442, Robert Clopton, a member of the Draper's company, and Ralph Holland, a Merchant-Taylor, were returned to the court of aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be mayor for the year ensuing; when they made choice of the former, agreeable to the ancient custom of the city: on which a number of persons belonging to the Merchant-Taylor's company, being supported by many of the inferior citizens, demanded that Ralph Holland should be mayor, and proceeded to such unwarrantable lengths in support of their demand, that Sir John Paddesley, the mayor, was obliged to commit several of the rioters to Newgate, who being severely punished, there was an end of the disturbance for the present.

This affair, however, did not end here; for the Merchant-Taylor's party made no scruple of declaring that they would oppose the next election; whereupon the king was applied to, who issued a letter to the following effect.

“ That whereas the mayors of London used to be chosen by the aldermen, and certain more discreet persons of the said city, especially summoned and warned for that purpose; yet some that had not, nor ought to have, any interest in such elections, came, and with their noise and clamour disturbed them, with an intention to choose such who might afterwards favour their evil-doing and errors: He therefore, willing to provide for the quiet and peace of his subjects, and to apply a suitable remedy on this behalf, did command and firmly enjoin the mayor and sheriffs, to make proclamation through all the city and liberty, before the time of the election of a mayor, strictly forbidding, that none be present at such election, or any way, or under any colour, thrust himself into it, but such as by right, and according to the custom of the city, ought to be there; and that such election be made by the aldermen and other of the more discreet and able citizens, especially warned and summoned according to the custom aforesaid: letting them know for certain, that if any, some other way elected, were presented to him, or his treasurer, and barons of the exchequer, they would by no means admit him: and that they should arrest and commit to prison all those who should act contrary to the said proclamation and prohibition.”

On the eve of Candlemas day in the year 1444, there



there was a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, by which the steeple of St. Paul's church was set on fire; but by immediate assistance it was thought to be extinguished: yet between

eight and nine o'clock at night, the flames again broke out, and consumed almost all the wooden frame of the steeple.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*The murder of the duke of Gloucester. Singular petition to parliament for a licence to open grammar schools. The rebellion of Jack Cade, and the consequences thereof. First use of barges on Lord-Mayor's day. The king taken prisoner and the duke of York made protector of England. Riots in St. Martin's-le-Grand and Cheapside. The court greatly alarmed. Five thousand citizens mount guard. The royal army refused admission, and the earl of March's army received into the city. King Henry VI. deposed, and the earl of March chosen king, by the name of Edward IV.*

IN the year 1447, the duke of Gloucester, uncle to the king, being obnoxious to the queen and her party, on account of his great virtues and abilities, was falsely charged with a design to murder the king; upon which they seized and committed him to prison; but conscious that they should not be able to support the charge against the worthy duke, they procured him to be privately murdered during the first night of his imprisonment, and causing his body to be exposed on the following day, they reported that he had died of the apoplexy.

Five of his Grace's domesticks being likewise seized, were brought to their trial, and sentence of death being passed upon them, they were drawn to Tyburn, where they were hanged, but cut down alive, stripped naked, and marked with a knife, in order to their being quartered; but at this instant the duke of Suffolk produced a pardon, and being brought back to the city, they all recovered.

About this period the public schools for the education of youth had so far gone to decay, that the grossest ignorance prevailed among the people in general.

To remedy this defect, by improving the rising generation in grammatical knowledge, four clergymen petitioned the parliament for leave to set up schools in the respective parishes of Allhallows the Great, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. Peter, Cornhill, and St. Mary, Colechurch, with liberty for their several successors to continue the said schools.

As this petition may be supposed to have been drawn up by men of learning, with their greatest care, and the utmost exertion of their abilities, we have carefully transcribed it from the records in the Tower of London, as a curious specimen of the language and manner of spelling then in use.

"To the ful worthie and discrete communes  
"in this present parlement assemblyd to conside  
"the grete Nombre of gramer scholes that  
"sometyme were in divers parties of this realme,  
"besides those that were in London, and how

"few ben in these dayes, and the grete hurt is  
"caused of this, not oonly in the spiritual partie  
"of the chirche, where oftentye it apperith to  
"openly in som persones with grete shame, but  
"also in the temporal partie; to whom also it is  
"full expedyent to have competent congruite for  
"many causes, as to your wisdomes apperith.

"And for asmuche as to the citee of London is  
"the common concourse of this land, som lake  
"of schole Maistres in their own contree, for to  
"be enfourmed of gramer ther, and som for  
"the grete Almes of lordes, merchants, and  
"others, that which is in London, more plen-  
"teously, sobner than manie other places of this  
"reaume, to such pouere creatures as never  
"should have be brought to so greet vertu and  
"counyng as thei have, ne had hit been by the  
"meane of the Almes above said:

"Wherefore it were expedyent that in Lon-  
"don were a sufficient nombre of scholes, and  
"good enfourmers in gramer; and not, for the  
"singular avail of two or three persones griev-  
"ously to hurt the moltitude of yong people  
"of al this land. For wher ther is grete  
"nombre of lerners and few techers; and al the  
"lerners be compelled to go to the few techers,  
"and to noon others, the maistres waxen rich  
"of monie, and the lerners pourer in counyng,  
"as experyence openlie shewith ayenst all vertu  
"and ordre of well publik.

"And these premisses movent and sturen of  
"greet devocion and pitee maistre William  
"Lycchefeld person of the parish chirche of  
"Al Hallowen the Moor in London, Maistre  
"Gilbert, person of Seint Andrew Holbourne,  
"in the suburbs of the said citee, Maistre John  
"Cote, person of Seint Petre in Cornhul of  
"London, and John Neel, Maistre of the hous  
"or Hospital of Seint Thomas of Acres, and  
"person of Colchirche in London; to compleyne  
"unto you, and for remedie besechn you, to pray  
"the kyng our soveraign lord, that he by the  
"the advys and assent of the lords spirituel and  
"temporel in this present parliament assembled,  
"and by authoritie of the same parliament, will  
"provide, ordeyne, and graunt to the said Maistre

"Williams

“ William and his successors, that they in the  
 “ said parich of Al Hallowen, to the said  
 “ Maistre Gilbert, and his successors, that they  
 “ in the said parich of Seint Andrew, to the said  
 “ Maistre John and his successors, that they in  
 “ the said parich of Seint Petre, and to the said  
 “ John Maistre, [of the said hospital] and his  
 “ successors; that they within the foresaid parich  
 “ of our ladie of Colchirche, in the which said  
 “ house of St. Thomas is sette; may ordeyne,  
 “ create, establish, and sett a person sufficientlie  
 “ lerned in gramer, to hold and exercise a schole  
 “ in the same science of gramer, and is there  
 “ to tech to al that will lern.

“ And that everiche of the said Maistres,  
 “ Maistre William, Maistre Gilbert, Maistre  
 “ John, and John Neel, Maistre; such schole-  
 “ Maistre, so bi him sett, and everiche of their  
 “ successors, such schole-Maistre bi him, or bi  
 “ any of his predecessors so established and sett,  
 “ specially as is above rehersed, may in his own  
 “ parich or place remove, and another in his  
 “ place substitute, and sett, as any of the said  
 “ persones, or their successors semeth, [and] the  
 “ cause reasonable so requireth.

“ And so to do ich of the said persones and  
 “ and their successors, as often as it happenyth  
 “ any of the said scholes to be void of a schole-  
 “ maistre in any manner wyse, to the honour of  
 “ God, and encreasyng of vertu.”

The following is the answer given to the above  
 recited: “ the king wille that it be done as it is  
 “ desired, so that it be done bi th’ advyse of the  
 “ ordinary, the relles of archbishops of Canter-  
 “ bury for the tyme being.”

In the year 1450, one Jack Cade, a native of  
 Ireland, who greatly resembled John Mortimer,  
 a prince of the blood of the family of March,  
 who had been beheaded in the beginning of this  
 reign, began a scene of imposture of a very ex-  
 traordinary kind.

Cade, who had served as a soldier in France,  
 “ under the duke of York, was nothing more  
 than the tool of that prince, who thought it ad-  
 viseable to prepare the nation for his design of  
 ascending the throne, by exciting their affection  
 to the house of Mortimer.

The courage, capacity, and spirit of Cade, had  
 well qualified him for the part he was to act; and  
 he had no sooner received his instructions from  
 the duke of York’s agents, than he assumed the  
 name of John Mortimer, pretending to be the  
 son of John Mortimer, the person who had been  
 beheaded; and repairing to the county of Kent,  
 in which the duke of York had a great number  
 of adherents, he collected a strong body of male-  
 contents, on pretence of delivering the people  
 from the burden of taxes, and redressing the  
 grievances of the nation.

Such prodigious numbers of people soon flock-  
 ed to his standard, that finding himself in a con-  
 dition to advance towards London, he march-  
 ed, and encamped on Blackheath with all his  
 forces.

From hence Cade sent letters of safe conduct  
 to Thomas Cock, a draper in the city, who re-  
 paired to him for the transacting some affairs be-

tween Cade and some of the citizens; and in one  
 of the letters he enjoined the said Cock to demand  
 horses, arms, and a thousand marks in money of  
 the Genoa, Venetian, and Florence merchants re-  
 siding in London.

As soon as the king received intelligence of  
 this rebellion, he sent a messenger to demand the  
 cause of their appearance in arms; to whom Cade,  
 in the name of the rest, replied, that they had  
 no design against the person of his majesty; but  
 their intention was to address the parliament, that  
 all evil ministers might receive their deserts; and  
 in particular he demanded that the duke of So-  
 merfet should be punished for the loss of Nor-  
 mandy, and that the king’s council might be  
 composed of the princes of the blood, and other  
 wise and worthy persons; and not of wretches  
 equally contemptible for the weakness of their  
 intellects, and the depravity of their hearts.

The king in council being informed of Cade’s  
 proposals, the council immediately condemned  
 them as arrogant and seditious, and determined  
 to suppress the rebellion by force of arms; and  
 an army of fifteen thousand men being assembled,  
 the king advanced at their head towards Black-  
 heath.

As his majesty advanced, Cade retired, as if  
 afraid of coming to an engagement, and retreated  
 into a wood near Sevenoaks in Kent, expecting  
 that the king’s army emboldened at his retreat,  
 would pursue him in disorder; but Henry, ima-  
 gining that the rebels were totally dispersed, re-  
 turned towards London, having first detached a  
 small party in pursuit of the fugitives, under the  
 command of lord Stafford, who falling into the  
 ambuscade, he and all his followers were cut to  
 pieces.

As soon as Cade had gained this advantage, he  
 again marched towards London; while the king  
 and court retired hastily to Kenilworth castle,  
 having left a strong garrison in the Tower of  
 London, under the command of lord Scales.

The citizens of London, being either averse to  
 the government, or terrified at the success of the  
 rebels, opened the gates at their approach, and  
 Cade entered in triumph, at the head of his  
 troops, which had been greatly augmented since  
 his victory: but he forbade his followers, on the  
 severest penalties, to commit the least outrage on  
 the citizens, or give the slightest cause of com-  
 plaint.

It is recorded of this celebrated impostor, that  
 in his march through Cannon-street, he struck  
 London-stone with his sword, and exclaimed,  
 “ now is Mortimer lord of this city!” In the  
 evening Cade withdrew to Southwark, but re-  
 turned to London on the following day, and  
 hearing that the lord treasurer Say was in the city,  
 he gave immediate orders for his being apprehend-  
 ed, and caused him to be beheaded without any  
 form of trial.

Thus did Cade continue for some days to enter  
 the city in the morning, and retire at night, that  
 he might not give offence to the citizens, with  
 whom, for some time, he maintained a good  
 understanding.

At length, however, the rebels having pillaged  
 several of the citizens, and committed many  
 violent

violent outrages, Cade one morning found the gate of the bridge shut and secured against him.

Hereupon he attempted to force a passage; upon which a battle ensued between the citizens and the rebels, which lasted till night put an end to the combat.

The archbishop of Canterbury, and the lord chancellor, who had taken refuge in the Tower, being informed by their emissaries that the rebels were greatly dispirited by this repulse, and heartily tired of the rebellion; they immediately drew up an act of amnesty, confirmed by the sanction of the great seal, which they caused to be published in Southwark before the next evening.

This expedient produced an effect as happy as it was sudden; for the rebels, anxious to escape the punishment due to their crimes, deserted in such numbers, that, by break of day, Cade found himself almost alone, and was obliged to take shelter in the woods of Sussex.

His flight was no sooner known, than the government issued a proclamation, with a reward of a thousand marks, to any person who should take him, alive or dead; and it was not long before he was discovered in a garden, at Hothfield in Sussex, by Alexander Eden, a Kentish gentleman, who endeavoured to apprehend him; but Cade fought till he was killed on the spot; and his body being brought in a cart to London, his head was cut off and fixed upon London-bridge, together with the heads of nine of his accomplices.

Thus happily ended this dangerous rebellion, chiefly through the bravery of the citizens of London, whose courageous resistance of the insurgents at London-bridge, paved the way for all the happy consequences that followed.

In the year 1451, Godfrey Fielding, mayor of London, being greatly in favour with the king, his majesty created him one of his privy-counsellors. We mention not this circumstance as a matter of any great importance in itself, but to obviate a mistake which has lately prevailed, that Mr. Harley, late Lord-mayor of London, was the first person in that rank of life that was ever honoured with a seat in the privy-council.

The custom of the Lord-mayor elect being rowed in a barge to Westminster, in order to qualify himself for his office, took its rise in the year 1454, when John Norman, the newly chosen mayor, having built an elegant barge at his own expence, his example was imitated by the several city companies, who attended him in their respective barges, magnificently painted, and adorned with flags and streamers.

The queen and her party continuing to influence all the king's actions, the affections of his subjects were at length so entirely alienated from him, that great numbers of them joined the duke of York, who with an army composed of Welshmen and the dissatisfied English, engaged the king's army at St. Alban's, and after an obstinate battle, Henry was taken prisoner, sent to London, and confined in the palace of the bishop of that diocese.

The battle above-mentioned happened in the

week before Whitsuntide, soon after which the parliament assembled, removed all the king's evil counsellors, and made choice of the duke of York to be protector of the kingdom.

At this period there were several extraordinary riots in this city, of which the two following were the most remarkable. A number of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-le-Grand assembled; and having violently assaulted the citizens, several of whom they beat and wounded, they returned to their habitations within the sanctuary of their church.

This affair being represented to the mayor and aldermen, they went to the monastery with proper attendants, forced open the door and seized the rioters, whom they committed to prison.

Hereupon the dean of Westminster complained to the king that the mayor and aldermen had been guilty of a breach of privilege; upon which they were summoned before the king and council, then at Egle in Hertfordshire, who, after a long examination, dismissed them; with an order to detain the rioters in custody till his majesty should come to London, and enquire more particularly into the merits of the affair.

The particulars of the other riot are as follow. A young mercer of the city of London, having resided some time in Italy, where, by the laws of the country, he was forbid to wear a dagger, being returned to England, accidentally met an Italian in Cheapside, with a dagger by his side. This circumstance so highly offended the mercer, that he snatched the dagger and broke the foreigner's head with it, affirming, that as himself had not been allowed to wear a weapon in Italy; neither should the other in London.

The Italian applied to the Lord-mayor for redress, who summoned the mercer to appear before himself and the whole court of aldermen, and, upon full conviction of his guilt, sentenced him to be imprisoned in Newgate: but as the proper officers were conveying him to the jail, a number of servants in the mercery business, stopped them near the end of Laurence-lane, Cheapside; and rescued the prisoner.

The populace, taking the advantage of the confusion which this affair occasioned, immediately assembled in great numbers, and plundered the houses of the most eminent Italian merchants in the city; nor was the tumult appeased without bloodshed; while the mercer who had occasioned all the disturbance, took sanctuary in the abbey church of St. Peter, where he remained till the whole matter was adjusted.

The report of these riots gave great uneasiness to the queen and her party, who apprehended that they might be set on foot by the adherents of the duke of York: whereupon her majesty dispatched the dukes of Exeter and Buckingham, with other noblemen, to assist the mayor and aldermen in the trial and punishment of the offenders.

A court was accordingly held at Guildhall, and they were proceeding to impanel the jury, when the mob assembled in greater numbers than ever, and threatened that if their fellow-citizens, then in prison on account of the late riots, were tried, they would take a severe revenge.

These threats so intimidated the court, that they

they immediately broke up, and the queen's commissioners retired with the utmost precipitation: but the mayor, foreseeing that if a stop was not put to the riotous proceedings of the populace, there would be an end of all civil government in the city, he summoned a court or common-council, to meet at Guildhall on the following day, and strictly enjoined the warden of every fellowship to assemble his whole fellowship at the respective halls that very afternoon, and to charge every member of their community, to keep, in his own person, and endeavour to maintain the peace of the city: and that if they should discover or suspect any person inclined to attempt the forcible release of such persons as were in prison, the said warden should, by fair means, endeavour to persuade the parties so disposed to change their sentiments, and in the mean time give their name or names privately to the mayor.

The consequence of this proceeding was, that all tumults subsided, and the queen's commissioners returning to the city, the prisoners were brought to their trial, three of whom were condemned and hanged at Tyburn, and several others fined in considerable sums of money.

It having been found by experience that the four grammar schools already founded were productive of great public good; five other schools were now opened, (under the auspices of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London) which were respectively situated within the church-yard of St. Paul; at the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand; at Bow-church in Cheapside; at St. Dunstan's in the east; and at the hospital of St. Anthony.

Towards the close of the year 1456 two whales, a sword-fish, and a fish called *Mors Marina*, were taken in the river Thames near Erith; which the inhabitants of London, who were at that time amazingly superstitious, considered as the sure prognosticks of public calamity and misfortune.

A power having been granted to the curates of the churches of London, in the year 1453, to levy certain rates or offerings upon the laity, it had given rise to many disputes between the clergy and their parishioners: but in the year 1457, these disputes were finally adjusted, by the clergy agreeing to accept, and the laity to pay, the following composition.

*The composition of all offering within the city of LONDON and suburbs of the same.*

" First, that every person, dweller and inhabitant in any house in London, or its suburbs, who hireth and occupieth the same at 10s per annum, shall offer to God, and to the church in whose parish such house standeth, one farthing on each of the feast days, hereafter mentioned; viz. on every Sunday in the year, Christmas-day, circumcision, epiphany, purification of our lady, ascension of our Lord, Corpus Christi, St. Matthew, St. Simon and Jude, All-saints, St. Andrew, conception of the blessed Virgin, St. Thomas the apostle, St. Peter and Paul, St. James and St. Bartholomew, assumption and nativity of our lady, dedication day: to be kept for all the churches

" in London from henceforward on the 3d of October yearly; and also on the patron's day of each church in London and its suburbs. And if such inhabited houses be let for 20s. to pay two farthings or a halfpenny; if for 30s. to pay three farthings: if for 40s. to pay 1d. if for 50s. to pay 1d. one farthing. And so every sum, ascending and descending by 10s. into what sum soever, shall always offer one farthing, after the rate of 10s. at the foresaid feasts.—And he, who rents houses in divers parishes within London and its suburbs, shall pay or offer the same, for each house, to the church in which parish it stands. Provided that should it happen two of the said feasts fall on one day, the offering shall be only for one day. That a house, rented at 6s. 8d. shall offer only four times in the year, on the four principal feasts of the church, of which he is a parishioner. And all above 6s. 8d. and under 10s. to pay 1d. one farthing once a year. Provided always that if the said dweller go before the curate, and there declare, upon his faith and truth, that he may not pay his said money according to the ordinance aforesaid, be within 10s. that the said curate shall holden him, ayght or naught, and the dweller thereupon shall be quit. Also if the rent of the house exceeds 10s. and does not amount to 30s. and so to any sum being between 10s. and 10s. the inhabitant shall pay to the curate five farthings for every shilling of the said sum that shall be between ten and ten. Where a house is taken together, and afterwards let out into apartments for divers people, then the person who took the whole house, and inhabiteth the principal part thereof, shall pay an offering to his parish church for the whole rent, if the said house be inhabited and occupied as dwelling-places. But if the person, who rents the whole house, does not dwell in any part thereof, and lets it out again, then he that dwelleth in the principal part shall offer all, and the rest 4d. by the year. Also every warehouse, shop, cellar, wharf, stable, crane, ground, garden, or place, shall pay, for every pound, they be let for, 6d. offering to the curate of the church, in which they shall stand, without any other offering; and 3d. for 10s. per ann. rent; and more or less as they shall be let for more or less than 10s. per ann. It was also provided, that all apprentices and servants and hired men within the said city, not charged with such rent and houses, which shall be householder at Easter, or about Easter, shall four times in the year, at the four principal feasts offer to God and to the church. Also as for personal tythes, the parishioners are neither charged nor discharged; saving that hereafter no curate shall vex, trouble, sue, or deny sacraments or service for non-payment of the same; but leave them to the piety and conscience of the parishioners. Also all proceedings or suits, hitherto carried on for tythes or offerings before this day, shall stop and never be brought into controversy any more: but all such things, done before this day, shall be remitted and forgiven by both parties."

It



It is proper to observe, that at this time, there were, within the city of London, and the suburbs thereof, one hundred and eighteen parish churches.

In the year 1458, the king and queen, the dukes of York, Exeter, and Somerset, the earls of Warwick, Northumberland and Salisbury, and the lords Egermond, and Clifford, having arrived in the city of London, and all of them being attended by great numbers of guards; (the lowest number being four hundred) Godfrey Buloigne, the Lord-mayor, began to be apprehensive for the safety of the city; upon which he caused five thousand citizens to mount guard, under his own command, and two thousand every night, under the command of three aldermen; by which prudent measure the peace of the city was preserved, till the departure of its illustrious, but unwelcome visitors.

The measures of the court were at length so oppressive as not to be endured; when the earl of March, chiefly on the invitation of the Londoners, landed at Sandwich, in Kent, from Calais.

The king was no sooner informed of the earl's arrival in England, than he commanded lord Scales to march with a large body of troops, to possess himself of the city of London; but the Lord-mayor refused to admit an army within the line of his jurisdiction; and told lord Scales, that he wanted no assistance, either in the government or defence of the city.

Hereupon that nobleman, who foresaw the intention of the citizens to admit the earl of March, possessed himself of the Tower, and threatened to lay the city in ashes, in case the rebels were admitted.

It appears, however, that these menaces had but little weight with the Londoners; for the earl of March no sooner appeared before the gates of the city, than he was received with every possible demonstration of joy.

The metropolis having thus declared for the earl, he immediately marched at the head of twenty-five thousand men, in search of the king, leaving the earl of Salisbury, with the remainder of his army, to defend the city against lord Scales, who really did as he had threatened, firing guns upon the city in such a manner, as to destroy many houses and kill several people.

Hereupon the earl of Salisbury blocked up the Tower on all sides, and erected a battery on the opposite side of the Thames, which soon prevented Scales from firing on the city.

In a short time after this the king's army was routed at Northampton, which being followed by many other advantages on the side of the earl of March, the latter was, at length, received into London with every possible testimony of joy; and in a convention of the nobility, clergy, gentry and citizens, held at Baynard's castle, king Henry was deposed, and the earl of March unanimously chosen king by the name of Edward IV.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*Edward the fourth proclaimed. Crowned. Grants a valuable charter to the citizens. Particulars of the second charter of king Edward the fourth. Sentence of excommunication pronounced against the wearers of long-toed shoes. A jury punished for perjury.*

**K**ING Henry was no sooner deposed, than Edward the fourth was proclaimed at the usual places of making proclamation in the cities of London and Westminster.

One of the first actions of this monarch evinced an arbitrary turn of mind, which does him no small dishonour. One Walker, a grocer, who lived at the sign of the crown in Cheapside, having, in a joke, said that he would make his son heir to the crown, (meaning his own sign) it came to the knowledge of the king, who ordered the unfortunate man to be beheaded in Smithfield, which was accordingly performed on the eighth day after the king's accession to the throne.

On the twenty-seventh of June, 1460, being the day appointed for his majesty's coronation, he rode from the Tower through the city in great state to Westminster, where the ceremony was performed.

This monarch, in the second year of his reign, in grateful acknowledgment of repeated favours from the citizens of London, granted them a valuable charter, of which we have subjoined a faithful copy, that our fellow-citizens may be well instructed in their ancient, chartered, and invaluable privileges!

“ Edward, by the grace of God, king of  
“ England and France, and lord of Ireland, to  
“ all archbishops, &c. greeting. Although as  
“ we understand such things altogether as ought  
“ to be holden and determined by conservators of  
“ the peace, and justices assigned for hearing and  
“ determining divers felonies, trespasses, and  
“ misdemeanors, in all the counties of our realm  
“ of England, by the king's authority, by virtue  
“ of the ordinances and statutes of our realm  
“ aforesaid, made for the good of the peace, and  
“ rule of our people, have always, time out of  
“ mind, been used and well affirmed, and yet be  
“ in our city of London: nevertheless, to the end  
“ that from henceforth one good, certain and  
“ undoubted manner may be continually had in  
“ our city, for the conservation of the peace, and  
“ governing our people of the same; and that  
“ the same may always be, and remain a city of  
“ peace and quietness: we will of our mere  
“ motion, and by tenor of these presents do  
“ grant, for us, and as much as in us is, to the  
“ mayor and commonalty of the city aforesaid,  
“ and to the citizens of the same, and to their suc-  
“ cessors for ever, that they may have and hold  
“ all and singular their liberties and free customs,

“ as

“ as whole and sound as ever they had and held  
 “ them in all time of our progenitors. And fur-  
 “ ther we grant, for us and our heirs aforesaid,  
 “ to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 “ and to their successors, the liberties and autho-  
 “ rities, acquittals and franchises, under written;  
 “ that is to say, that from henceforth the mayor  
 “ and recorder of the said city who now be, and  
 “ their successors, and the mayors and recorders  
 “ which for the time shall be, as well those al-  
 “ dermen which before this time have been  
 “ mayors of the same city, as other aldermen  
 “ who shall hereafter sustain the charge of mayor-  
 “ alty, and shall not be thereof dismissed as long  
 “ as they shall there remain aldermen for ever;  
 “ shall be conservators of the present peace of  
 “ our city, and the peace of our successors of the  
 “ said city and liberties thereof as well by land  
 “ as by water. And to keep or cause to be kept,  
 “ all ordinances and statutes, made and to be  
 “ made for the good of our peace, and for the  
 “ quietness, rule, and government of our peo-  
 “ ple, in all their articles, as well within the  
 “ city aforesaid, as the liberty and suburbs of the  
 “ same, as well by land as by water, according  
 “ to all the force, form and effect of the same.  
 “ and to chastise and punish whom they shall  
 “ find offending, contrary to the form and effect  
 “ of the said ordinances and statutes, as accord-  
 “ ing to the form of the ordinances and statutes  
 “ aforesaid, should be done. We will also and  
 “ grant to the said mayor and commonalty and  
 “ citizens, and their successors that the now  
 “ mayor and his successors aforesaid, and the re-  
 “ corder of the said city which for the time shall  
 “ be: and such aldermen as aforesaid, or four of  
 “ the same, mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of  
 “ whom we will that such mayor for the time  
 “ being, and his successors, to be one, be ju-  
 “ stices, and have so assigned them justices for  
 “ us and our successors for ever; to enquire,  
 “ hear, and determine, as often and at such times  
 “ as to them shall seem meet, of all manner of  
 “ felonies, trespasses, forestalling and regratings,  
 “ extortions and other misdemeanors within the  
 “ said city, or the liberties or suburbs thereof,  
 “ as well by land as by water, by whomsoever,  
 “ or after what manner soever, done or commit-  
 “ ted, and which from henceforth shall happen  
 “ to be done: and also to hear and determine,  
 “ and execute all and singular other things which  
 “ shall pertain to our justices of peace within our  
 “ realm of England. So always, that the said  
 “ mayor and citizens, and their successors, may  
 “ have and hold all and singular their antient  
 “ liberties and customs, whole, free, and sound,  
 “ the premises in any thing notwithstanding.  
 “ Given to our sheriffs of the city aforesaid for  
 “ the time being, and to their successors, and to all  
 “ whatsoever citizens of the said city, which  
 “ now be, and which hereafter for the time shall  
 “ be, by tenor of these presents; streightly in  
 “ commandment, that they be attendant, coun-  
 “ selling, answering and aiding the said keepers  
 “ of the peace aforesaid, the now mayor, re-  
 “ corder, and to their successors, and to such al-  
 “ dermen as aforesaid, in all things they do, or  
 “ may pertain to the office of conservator of the

“ peace, and of such justices within the said city,  
 “ and the liberties thereof, according to the form  
 “ aforesaid, as often, and at such times, as shall be  
 “ by them, or any of them, on our behalf, duly  
 “ required. Saving always to the mayor and com-  
 “ monalty, and the citizens of the same city, and  
 “ to their successors, the customs, liberties and fran-  
 “ chises, which we will and strictly command to  
 “ be inviolably observed in all things, as they  
 “ and their predecessors before the making of  
 “ these presents observed the same. And because  
 “ we understand, that by the most ancient custom  
 “ of the said city, it is there had, and in the cir-  
 “ cuits of the justices of our progenitors, some-  
 “ times kings of England, it is allowed to the  
 “ said citizens, that the mayor and aldermen of  
 “ the said city, for the time being, ought to re-  
 “ cord all their ancient customs by word of  
 “ mouth, as often and at such time as any thing  
 “ should be moved in act or question before any  
 “ judges or justices touching their customs afore-  
 “ said; as in their claims in the last circuit of  
 “ justices holden at our Tower of London it is  
 “ more fully contained: We, considering the  
 “ same thing, being willing rather to enlarge  
 “ than diminish the custom of the said city, of  
 “ our special grace have granted, for us, our  
 “ heirs and successors, unto the said mayor and  
 “ commonalty, and citizens, and their successors,  
 “ that whensoever any issue shall be taken on any  
 “ plea of, or upon the custom of the city of  
 “ London, between any parties in pleading, (yea  
 “ though themselves be parties) or if any thing  
 “ in plea, act, and question, touching the said  
 “ customs be moved, or happen before us or our  
 “ heirs to be holden, the justices of the common  
 “ bench, the treasurer and barons of our exche-  
 “ quer, or of our heirs, or before the barons of  
 “ such like exchequer, or any other the justices  
 “ of us, or our heirs, which shall exact or  
 “ require inquisition, recognizance, certificate or  
 “ trial, the same mayor and aldermen of the said  
 “ city for the time being, and their successors,  
 “ shall record, testify, and declare, whether such  
 “ be a custom or not, by the recorder of the  
 “ same city for the time being, by word of  
 “ mouth; and that there may be speedy process  
 “ by that record, certificate, and declaration, such  
 “ custom so alledged shall be allowed for a cus-  
 “ tom, or accounted not for a custom, without  
 “ any jury therefore to be taken, or further pro-  
 “ cess thereupon to be made. And furthermore  
 “ we have granted to them, the mayor and com-  
 “ monalty, and citizens, that though they and  
 “ their successors, or the said mayor and alder-  
 “ men, and their predecessors in time past, or  
 “ their successors hereafter, have for some cause  
 “ perchance fully not used, or abused any of the  
 “ liberties, acquittals, grants, ordinances, arti-  
 “ cles, or free-customs, or other thing contained  
 “ in these our writings, or in other our writings,  
 “ or of our progenitors, sometimes kings of Eng-  
 “ land, to the same mayor and commonalty grant-  
 “ ed: notwithstanding we will not, that the same  
 “ mayor and commonalty, aldermen and citizens,  
 “ or their successors, shall therefore incur the  
 “ forfeitures of any of the premises: but they  
 “ and their successors may from henceforth fully

enjoy

“ enjoy and use all and singular the liberties,  
 “ grants, acquittals, ordinances, articles, free-  
 “ customs, and other things whatsoever, so not  
 “ used or abused, in the charters aforesaid con-  
 “ tained, and every of them, without impeach-  
 “ ment or let of us, or our heirs, justices, es-  
 “ cheators, sheriffs, or other our bailiffs and  
 “ ministers, or of any other whatsoever ally, sta-  
 “ tutes or ordinances made, or judgments given;  
 “ or any other charters, or any the charters of our  
 “ predecessors whatsoever, in times past granted  
 “ to the contrary notwithstanding. And we, be-  
 “ ing willing further to do the said mayor and  
 “ commonalty a greater pleasure; and also for  
 “ the bettering and common profit of our said  
 “ city, will and grant to the said mayor and com-  
 “ monalty, and their successors, that from hence-  
 “ forth all and singular merchants, as well deni-  
 “ zens as aliens, abiding within the said city,  
 “ and the liberties and suburbs of the same, and  
 “ exercising merchandizing or occupations there,  
 “ by any means, by themselves or others, though  
 “ they be not of the liberty of the same city,  
 “ shall be partakers, shall be taxed, and contri-  
 “ bute according to their faculties in subsidies,  
 “ tallages, grants, and other contributions what-  
 “ soever, by any means to be assessed, for the  
 “ need of us, or of our heirs, or of the said city,  
 “ for the maintenance of the state and profit of  
 “ the same with the citizens of the said city: yet  
 “ notwithstanding, that this our present grant be  
 “ not in prejudice or derogation of any grants by  
 “ us, or any of our progenitors, made or granted  
 “ to those merchants of Almaine, which have an  
 “ house in the city of London, which is commonly  
 “ called the Guildhall of the Almaines, or their  
 “ successors. And further, because it is well  
 “ known and manifest, that those of the said city  
 “ which are called elected, and taken to the de-  
 “ gree of aldermen, proper for the conditions and  
 “ merits requiring the same, have sustained and  
 “ supported great charges, cost, and pains, for the  
 “ time they make their abode and residence in the  
 “ same city, being vigilant for the common good,  
 “ rule, and government of the same, and for that  
 “ cause oftentimes do leave their possessions, and  
 “ places in the countries there; that therefore they  
 “ and every of them, may, without all fear of un-  
 “ quietness or molestation, peaceably abide and  
 “ tarry in such their houses, places and possessions,  
 “ when they shall return thither for comfort and  
 “ recreation’s sake. We have, of our special  
 “ grace, granted to the said mayor and common-  
 “ alty, and to their successors aforesaid, that all  
 “ and every of those which be aldermen of the  
 “ said city, and their successors which for the time  
 “ shall be aldermen there, for the term of their  
 “ lives shall have this liberty; that is to say,  
 “ that as long as they shall continue aldermen  
 “ there, and shall bear the charge of aldermen  
 “ proper; and also those which before had been  
 “ aldermen, and have also with their great costs  
 “ and expences born the offices of mayoralty,  
 “ shall not be put in any assizes, juries, or attaints,

“ recognizances, or inquisitions, out of the said  
 “ city; and that they nor any of them shall be  
 “ tryer or tryers of the same, although they  
 “ touch us, or our heirs, or successors, or other  
 “ whomsoever.

“ And that without that city neither they nor  
 “ any of them be made collectors or collector,  
 “ assessor, taxer, overseer, or comptroller of the  
 “ tenths, fifteenths, taxes, tallages, subsidies, or  
 “ other charges, or impositions whatsoever, to us  
 “ our heirs, or successors, hereafter to be granted  
 “ or given: and if they, or any of them, be  
 “ elected to any of the offices or charges afore-  
 “ said, and that the said mayor or aldermen do  
 “ deny, refuse, or not do the offices or charges  
 “ aforesaid, then they, or any of them, shall not  
 “ by any means incur any contempt, loss, pain,  
 “ fine, imprisonment, or forfeiture; by occasion  
 “ of their so refusing or not doing; nor shall for  
 “ that cause forfeit any issues by any means: and  
 “ further, as we understand, lord Edward, some-  
 “ times king of England; the third, after the con-  
 “ quest, our progenitor, with the assent of the pre-  
 “ lates, earls, barons, and commonalty of the realm  
 “ of England; assembled in parliament, holden at  
 “ Westminster, in the first year of his reign, at the  
 “ petition of the then citizens of the said city,  
 “ by his letters patents granted, for him and his  
 “ heirs, to the same citizens, the town of South-  
 “ wark, with the appurtenances, to have and to  
 “ hold to them and their successors, citizens of the  
 “ same city, of the same our progenitors, and  
 “ their heirs for ever; paying unto him by the  
 “ year, at the exchequer of him and his heirs, at  
 “ the terms accustomed, the farm therefore due  
 “ and accustomed, as in the said letters patents  
 “ more fully is contained. And now the mayor  
 “ and commonalty of the said city, and their  
 “ predecessors, have and hold certain liberties and  
 “ franchises in the town aforesaid by virtue of those  
 “ letters patents; and do use the same as their  
 “ predecessors have had and held them, and have  
 “ used and enjoyed them; and they now fear that  
 “ divers doubts, opinions, varieties, ambiguities,  
 “ controversies and dissensions, may light, and  
 “ be likely to spring, grow, be imagined, holdert,  
 “ and had in time to come, in and about the use  
 “ and exercise of such liberties and franchises,  
 “ for want of more clear and full declaration and  
 “ expressing of the same; for that divers diversly  
 “ interpret, judge, and understand: we therefore,  
 “ to the end to take away from henceforth and  
 “ utterly abolish all and all manner of causes,  
 “ occasions, and matters, whereupon such opi-  
 “ nions, ambiguities, varieties, controversies, and  
 “ dissensions may spring, be holden, and moved  
 “ in this behalf, have, of our special grace, and  
 “ from our meer motion, granted to the said  
 “ mayor and commonalty of the said city which  
 “ now be, and their successors, mayor and com-  
 “ monalty and citizens of that city, which for the  
 “ time being shall be for ever, the town of South-  
 “ wark, with the appurtenances, with all chat-  
 “ tels, called waif\* and estray†; and also treasure

\* Goods dropt by a thief being closely pursued or over-  
 loaded.

† Cattle lost, both which being found in any lordship, and  
 not owned by any man, which being cried, according to law,

in three markets adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner  
 in a year and a day, it is then the lord's of the soil where  
 found.

“ found in the town aforesaid, and all manner of  
 “ handy-work, goods and chattels of traitors,  
 “ felons defamed, and denying the law of our  
 “ land, wheresoever or before whomsoever justice  
 “ shall be done upon them; and also goods dis-  
 “ claimed, found, or being within the town aforesaid;  
 “ and also all manner of escheats and forfeitures  
 “ which may there pertain unto us, as  
 “ fully and wholly as we should have them if the  
 “ same town were in our hands. And that it shall  
 “ be lawful to the same mayor and commonalty,  
 “ and to their successors, by their deputy and  
 “ ministers of the same town, to put themselves  
 “ in possession of and in all the handy-works and  
 “ chattels of all manner of traitors, felons, fugi-  
 “ tives, outlaws, condemned, convicted, and of  
 “ felons defamed, and denying the laws of our  
 “ land; and also of and in all goods disclaimed,  
 “ found, and being within the said town; and  
 “ also of and in all the escheats and forfeitures to  
 “ us and to our heirs there pertaining. And that  
 “ the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 “ and their successors, by themselves, or their  
 “ deputy, or ministers, may have, in the town  
 “ aforesaid, assay\* and affize of bread, wine,  
 “ beer, and ale, and all other victuals and things  
 “ whatsoever saleable in the said town: and also  
 “ all and whatsoever doth and may appertain to  
 “ the office of clerk of the market, of our house,  
 “ or of our heirs, together with the correction  
 “ and punishment of all persons there selling wine,  
 “ bread, beer, ale, and other victuals; and of all  
 “ other inhabiting and exercising any arts what-  
 “ soever, and with all manner of forfeitures, fines,  
 “ and amerciaments, to be forfeited; and all other  
 “ which there do, and in any time to come may,  
 “ pertain to us, our heirs, or successors: and that  
 “ they shall have, in the said town, the execution  
 “ of all manner of writs, commandments, pre-  
 “ cepts, extracts, and warrants, with the return  
 “ of the same, by such their ministers or deputy  
 “ whom they shall thereunto use; so always that  
 “ the clerk of the market of our house, or of the  
 “ house of our heirs, or the sheriff or escheator  
 “ of the county of Surry, which now is, or here-  
 “ after shall be, do not by any means intermeddle,  
 “ enter, or do any execution. We have also  
 “ granted to the said mayor, and commonalty,  
 “ and citizens, and their successors for ever, that  
 “ they shall and may have yearly, one fair in the  
 “ town aforesaid for three days, that is to say,  
 “ the 7th, 8th and 9th days of September, to be  
 “ holden, together with a court of pye-powder,†  
 “ and with all the liberties to such fairs appertain-  
 “ ing: and that they may have and hold there  
 “ at their said courts, before their said ministers  
 “ or deputy, the said three days, from day to  
 “ day, hour to hour, and from time to time, all  
 “ occasions, complaints, and pleas of a court of pye-  
 “ powder, together with all summons, attach-  
 “ ments, arrests, issues, fines, redemptions and  
 “ commodities, and other rights whatsoever, to  
 “ the same court of pye-powder any way pertain-

“ ing, without any impediment, let or hindrance  
 “ of us, our heirs or successors, or other our  
 “ officers and ministers whatsoever. And also that  
 “ they may there have a view of frankpledge,‡  
 “ and whatsoever thereto pertaineth, together  
 “ with all summons, attachments, arrests, issues,  
 “ amerciaments, fines, redemptions, profits, com-  
 “ modities, and other things whatsoever, which  
 “ there may or ought therefore to pertain to us,  
 “ our heirs and successors. And furthermore, the  
 “ aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 “ and their successors, may by themselves, or by  
 “ their minister or deputy in the said town ap-  
 “ pointed, take and arrest all manner of felons,  
 “ thieves, and other malefactors, found within  
 “ the said town, and may lead them to our gaol  
 “ of Newgate, safely to be kept until they shall  
 “ be by process of law delivered. And further,  
 “ the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens  
 “ and their successors, may for ever have, in the  
 “ town aforesaid, all manner of liberties, privi-  
 “ leges, franchises, acquittals, customs, and rights,  
 “ which we should or might there have if the said  
 “ town were and remained in our hands, without  
 “ any thing to be by any means given or paid to  
 “ us, or our heirs, beside only 10l. for the  
 “ ancient form therefore due; and without im-  
 “ peachment, let, molestation, or disturbance,  
 “ of us, our heirs or successors, justices, escheat-  
 “ ors, sheriffs, officers, or ministers, of ours,  
 “ or of our heirs or successors whatsoever; the  
 “ rights, liberties, and franchises, of right belong-  
 “ ing to the most reverend father and lord in  
 “ Christ Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, and  
 “ of other persons there always saved; although  
 “ express mention be not here made of the true  
 “ yearly value of the premises, or of any other  
 “ gifts or grants to the mayor and aldermen,  
 “ sheriffs and citizens, or their successors, or any  
 “ of them, made according to the form of the  
 “ statute thereof had, made and provided, or any  
 “ other statute, ordinance, act, thing, cause, or  
 “ matter whatsoever notwithstanding. These be-  
 “ ing witness; the reverend father Thomas arch-  
 “ bishop of Canterbury; William archbishop of  
 “ York; George of Exon, chancellor; and Wil-  
 “ liam bishop of Ely; and our dear brother  
 “ George of Clarence, and Richard of Gloucest-  
 “ ter, dukes; and others. Given by our hand  
 “ at Westminster, the ninth day of November,  
 “ in the second year of our reign.”

By the above recited charter, not only all the ancient rights and privileges of the city are confirmed; but it is likewise granted that the mayor, recorder, and the aldermen past the chair, shall be perpetual justices of the peace, and likewise justices of oyer and terminer, for the trying of all malefactors within their own jurisdiction; that the Lord-mayor and aldermen may, by the mouth of their recorder, declare, whether, when a plea is brought into any of the superior courts, the controverted point be a custom of the city or

\* Tryal, proof.

† Held in fairs for enrolling contracts, and redressing disorders there committed.

‡ Or surety for freemen of fourteen years and upwards,

except clerks and knights; for all such freemen were to find security towards the king and his subjects, or else were to be sent to prison.



not: that the mayor and aldermen be for ever exempt from serving in all foreign assizes, juries, or attaincs, and likewise from the offices of assessor, collector of taxes, overseer or comptroller of all public duties without the jurisdiction of the city.

By this charter likewise, the grant of the borough of Southwark is confirmed; and the citizens are entitled to the goods and chattles of traitors, felons, &c. with the privilege of holding a fair annually in the said borough, at the fee-farm rent of ten pounds.

In the year 1463, king Edward granted the citizens of London a second charter, by which the tronage, weighing, measuring, laying up, placing, and housing of wool, which used to be brought to the staple at Westminster, was ordered to be in Leadenhall, and in no other place within three miles of the city: and all fees, profits, and emoluments, arising from the said laying-up, placing and housing, were granted to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, for ever.

In the year 1465, a most absurd custom prevailed, of wearing shoes with toes of an enormous length; for the preventing of which proclamation was made, that, for the future, the beaks or toes of shoes and boots should not exceed two inches in length, on the penalty of the wearer being excommunicated, and paying a fine of twenty shillings for each offence, to be equally divided between the king, the chamber of London, and the company of Cordwainers.

In the year 1468, we have a remarkable instance on record, of several of the London jury, who, having taken bribes to favour a prisoner who was to be tried before them, were apprehended and brought to their trials, before the Lord-mayor, for wilful and corrupt perjury; and being convicted on full evidence, they were sentenced to ride from Newgate to Cornhill, with paper mitres on their heads, where they were exposed to the derision of the public, and then carried back in the same manner to Newgate.

## CHAPTER XXV.

*Stocks erected in every ward in the city. The number of sheriffs officers ascertained. Disorderly women punished. The Steel-yard granted to the Anseatic merchants. The choice of mayor and sheriffs vested in the livery. The city walls repaired. Abstract of the third and fourth charters of Edward IV. A great pestilence in London. A person fined for marrying an orphan without licence of the city. Four persons hanged and burnt for sacrilege. The city lends the king 5000 marks, towards the support of his army. The Lord-mayor, aldermen and citizens entertained at a grand hunting match by the king. Proceedings of the duke of Gloucester on the death of king Edward IV. The king's reception into London. Lord Hastings beheaded. Substance of the duke of Gloucester's speech to the mayor and aldermen at the Tower. The Lord-mayor made a privy counsellor. Dr. Shaw preaches at St. Paul's cross. Duke of Buckingham's remarkable speech at Guildhall. Duke of Gloucester requested to accept the crown. His artful answer and final compliance.*

**I**N the year 1472 there was only one pair of stocks in the whole city, at the place called stocks-marker, where the Lord-mayor's mansion-house now stands; but Sir William Hampton, who was mayor in the year above-mentioned, issued his orders for erecting stocks in every ward, for the more effectual punishment of vagabonds.

In the following year it was ordained, that each of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex should have sixteen serjeants, under whom should be the like number of yeomen; together with six clerks, namely, a secondary, a clerk of the papers, and four inferior clerks; besides those of the under sheriffs.

In the year last abovementioned the streets of this city were extremely infested with disorderly women; to remedy which nuisance the Lord-mayor inflicted corporal punishment on the most notorious, and ordered them to be led through the principal streets, and exposed to the contempt of the public.

In the year 1475 the company of anseatic merchants of London obtained a confirmation of a large house, or hall, then called Guyhallda Teu-

tonicorum, (but at present known by the name of the Steel-yard,) to them and their successors for ever, on the condition of paying seventy pounds per annum, to the mayor and citizens of London, and some trifling rents to the owners of certain tenements adjoining to the said hall.

By an act of common-council which passed in this year, the election of the mayor and sheriffs, which had hitherto been in the whole body of the citizens, was vested in the masters, wardens, and liverymen of the several companies of the city; and this mode of election has continued to the present day.

In the year 1476, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council came to a resolution, that the walls of the city should be repaired with bricks made of earth, dug, tempered, and burnt in Moorfields; and that the expence of these repairs should be defrayed by the parishioners of the several parishes, each of whom should pay sixpence every Sunday, at church, toward the same.

It appears, however, that the sums of money thus levied, did not discharge the whole expence of

of the repairs; for the several companies of drapers, skimmers, and goldsmiths, repaired different parts of the wall at their private charges.

In the year 1479, the king granted a third charter to the city, in which he gave the citizens permission to purchase lands in Mortmain, to the value of two hundred marks per annum: and for this charter his majesty received a compliment of nineteen hundred and twenty-three pounds, nine shillings and eight-pence.

On the twentieth of June 1479, the very day on which this charter was granted, the citizens purchased a fourth charter of the king, on the consideration of abating seven thousand pounds, being part of a debt of twelve thousand, nine hundred, and twenty-three pounds, nine shillings and eight pence, then due from the king to the city, as appeared in the receipt of the exchequer.

By this fourth charter "the offices or occupations of packing all manner of woollen cloaths, "sheep-skins, calves-skins, vessels of amber, and "all other merchandize whatsoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barrellled, or any wise to "be inclosed;" and also "the office of portage "of all wools, sheep-skins, tynn bails, and other "merchandize whatsoever; likewise the office of "guager within the said city; the office of wine "drawers, to provide for the carriage of wines "brought to the port of the said city, and laid on "land, and elsewhere to be carried;" together with "the office of coroner within the said city "and suburbs thereof," were respectively granted to the mayor and commonalty of London, and their successors.

In the same year that these charters were granted, a most dreadful pestilence raged in this city, which beginning about the end of September in the preceding year, continued for near fourteen months; in which time an incredible number of the citizens fell sacrifices to its devouring rage.

One Robert Deyns, having, in the year 1480, married an orphan in the city, without licence of the magistrates, was adjudged, by the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to pay a fine of twenty pounds for the said offence.

In the same year a remarkable punishment was inflicted on four persons, who, having been tried for robbing of churches, and convicted, were sentenced to be hanged on Tower-hill, and their bodies burnt to ashes, together with the gibbet on which they were hanged; which sentence was accordingly carried into execution.

The Scots having invaded England in the year 1481, the citizens of London, at the request of the king, advanced five thousand marks, towards the support of an army with which his majesty marched against the invaders.

At this period the citizens of London were in such favour with the king, that his majesty treated the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and others, with a grand hunting match on Waltham forest, in which several deer were killed, and the entertainment was concluded with a sumptuous and splendid feast, which the king caused to be provided in a beautiful arbour erected on the occasion.

On the death of Edward the fourth, his eldest son Edward ought to have succeeded to the throne: but Richard, duke of Gloucester, bro-

ther to the deceased king, seized the person of the young prince at Stoney-Stratford, as he was on his journey from Ludlow to London.

The citizens of London no sooner heard of this extraordinary proceeding, than great numbers of them joined the nobility, who had already taken up arms, by way of defending themselves, till they could learn the motives of the duke of Gloucester's conduct in seizing their young sovereign.

The duke of Gloucester, unwilling to incense the Londoners, sent lord Hastings into the city, to assure them that his intentions were perfectly upright; that the king was in no danger, and that the earl Rivers, lord Grey, and others, who were apprehended with his majesty, were arrested for conspiring against the dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham, as would soon appear by a legal course of justice.

Lord Hastings farther represented to the citizens, the danger they would plunge themselves into if they did not lay down their arms, and return to their respective habitations, without presuming to enquire into the conduct of their superiors.

His lordship concluded with assuring them, that the duke of Gloucester and other lords were conducting the young king to London, in order to celebrated his coronation.

This speech produced the desired effect; for the citizens, yielding an implicit belief to it, immediately retired to their respective habitations.

On the fourth of May following, the mayor, aldermen, and five hundred of the principal citizens of London, richly dressed in purple gowns, and mounted on fine horses, met king Edward V. at Hornsey Park, and conducted him to the city, where he was received with every demonstration of joy and affection, and lodged in the palace of the bishop of London.

During this cavalcade the duke of Gloucester acted the most hypocritical part imaginable; frequently calling out to the citizens "behold your "king and sovereign" and even carried his hypocrisy so far, as to do homage to the king, and persuade the nobility to follow his example.

This behaviour so entirely erased from the minds of the citizens all ill impressions they had conceived of Gloucester, that they unanimously joined with the nobility, in appointing him to be protector of the kingdom during the minority of the king.

The perfidious duke was no sooner vested with this authority, than he prevailed on the queen, who had taken sanctuary at Westminster, to deliver her younger son, the duke of York, also to his care.

Having thus possessed himself of the persons of the two royal youths, he lodged them both in the Tower of London, and took up his own residence in Crosby's place, near Bishopsgate, now called Crosby-square.

It appears that the duke was, at all events, determined to ascend the throne: but dreading the influence of lord Hastings, who was one of the king's most zealous adherents, he caused him to be seized, and dragged to the platform near the chapel





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*Dr. Shaw  
Preaching at ST. PAUL'S Cross.*



chapel within the Tower, where he was beheaded without any legal form of trial.

Richard was not without apprehensions that some disagreeable consequences might result from the news of this murder being propagated in the city; whereupon himself, and the duke of Buckingham his accomplice, clad themselves in suits of rusty armour, and instantly sent for the mayor and aldermen: and on their arrival, Gloucester addressed them to the following purpose:

"That the lord Hastings had conspired with several persons, and contrived suddenly to kill him and the duke of Buckingham, that day, in council: that he could not yet guess the cause of the treason, and had not certain knowledge thereof before ten o'clock of the same day; which had forced them to put on such filthy armour, as being next at hand, for their own defence; and induced the lords of the council to order him to be immediately executed, to prevent insurrections and attempts of his lordships accomplices to rescue him from justice; and to preserve the peace of the nation.

"This, (continued Gloucester,) is the naked truth: and we have sent for you to inform you of it, that you may, as you see cause, satisfy the people of the justice of lord Hastings's sufferings: and though we are in no wise obliged to do it, yet, out of a desire to please them, we thus condescend to do it; and we require you thus to report it."

The city magistrates appeared to approve of the duke's conduct, and testified an inclination to obey his commands: but their expressions to their fellow citizens, on their return from the Tower, did not exhibit all that satisfaction with the duke's behaviour, which he hoped and expected.

Gloucester soon perceived that his stratagem had not produced the desired effect; whereupon he sent a herald at arms into the city, who, at all the usual places made a proclamation to the effect following.

"That the lord Hastings, with divers other wicked conspirators, had traiterously contrived the same day to have slain the protector and duke of Buckingham sitting in council, with a purpose and design to take upon him the government of the king and kingdom, and rule all things at his pleasure, hoping that, when they were dead, they should meet no opposition in their designs: and in how miserable a condition this nation had been, if God had left them in his hands, appeared from the former actions of the said lord, who, being so ill a man, could not make a good governor; for he it was, that by his ill advice enticed the king's father to many things much redounding to his dishonour, and the universal damage and detriment of the realm, leading him into debauchery by his exemplary wickedness, and procuring lewd and ungracious persons to gratify his lusts, and particularly Shore's wife, who was one of his secret council in this treason; by which lewd living the said king not only short-

ened his days, but also was forced to oppress and tax his people, that he might have sufficient to gratify his expences; and since the death of the said king, he hath lived in a continual incontinency with the said Shore's wife, and lay nightly with her, and particularly the very night before his death; so that it was no marvel, if his ungracious life brought him to as unhappy a death, which he was put to by the special command of the king's highness, and of his honourable and faithful council, both for his own demerits, being so openly taken in his intended treason; and also, lest any delay of his execution might have encouraged other mischievous persons, who were engaged in the conspiracy with him to make an insurrection for his deliverance, which being wisely foreseen, and as effectually prevented, was the only means under God's providence to preserve the whole realm in peace and quietness."

As this second attempt to impose on the citizens met with no better success than the former, it became necessary for Gloucester, in pursuit of his ambitious plan, to have recourse to other means to engage the Londoners in his favour; for, without their assistance, he apprehended it would be impossible to ascend the throne.

Hereupon the duke made Sir Edmund Shaw, Lord-mayor of London, a privy-counsellor; by which means he gained the interest of Dr. Shaw, an eloquent and popular preacher, and brother to the Lord-mayor; who undertook to preach a sermon on the following Sunday, at St. Paul's cross, in support of the protector's right to the crown.

The doctor's text, taken from the Wisdom of Solomon, was, "bastard slips shall take no deep root;" and in the course of his sermon he alleged, that the late king having promised marriage to the lady Elizabeth Lucy, and had a child by her, she was his wife in the sight of God; and of consequence, that the children he had by his queen were a spurious and bastard issue; so that no happiness could be expected to this kingdom, under the reign of Edward V.

He then proceeded to accuse the mother of Edward IV. of adultery; so that neither the late king nor the duke of Clarence, brother to Gloucester nor their descendants had any just title to the crown.

This artful preacher then raised his voice, and said, "but my lord protector, that noble prince, the pattern of all virtue and heroic actions, carries in his air, in his mein, and in his soul, the perfect image of his illustrious father the great duke of York!"

This unmeaning heap of abuse and panegyric, both equally undeserved, not producing the effect which had been expected from it, orders were sent to the Lord-mayor, to summons the aldermen and citizens to meet at Guildhall, where the duke of Buckingham with several of the nobility, attended; and the duke, ascending the hustings, addressed himself to the citizens in the following artful speech.

"Gentlemen, out of the zeal and sincere affection

" fection we have for your persons and interests,  
 " we are come to acquaint you with a matter of  
 " high importance, equally pleasing to God and  
 " profitable to the commonwealth, and to none  
 " more than to you the citizens of this famous  
 " and honourable city: for the very thing which  
 " we believe you have a long time wanted and  
 " wished for; what you would have purchased at  
 " a great rate, and gone far to fetch, we are  
 " come hither to bring you, without any labour  
 " trouble, cost, or peril to you. And what can  
 " this be but your own safety, the peace of your  
 " wives and daughters, the security of your goods  
 " and estates, which were all in danger until now?  
 " who of you could call what he had his own?  
 " there were so many snares laid to deceive you;  
 " so many fines and forfeitures, taxes and im-  
 " positions, of which there was no end, and often  
 " no necessity: or, if there was, it was occasioned  
 " by riots, and unreasonable waste, rather than  
 " a just and lawful charge for defence or honour  
 " of the state: your best citizens were plundered,  
 " and their wealth squandered by profuse favour-  
 " ites: fifteenths and the usual subsidies would  
 " not do; but, under the plausible name of bene-  
 " volence, your goods were taken from you by  
 " the commissioners against your will; as if by  
 " that name was understood, that every man  
 " should pay, not what he pleased, but what the  
 " king would have him, who never was mo-  
 " derate in his demands, always exorbitant, turn-  
 " ing forfeitures into fines, fines into ransoms,  
 " small offences into misprison of treason, and  
 " misprison into treason itself. We need not give  
 " you examples of it: Burdet's case will never be  
 " forgot, who, for a word spoken in haste, was  
 " cruelly beheaded. Did not judge Markham re-  
 " sign his office, rather than join with his bre-  
 " thren in passing that illegal sentence on that  
 " honest man? were you not all witnesses of the  
 " barbarous treatment one of your own body,  
 " the worshipful alderman Cook, met with? and  
 " yourselves know too well how many instances  
 " of this kind I might name among you.

" King Edward gaining the crown by conquest,  
 " all that were any ways related to those that were  
 " his enemies lay under the charge of treason.  
 " Thus half of the kingdom became at once trai-  
 " tors; for half of the kingdom were either  
 " friends to king Henry, or relations or friends  
 " to some that were so. Though open war with  
 " invaders is terrible and destructive to a nation,  
 " yet civil dissensions are much more fatal, and  
 " to be dreaded; with which his reign was more  
 " disturbed than the reigns of all his prececef-  
 " sors. But he is dead and gone; and God for-  
 " give his soul! It cost the people more blood  
 " and treasure to get the crown for this prince  
 " than it had done to conquer France twice.  
 " Half of the nobility of the kingdom lost their  
 " lives or estates in the quarrel; and, when the  
 " dispute was over, the peace that followed was  
 " not much safer than the war: every rich and  
 " landed man was in danger; for whom could he  
 " trust that distrusted his own brother? whom  
 " spare, that killed his own brother? or who  
 " could perfectly love him, whom his own brother  
 " could not love? we shall, in honour to the  
 " memory of one that was our sovereign, forbear

" to mention, who were the persons, on which  
 " he was so lavish of his favours: only it is well  
 " known that those that deserved them most had  
 " the least of them. Was not Shore's wife his  
 " chief minister? was there not more court made  
 " to her than all the lords of England, except  
 " those that were the strumpet's favourites? who,  
 " poor woman! was herself chaste, and of good  
 " reputation, till he deluded her to his lust, and  
 " tempted her from her husband, an honest sub-  
 " stantial young man, whom you all know. In-  
 " deed, I am ashamed to say it, the king's appe-  
 " tite in that point was insatiable and intolerable.  
 " No woman could escape him: young or old,  
 " rich or poor, wife or virgin, all fell victims to  
 " his lust: by which means the most honourable  
 " houses were defiled, and the most honourable  
 " families were corrupted.

" You of this renowned city suffered most:  
 " you, who deserved most from him, for your  
 " readiness to serve the house of York with your  
 " lives and fortunes; which tho' he ill requited,  
 " there is of that house, who, by God's grace,  
 " shall reward you better. I shall not enlarge  
 " on this subject: you have heard it from one,  
 " whom ye will hearken to more, as you ought  
 " to do: for I am not so vain as to think what  
 " I can say will have so great authority with you  
 " as the words of a preacher; a man so wise and  
 " so pious, that he could not utter a thing, in  
 " the pulpit especially, which he did not firmly  
 " believe it was his duty to declare. You re-  
 " member, I doubt not, how he set forth, last  
 " Sunday, the right of the most excellent Richard  
 " duke of Gloucester to the crown of this realm:  
 " for, as he proved to you, the children of king  
 " Edward IV. were never lawfully begotten, the  
 " king leaving his lawful wife, the lady Lucy,  
 " to contract an illegal marriage with the queen.  
 " My noble lord the protector's reverence to the  
 " dutchess his mother will not permit me to say  
 " any thing further concerning what the worthy  
 " doctor alledged of her familiarity with others  
 " besides her own husband, for fear of offending  
 " the duke of Gloucester her own son: though,  
 " for these causes, the crown of England is de-  
 " volved to the most excellent prince the lord  
 " protector, as the only lawful begotten son  
 " of the right noble duke of York. This, and  
 " the consideration of his many high qualities,  
 " has prevailed with the lords and commons of  
 " England, of the northern counties especially,  
 " who have declared they will not have a bastard  
 " reign over them, to petition that high and  
 " mighty prince to take on him the sovereign  
 " power, for the good of the realm, to which he  
 " has so rightful and lawful a title. We have  
 " reason to fear he will not grant our request;  
 " being a prince whose wisdom foresees the labour,  
 " both of body and mind, that attends the su-  
 " preme dignity; which is not a place for a child,  
 " as that wise man observed, who said, *Va regno*  
 " *cujus rex puer est*, i. e. *Woe to the realm whose*  
 " *king is a child*. Wherefore we have reason to  
 " bless God that the prince, whose right is to  
 " reign over us, is of so ripe age, so great wisdom  
 " and experience, who, though he is unwilling to  
 " take the government upon himself, yet the peti-  
 " tion

"tion of the lords and gentlemen will meet with  
 "the more favourable acceptance, if you the wor-  
 "shipful citizens of the metropolis of the king-  
 "dom will join with us in our request; which, for  
 "your welfare, we doubt not but you will. How-  
 "ever, I heartily entreat you to do it for the  
 "common good of the people of England; whom  
 "you will oblige by chusing them so good a king,  
 "and his majesty by shewing early your ready dis-  
 "positions to his election; in which, my most dear  
 "friends, I require you, in the name of myself  
 "and these lords, to shew us plainly your minds  
 "and intentions."

The citizens were struck with such horror and amazement at this speech, that they remained entirely silent, as totally unable to express their abhorrence at the injustice and absurdity of the proposal.

Hereupon Buckingham addressed himself to the mayor, enquiring the cause of their profound silence; to which the mayor answered, that, perhaps the citizens did not understand his grace: on which the duke repeated the substance of what he had said, and enforced it with all the powers of his oratory.

But this second effort making no deeper impression on their minds than the first, the recorder was directed to address the assembly on the same subject: which he at length undertook, though with great reluctance; repeating only the substance of what the duke had said, without adding a single word in favour of the protector.

Upon this Buckingham, having observed to the mayor that the people were amazingly obstinate, once more addressed the citizens, in the following words.

"Dear friends, we came to acquaint you  
 "with a thing which we needed not have  
 "done, had it not been for the affection we  
 "bear you. The lords and commons could  
 "have determined the matter without you,  
 "but would gladly have you join with us,  
 "which is for your honour and profit, though  
 "you do not see it, or consider it: We re-  
 "quire you therefore to give your answer one  
 "way or another, whether you are willing, as  
 "the lords are, to have the most excellent prince  
 "the lord protector to be your king, or not?"

This short address produced almost a general murmur through the assembly; but a few servants of the protector and the duke of Buckingham, having assembled a number of apprentices and other rabble, they crowded into the hall, threw up their hats in the air, and cried out, "King Richard! King Richard!"

Buckingham instantly seized this opportunity of making his acknowledgements; and, as if this testimony of approbation had been general, addressed the assembly as follows.

"'Tis a goodly and joyful cry, to hear every  
 "man with one voice agree to it, and nobody  
 "say no. Since therefore, dear friends, we see  
 "you are all, as one man, inclined to have this  
 "noble prince to be your king, we shall report

"the matter so effectually to him, that we doubt  
 "not it will be much for your advantage. We  
 "require you to attend us to-morrow, with our  
 "joint petition to his Grace, as has been already  
 "agreed on between us."

Buckingham and the rest of the noblemen now retired, leaving the citizens in the utmost dejection of mind; who, not daring to express in public their disapprobation of this day's transactions, retired to their respective habitations, to vent their griefs in private.

However, the Lord-mayor, Sir Edmund Shaw, prevailed on the aldermen, and several of the common-council, to attend him, on the following day, at Baynard's castle, where the duke of Gloucester then resided; and there they found the duke of Buckingham, and several of the nobility.

A new farce was now acted. The duke of Buckingham sent in a messenger to acquaint the protector, that a great number of the nobility and citizens desired an audience, on an affair of the utmost importance.

Gloucester appeared to be averse to their admittance; upon which Buckingham hinted to the mayor and citizens, that the protector was totally ignorant of their design, nor knew any of what had passed at Guildhall.

It was now determined to send in another messenger, who, in the most earnest and humble manner entreated the protector to grant the desired audience, with which, with great apparent diffidence, he at length complied.

The company being introduced, the duke of Buckingham, in the name of himself and the company, apologized for the intrusion, in the most humble manner, and after enumerating the grievances of the people, begged the protector to assume the reins of government, as the only method to secure the public welfare.

Richard, with a degree of hypocrisy that would be astonishing in any other character than his own, answered, "That, though he knew the things  
 "he alledged to be true, yet he loved king Ed-  
 "ward and his children above any crown what-  
 "soever; and therefore could not grant their  
 "request: however he pardoned their petition,  
 "and thanked them for their love; but desired  
 "them to be obedient to the prince under whom  
 "himself and they lived at that time; and whom  
 "he would advise to the best of his capacity, as  
 "he had already done, to the satisfaction of all  
 "parties."

The duke of Buckingham affecting to receive this answer with the utmost dissatisfaction, asked the protector pardon for what he had farther to offer, but declared, "That they were all agreed  
 "not to have any of king Edward's line to reign  
 "over them; that they were gone too far to go  
 "back; for which reason, if his grace would be  
 "pleased to take the crown upon him, they hum-  
 "bly beseeched him to do it; or, if he would  
 "give them a resolute answer to the contrary,  
 "which they should be loth to hear, they must  
 "and would look out some other person that  
 "would accept of their proposal."

Thus

Thus urged, the artful duke, as in obedience to the general wish of the people, complied with their demands in the following terms:

“ Since we perceive that the whole realm is bent upon it, not to have king Edward’s children to govern over them, of which we are sorry; and knowing that the crown can belong to no man so justly as to ourself, the right heir, lawfully begotten of the body of our most dear father Richard, late duke of York; to which title is now joined your election, the nobles and commons of this realm, which we, of all titles

“ possible, take for the most effectual; we are content, and agree favourably to receive your petition and request, and, according to the same, take upon us the royal estate, preheminance, and kingdoms of the two noble realms of England and France; the one, from this day forward, by us and our heirs, to rule, govern and defend; the other, by God’s grace and your good help, to get again, subdue, and establish for ever in due obedience to this realm of England; and we ask of God to live no longer than we intend to procure its advancement.”

## CHAPTER XXVI.

*The young princes murdered in the Tower. Coronation of Richard III. Copy of the citizens claim of the office of chief butler. The earl of Richmond invades England. King Richard slain at the battle of Bosworth. King Henry VII. enters into London. The sweating sickness. The cross in Cheap-side finished. A mercenary act of common council. Henry and his queen enter into London, after the defeat of Simnel the impostor. Penalty on killing beasts in London. The Flemish merchants banished the city. Their conspiracy and punishment. The king entertains the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens. Laws to punish perjury in jurors. The artillery-ground formed from a part of Bunhill-fields. Remarkable plenty of corn. Twenty thousand persons destroyed by the plague, to avoid which, the king and queen retire to Calais. Kitchens first built at Guildhall. The aldermen, for the first time attend the mayor to the water-side on horseback.*

**R**ICHARD duke of Gloucester having thus usurped the throne, prevailed on Sir James Tyrrell to murder the young king, and his brother, the duke of York, by smothering them between two beds, in the Tower of London.

On the sixth day of July, 1483, Richard, accompanied by his queen, rode through the city in great state, to Westminster, where they were crowned in a very solemn manner: but it appears that this monarch had but little confidence in the affections of his new subjects; for he previously sent for five thousand men, from the north of England, to protect him against any accident that might happen at the coronation.

Previous to the coronation of Richard III. the citizens of London claimed the office of chief butler, in the following terms; from whence it seems probable that the citizens of Winchester had renewed their claim to that office, which they had made at the commencement of several preceding reigns.

*To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, Seneschal of England.*

“ Shewen unto your good and gracious lordship, the mair and citezeins of the citee of London, that where, after the liberty and commendable customes of the said citee, of time that no man’s mind is to the contrary, used, enjoyed, and accustomed, the mair of the same citee for the time being, by reason of the

“ office of mairalty of the said citee, in his own person, oweth of right and duty to serve the kyng our souvereigne lord in the day of his ful noble coronation, in such place as it shall please his highness to take his spices, and the same cup, with the kevering belonging thereunto, and a layer [ewer] of gold, the said mair to have, and with him to bear away at the time of his departing, for his fee and reward.

“ And also that divers other citezeins, that by the said mair and citee shal thereto be named and chosen, owen of right by the same custom, at the same day to serve in the office of butlership, in helping of the chief butler of England, to the lords and estates that shall be at the said coronation, as well at the table in the hall at meat, as after meat in the chamber.

“ Beseeching your said lordship, that Edmund Shaa, now mair, and other citezeins of the citee aforesaid, to the said office and service now chosen, whose names, in a schedule hereunto annexed, be specified, may be admitted to do the same service, as their predecessors mairs and citezeins of the said citee, in case semblable, have used in days past.

“ Also the said mair and citezeins praying, that they may sit, in the day of the said coronation, at the table next the cupboard, of the left side of the hall, lykes as of late tyme it hath been used and accustomed;

“ and



"and that the said mair may have and enjoy  
"the said fee and reward, according to the  
"dutie."

In the year 1485, the earl of Richmond, who had been invited from his exile to invade England, in order to dethrone Richard, marched with his army from Wales towards London; upon which Richard gave immediate orders for the repair of the Tower of London, and immediately marched to meet his opponent.

The armies came to an engagement at Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and, after a furious battle of near two hours, Richard was slain, and his crown, which he had worn during the fight, being found among the spoils of the field, was placed on the head of the earl of Richmond, who was saluted as king by the whole army.

Richmond, who was now acknowledged king by the name of Henry VII. immediately set out for London, which he entered on the twenty-seventh of August amidst the shouts and acclamations of the people, who considered him as their deliverer from the most cruel of tyrants, that perhaps ever disgraced the annals of any kingdom.

The new king, attended by the Lord-mayor and aldermen in scarlet robes, and a great number of citizens in violet colour'd gowns, proceeded directly to St. Paul's church, where he offered up the standard he had taken in battle, and when divine service was ended, he repaired to the palace of the bishop of London; where, in a few days he assembled a council of all the nobility and gentry then in London, and solemnly renewed the oath he had formerly taken to marry the princess Elizabeth.

A most dreadful, and hitherto unheard of distemper broke out this year, in the city of London, and some other parts of the kingdom. It was a kind of malignant fever, called the sweating sickness, and carried off those who were attacked with it in twenty-four hours; but those who survived that time generally recovered.

In the year 1486, the cross at the west end of Cheapside, (then called the Westcheap) was completed and most curiously embellished at the expence of a number of the citizens, among whom John Fisher, a mercer, contributed no less than six hundred marks.

In the following year the court of common-council passed an act, whereby the citizens were enjoined, on the penalty of one hundred pounds, "not to carry any goods or merchandize to any fair or market within the kingdom, for the term of seven years."

This act was so unreasonable in itself, and gave such offence to the legislature, that it was repealed by an act of parliament passed in the following year, which empowered the citizens to carry on their commerce as usual, to the several parts of the kingdom: and a penalty of forty pounds was laid on any person who should presume to molest any of the citizens in their said trade.

In the year abovementioned, Lambert Simnel, \* the famous impostor, who personated the earl of Warwick, having been defeated at Stoke, near Newark, the king and queen returned towards London; and on their arrival at Hornsey-park, were met by the mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, mounted on fine horses, and richly dressed in an elegant uniform.

In this manner they entered the city, the streets of which were covered with new gravel on the occasion; and passing through the several livery companies, dressed in their formalities, their majesties went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where Te Deum was solemnly sung, on occasion of the late victory.

About this period the inhabitants of St. Gregory and St. Faith, having made complaint of the horrid stench arising from the blood and ordure running through the said parishes from St. Nicholas's shambles; (now Newgate-market;) together with the noxious vapours arising from the scalding of swine; the parliament, to remedy such grievances for the future; passed an act, in which it was ordained that "no butcher should presume to kill any beast within the walls of London, upon the penalty of one shilling for every ox and cow so killed, and eight-pence for every beast."

The king having, from some political cause, conceived an insuperable aversion to the Flemish nation, banished all the merchants of that country from the city of London, and prohibited all intercourse with that people.

The anseatic merchants, taking advantage of this circumstance, imported large quantities of merchandize from Flanders, and the English merchant adventurers became great sufferers by being deprived of the principal part of their commerce with the Flemish merchants.

These circumstances so highly incensed the Flemings, that they entered into a conspiracy against the anseatic merchants; and being joined by the populace, broke open and plundered their hall, situated where the Steel-yard now stands, near Thames-street.

However, a great number of armed citizens coming across the Thames to the assistance of the merchants, several of the conspirators were taken, and committed to the Tower; and after a long imprisonment some were hanged, and others discharged.

On twelfth day, in the year 1494, the king entertained the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and others of the principal citizens, at Westminster; where, after dinner, Ralph Austrey, the mayor, was dubbed knight; and in the evening several kinds of divertisement were exhibited in the great hall, which was hung with tapestry and staged on each side.

The morning following the king, queen, and divers of the nobility, being seated at a stone table, the king and queen's messes, consisting of sixty dishes each, were served up by sixty knights and esquires; the mayor was also served with twenty-four dishes, and plenty of the choicest

\* For the particulars concerning this extraordinary period, see CLARENDON'S *History of England*, vol. 1. page 461.  
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wines,

wines, and the citizens were so well pleased with their entertainment, that they did not get to London till the break of the next day.

Notwithstanding the care which formerly had been taken to prevent improper persons from being impannelled on juries, it was found necessary in the eleventh year of Henry's reign to enact as follows :

" That, for the future, no person or persons  
" be impannelled, or sworn into any jury or in-  
" quest in any of the city courts, unless he be  
" worth forty marks; and if the cause to be tried  
" amount to that sum, then no person to be ad-  
" mitted a juror worth less than 100 marks: and  
" that every person, so qualified, refusing to serve  
" as a jurymen, for the first default to forfeit 1s.  
" the second 2s. and every one after, to double  
" the sum. That when upon trial it shall be  
" found, that a petty jury have brought in an  
" unjust verdict, then every member of the same  
" to forfeit 20l. or more, according to the dis-  
" cretion of the court of Lord-mayor and al-  
" derman, and to suffer six months imprisonment,  
" or less, at the discretion of the said mayor,  
" and aldermen, without bail or main prize, and  
" for ever after to be rendered incapable of serv-  
" ing in any jury. And further, if upon en-  
" quiry, it should be found, that any juror has  
" taken money as a bribe, or other reward, or  
" promise of reward, to favour either plaintiff or  
" defendant in the cause to be tried by him, that  
" then, and in every such case, the person so of-  
" fending to forfeit and pay to the party by him

" thus injured, ten times the value of such sum  
" or reward by him taken, and also to suffer im-  
" prisonment, as already mentioned; and besides,  
" to be disabled for ever from serving in that  
" capacity: and that every person or persons  
" guilty of bribing any juror, shall likewise for-  
" feit ten times the value given, and suffer im-  
" prisonment as aforesaid."

A parcel of grounds, consisting of gardens, orchards, &c. situate on the north side of Chiswell Street, and called by the name of Bunhill-fields, was in the year 1498, converted into a spacious field, for the use of the London archers, which is now known by the name of the Artillery Ground.

In the year 1502, the city entertainments which till that time had been given at Grocer's-hall, were ordered by the Lord-mayor to be, in future, held at Guildhall, to which end kitchens were built at the latter place, by a subscription of the several companies, where several of the aldermen and principal citizens were entertained with an elegant feast.

It was in this year, too, that the aldermen first accompanied the mayor to the water-side when he took barge for Westminster.

The marriage of the princess Margaret, by proxy to James IV. of Scotland was published on the twenty-fifth of January at St. Paul's-cross, on which account the citizens made bonfires, illuminated their houses, and gave every possible testimony of the high satisfaction with which they received the news.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

*The chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey founded. A particular account of the Monuments and other curiosities in that noble pile of Antiquity.*

**I**N the year 1502, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a tavern, both which were situated at the east-end of Westminster-abbey, were taken down, by the order of Henry VII. and on the ground where they stood was erected the chapel, which is known by the name of Henry VIIth's chapel to this day.

In this place, as the most proper for its introduction, we shall give a clear and accurate account of every interesting particular relative to, and every curiosity in the abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster, of which the chapel of Henry VII. now forms a part.

There are so many miraculous stories related of the foundation of this abbey, in the legends of monkish writers, that by this enlightened age the bare recital would hardly be excused: all that can with truth be said, amounts only to this, that Sebert, king of the East-saxons, who died in 616, being by Austin's preaching, and his uncle Ethelbert's example, converted to christianity, threw down the temple of Apollo, west of London, and there most devoutly erected a church,

which he dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, prince of the apostles, and appointed Melitus, then bishop of London, to consecrate it accordingly. Ranulphus, indeed, does not particularly mention Sebert, but has these remarkable words, " that some one, at the instigation of Ethelbert, built a church to the honour of St. Peter in the west part of the city of London, in a place called Thorney, which signifies an island of thorns, but is now called Westminster."

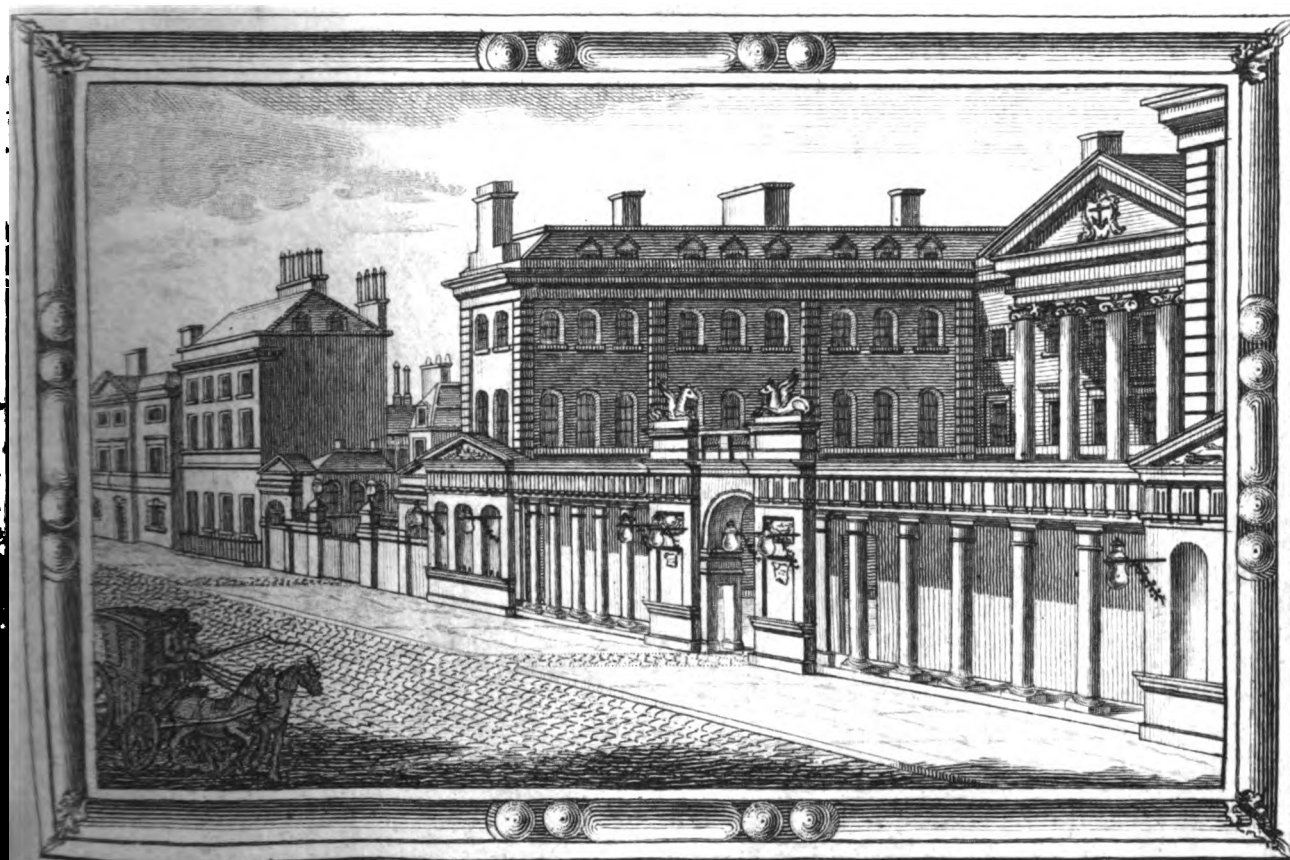
Fleet, a monkish writer, speaks of the city of London, as worshipping Diana, and the suburbs of Thorney, as offering incense to Apollo; so that it seems clear almost to demonstration, that this church had the ruins of a Pagan temple, for its foundation.

We are not ignorant that Sir Christopher Wren, whose opinion is by no means to be contemned, rejects as fabulous the notion of a temple to Apollo in Thorney island; and the rather, because it is said to be destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Antoninus Pius, in order to make way for a christian

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*The Abbey Church of ST PETER Westminster.*



*The ADMIRALTY OFFICE*







*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*VIEW of the* **INSIDE of WESTMINSTER ABBY**



*VIEW of the* **INSIDE of ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**

tian church to be erected by king Lucius upon its ruins. Sir Christopher to strengthen his opinion, declares, that when he was employed to survey Westminster-abbey, though he examined both the walls and ornaments about it with the nicest care, yet he could neither discover the least fragment of cornice or capital, to indicate the handy work of a Roman builder, which he thinks he must undoubtedly have done, had the fact been true, as earthquakes break few stones, though they overturn edifices.

For the same and other reasons mentioned in their place, he disbelieves the founding of St. Paul's upon the ruins of a temple of Diana; yet till his time both these facts were credited by the most learned antiquarians our nation ever produced, and reported by them upon the fullest evidence the nature of the subject would admit; evidence, we think, that added to one circumstance, which they have omitted, carries conviction along with it; namely, that the Pagans must certainly have had temples in both these cities, and that the above places, and no other, being marked by tradition for the seats of them, no discoveries have yet been made during a course of 1700 years, in any other places, of the remains of any such edifices.

The dedication of this ancient abbey is a matter as uncertain as the foundation of it; the church historians will have it miraculous, and none but St. Peter himself, though dead 500 years before, must be admitted to that honour.

The king, as has been hinted, had ordered Mellitus to perform the ceremony, but St. Peter, as the legend says, was beforehand with him; for over-night he called upon Edricus, a fisherman, and desired to be ferry'd over to Thorney, which happened to be then flooded round by the heavy rains that had lately fallen: the fisherman obeyed, and the apostle (having consecrated the church amidst a grand chorus of heavenly music, and a glorious appearance of burning lights, of which Edricus was both an ear and an eye-witness) on his return discovered himself, and bid the fisherman tell Mellitus what he had heard and seen; giving, at the same time, to Edricus, a specimen of his divine mission, by a miraculous draught of salmon, of which kind of fish when in season, the apostle assured him, none of his occupation should ever want, provided they honestly made an offering of the tenth fish to the use of the newly consecrated church; which custom we find continued for more than 400 years after.

We should hardly have ventured to insert this story, but that it is in part confirmed, or at least believed, by two royal charters; the first, of king Edgar, who speaking of it says, "this church was dedicated by no less than St. Peter, the prince of apostles, to his own honour;" the other is of Edward the Confessor, which is still more full, affirming it to be "dedicated by St. Peter himself with the attendance of angels, by the impression of the holy cross, and the anointment of the holy chrism."

As we have, in a great measure, settled the era of the foundation and dedication of this church, it remains only for us to trace by what steps it gradually rose to the grandeur in which it appears

at present; for at first, only that part of it was built which forms the east-angle.

The next who enlarged and repaired the church of Sebert's foundation, was Offa, the great king of Mercia; for Sebert's sons relapsing into paganism, it had been long neglected, and was in a very ruined state.

When it was almost ruined by the incursions of the Danes, Edgar was the first who revived its dying lustre, by two charters in its favour; which were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by Edward the Confessor, the old church was pulled down, and a most magnificent one for that age erected in the room of it, in the form of a cross, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building. When he had so done, he then granted a charter of his own, wherein he recites the account of St. Peter's consecration, as has been said; its destruction by the Danes, the grants and privileges of his predecessors, such as Sac and Soc, and Sol, Thol and Theam, Intoll and Uttoll, and Infrangenthet, Githrich, Hamsoken, Murage, and Fenstall; and adds his own. This last charter was closed with solemn imprecations on such as should infringe it, and was signed by the king, queen, two archbishops, ten bishops, and many of the abbots and nobility, at a convention called by his majesty's order, for that purpose.

The next prince who laid his hands to this great work, was Henry III. who built a chapel to the blessed Virgin, then called the new work at Westminster, the first stone whereof he laid himself on the Saturday before his coronation, in the year 1220, being the fifth of his reign; but about twenty-five years after, finding the walls and steeple of the church decayed, he pulled them down likewise, with a design to enlarge and make the whole more regular, but did not live to accomplish his design, which was not completed till twenty-three years after the death of this monarch.

Sir Christopher Wren, says, that this king's intention certainly was to make up only the cross to the westward, for thus far it is built in a different manner from the rest more westward, as the pillars and spandrels of the arches shew. The work must therefore, in all probability, have been carried on afterwards, during the reigns of the three succeeding kings, by the monks and abbots, which, though it proceeded but slowly, was yet more skilfully executed than the former part. Indeed, during the tumultuous and bloody wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, little could be expected to be done in works of genius, but upon the advancement of the Lancastrian line to the peaceable possession of the throne, Henry the seventh resumed the work very early, as appears by the key-stones of the vaulting of the very first bay of building that is extended beyond the old plan, being marked with the rose of Lancaster.

About the year 1502, this prince began that stately and magnificent structure which is now generally called by his name, by first pulling down the chapel of Henry III. already-mentioned, and a house adjoining, called the White-rose tavern; and then, marking out the foundation, on the 24th of January, 1507, he laid the first stone:

stone: this chapel he dedicated, like the former, to the blessed Virgin, and designing it for a burial-place for him and his posterity, in his will he expressly enjoins, that none but the blood royal should be permitted to lie therein; and, for the health of his soul, he procured a bull from pope Leo, for uniting to this abbey the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the manor of Tykill in Yorkshire, to maintain a chauntry of three monks, who should be priests, and two lay brothers; which we the rather mention, as it is but little known how the inhabitants of St. Martin's-le-Grand came first to be connected with those of Westminster. The priests were to say daily mass for his soul, and the souls of his wife and children, for which service, besides their usual salary, they were to be allowed 100 shillings a year. Before his death, over and above this, he is said to have delivered into the hands of the Abbot of Westminster 5000l. for masses and alms, whereof 10,000 masses were to be said for him at 6d. each; and between his death and burial, 200l. to be given in alms.

No very material alterations have been made in the outward structure of this church, since Henry's death till of late years; when, as it was the admiration and grief of all who beheld it, it became the object of parliamentary concern, to rescue it from that ruin into which it was falling apace, by a thorough reparation at the national expence; and though the ravage that was made within it by Henry VIII. and the havock without and within it, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of all religious houses in this kingdom, can never be recovered; yet it has lately, by the labour and skill of Sir Christopher Wren, and those that succeeded him, been decorated with some new ornaments, and by the addition of two stately towers, which are thought to exceed in point of workmanship any part of the ancient building, is now rendered more compleat than ever.

When the old abbey was examined in order to its being repaired, Sir Christopher Wren found great defects both in the materials and in the workmanship. The stone, which was of the Ryegate kind, very easy to work, but subject to take in water, was decayed four inches deep; the roof was oak, mixed with Normandy chesnut, badly wrought, and not properly secured from stretching, by which the walls were damaged, and still rendered worse by the water in the gutters being ill carried off. The four inner pillars of the cross he found to be swayed inward considerably, the arches of the second order cracked, the great west window feeble, and the gable end of the roof over it only weather boards painted. But what was worst of all, a bold and ignorant architect having formerly undertaken to build the Monks a cloister, without knowing the principles upon which he ought to have proceeded, had joined the new work to the old in such a manner, that, by the settling of the former, the wall above the windows of the latter was forced out ten inches, and the ribs broken, so that it was amazing it had not quite fallen. This, however, Sir Christopher caused to be amended instantly, and made stronger and more secure than ever the first

builders had left it; the ragged Ashlar he likewise cut away, and invested the building, so far as he lived to finish it, with a better sort of stone from Burford in Oxfordshire, which has since been continued by his successors, and now near finished; the timber of the roof of the nave, and of the cross, was likewise substantially repaired under his direction. The four innermost pillars he restored to their perpendicular, and left a plan for erecting a tower and a spire that would serve rather to have strengthened than to have over-loaded them. In short, this great architect prepared and left behind him perfect draughts and models of all the additional ornaments that he thought necessary to complete this stately building; some of which, particularly the two lofty towers to the west, have been since erected in a masterly manner; but the lofty spire, which he seems to have had most at heart, has been either thought not practicable or not necessary.

Having thus given an account of the foundation and gradual increase of this ancient structure, we shall now proceed to a more particular description of it, as well as of what curiosities are still remaining.

#### *A particular DESCRIPTION of the BUILDING.*

There is not perhaps a more venerable fragment of antiquity in the whole world than this noble fabric, which has lately been new coated as already hinted, on the outside, except that part of it called Henry VIIIth's chapel, which is indeed a separate building, and will no doubt be repaired by a particular order, when the reparations of the ancient abbey are compleated. It must be owned, that by the two stately towers at the west end, lately added, and the great pains that have been taken in the coating, to preserve the ancient Gothic grandeur, this church, as to its distant prospect, has all the majesty of its former state; yet the beautiful carving and curious sculpture that once adorned it, and upon a nearer view used to charm the beholder, is now irretrievably lost; the buttresses, once beautifully capped with Turrets, made into plain pyramidal forms, and topped with free-stone; and the statues of our ancient kinds that formerly stood in niches near the tops of these buttresses and attracted admiration, are for the most part removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry VIIIth's chapel, where they are buried from the public eye for ever. Next the towers on the north side, some of these statues are still standing; and indeed it is on this side that you are to take your outward view of the abbey, the other side being so encumbered with buildings, that even the exact situation cannot be distinguished. The form of the church is that of a crucifix, in which you are to consider Henry VIIIth's chapel as no part. The south-side answered exactly to the north in the original plan, by attending to which you will be able to form a true judgment of the whole. The cloisters on the south-side were added for the conveniency of the monks, and the contiguous buildings were erected a considerable time after.

In viewing the outside of this building your attention



tion will be principally engaged by the magnificent portico, leading into the north-cross, which by some has been stiled the beautiful or Solomon's gate. It seems to have been founded by Richard II. his arms carved in stone being formerly over the door. This portico is of the gothic order, and is extremely beautiful; and over it is a most magnificent window of modern design, \* but admirably well executed. On the south-side may be seen a window set up in 1705, which is likewise very masterly. Besides these there is nothing in the outward appearance to dwell upon except the loftiness of the roof, to exceed in which particular seems to have been the emulation of ancient architects; that of Westminster-hall is indeed very high, but that of the abbey is a great deal more lofty.

In order to take the most advantageous view of the inside, you must go in at the west door, between the towers; and the moment you enter, the whole body of the church opens itself at once to your eye, the pillars dividing the nave from the side isles, being so curiously formed as not to obstruct the side openings; nor is your sight terminated to the east, but by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry VIIIth's chapel, which antiently (when the altar was low, and the gloriously adorned shrine of Edward the confessor was included in the prospect,) must have afforded one of the grandest sights that ever was beheld.

The imagination is forcibly struck by the awful solemnity of the place, caused by the loftiness of the roof, and the happy disposition of the lights, and of that noble range of pillars which supports the whole building.

It may not be improper to observe, that the open space between the rows of pillars is called the nave of the church; the inclosed space, the choir; the space between the pillars and the walls, the isles; and the enlarged spaces to the north and south, the north cross and south cross.

These pillars terminate toward the east by a sweep, thereby enclosing the chapel of Edward the confessor in a kind of semi-circle, and excluding all the other chapels belonging to the abbey, of which there are no less than ten in number, beyond the avenue or walk, by which they are surrounded. And it is worth your observation, that as far as to the gates of the choir the pillars are filleted with brais, but all beyond with free stone; from which circumstance some take occasion to determine the bounds of the different enlargements of this church at different times, but we think, with much uncertainty. Answerable to the middle range of pillars are columns adjoining to the walls, which as they rise spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites, thereby throwing the roof into a variety of intaglio's, as the term is, which are no other than little ornamental carvings at the closings and crossings of the lines. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side-isles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over

which there is an upper range of larger windows; by these and the under range, together with the four capital windows, facing the N. S. E. and W. the whole fabric is so admirably enlightened, that in the day-time you are never dazzled with a glare, nor incommoded with darkness, in the walls between the columns were shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors were depicted, and over them in saxon characters, their titles, &c. but these by the monuments of the dead, being placed before them, are almost all hid from the sight.

The next objects truly worth observance, are the fine paintings in the great west window of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs; the arms of his late majesty, king Sebert, and queen Elizabeth; king Edward the confessor; and the late worthy dean, doctor Wilcox, bishop of Rochester; this window was set up in the year 1733, and is very curious; to the left of which, in a lesser window, is a painting of one of our kings (supposed of Richard II.) but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be distinguished. In the window, on the other side the great window, you will see a lively representation of Edward the confessor in his robes, and under his feet his arms painted. These are the most perfect of many remains of this ancient art, to be seen in the different windows of the abbey.

After surveying the open parts of this church, the next thing to be viewed is the choir, which you can only see during the times of divine service; the grand entrance into which is by a pair of iron gates finely wrought. The floor is paved with the finest black and white marble: the ancient stalls are covered with gothic acute arches, supported by small pillars of iron, and painted purple; but what you should particularly remark, is an ancient painting near the pulpit, of that most beautiful prince Richard II. sitting in a chair of gold, and dressed in a vest of green flowered with gold, having on shoes of gold powdered with pearls. This piece is in length six feet eleven inches, and, in breadth three feet seven inches; the lower part much defaced. The next thing to be remarked, is the fine altar enclosed with a curious ballustrade, within which is a pavement of Mosaic work, made at the charge of abbot Ware, and said to be the most beautiful in its kind of any in the world. By some latin verses it appears, that the stones whereof it is composed are of porphyry, and that it was laid in the year 1272, near 500 years ago. The altar, which had formerly stood in a chapel at Whitehall, is a stately and beautiful piece of marble, and was removed from the stores at Hampton-court in the year 1707, by order of her late majesty queen Anne, who presented it to this church. On each side the altar are marble doors opening into St. Edward's chapel, where at their coronation, our kings retire to refresh themselves.

Among the different ascents to the roof of this church, there is one at the west corner of the

\* The draught was made and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, and the same gentleman's plans have been also used

in making all the other repairs.

north cross, another at the east corner of the south cross; and over the south west tower are small chambers said to have been formerly the habitation of Bradshaw, president of the rebels bloody court, where he ended his days before the restoration in deep melancholy and grief.

*Description of HENRY VIIth's Chapel.*

HAVING said every thing necessary with respect to the architecture of this ancient abbey, it remains still to say something of that famous building called Henry VIIth's chapel, which, as we have already hinted, is undoubtedly of much later date than the fabric we have been describing. This wonder of the world, as it may well be styled, is adorned without with sixteen gothic towers, all beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is situated to the east of the abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that at a superficial view it appears to be one and the same building. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye and inspire reverence. In the towers are niches, in which stood a number of statues, that for expression were hardly to be equalled; but these were removed by order of the rump parliament, lest they should tumble upon the heads of some of its members. These towers are joined to the roof, by arches of the gothic order.

From the east end of the abbey you ascend to the inside, by steps of black marble under a stately portico, which leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel, before you enter which you may observe a door on each hand, opening into the side isles, for it is composed of a nave and side isles, every way answering the plan of a cathedral. The gates by which you enter the nave are well worth your observation: they are of brass most curiously wrought in the manner of frame work, having in every other open panel a rose and portcullis alternately. Being entered, your eye will naturally be directed to the lofty ceiling, which is wrought with such astonishing variety of figures as no description can reach; the stalls are of brown wainscot with gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are the seats with strange devices; more particularly the carving under the seats, are monstrous representations of beastly actions, but so strongly expressed by the artificer, that nothing on wood is now remaining equal to it: the pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once prebendary of this abbey, as appears by two inscriptions, one on a plate of brass infixed in the rise towards the founder's tomb; the other cut in the pavement. The east view from the entrance presents you with the brass chapel and tomb of the founder, and round it, where the east end forms a semi-circle, are the chapels of the duke of Buckingham and Richmond, and the open spaces and windows, where is the tomb of Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, and the effigy of the countess of Richmond. The side-isles open to the nave at the east end on each side of the founder's tomb; and at the east end of the south isle is the royal vault; and of the other, the monuments of the princes mur-

dered; the walls, as well of the nave as of the south isles, are wrought into the most curious imagery imaginable, and contains 120 large statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, placed in niches, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters have travelled from abroad to copy them. The windows which are thirteen on each side above, and as many below, in the north and south isles, besides the spacious east window, jut out into the gothic towers, and were formerly of painted or diapered glass, having in every pane a white rose, the badge of Lancaster, or an H the initial letter of the founder's name, and portcullisses, the badge of the Beaufort's crowned, of which there are some now remaining. The roof is flattish, and is supported on arches between the nave and the side isles, which turn upon twelve stately gothic pillars curiously adorned with figures, fruitage, and foliage. The length of this chapel within is 99 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 54.

We shall now proceed to such curiosities in Westminster-abbey, as deserve the reader's notice.

*Descriptive account of the TOMBS and other MONUMENTS in the several CHAPELS.*

IT has been already observed, that there are ten enclosed chapels belonging to Westminster-abbey, including Henry VIIth's, just now described; but as it would be a tedious work to enter minutely into a description of each, we shall rather chuse to go hand in hand with your guides, in giving you an account of their contents.

The following are the names of the several chapels beginning from the south cross, and so passing round to the north cross: 1. St. Benedict; 2. St. Edmund; 3. St. Nicholas; 4. Henry VII. 5. St. Paul; 6. St. John the Baptist; 7. Islop's Chapel; 8. St. John the Evangelist; 9. St. Michael; and 10. St. Andrew: besides which, the chapel of Edward the Confessor, which, as has been said, is inclosed in the body of the church, stands in the center.

*Account of the TOMBS in the Chapel of St. BENEDICT.*

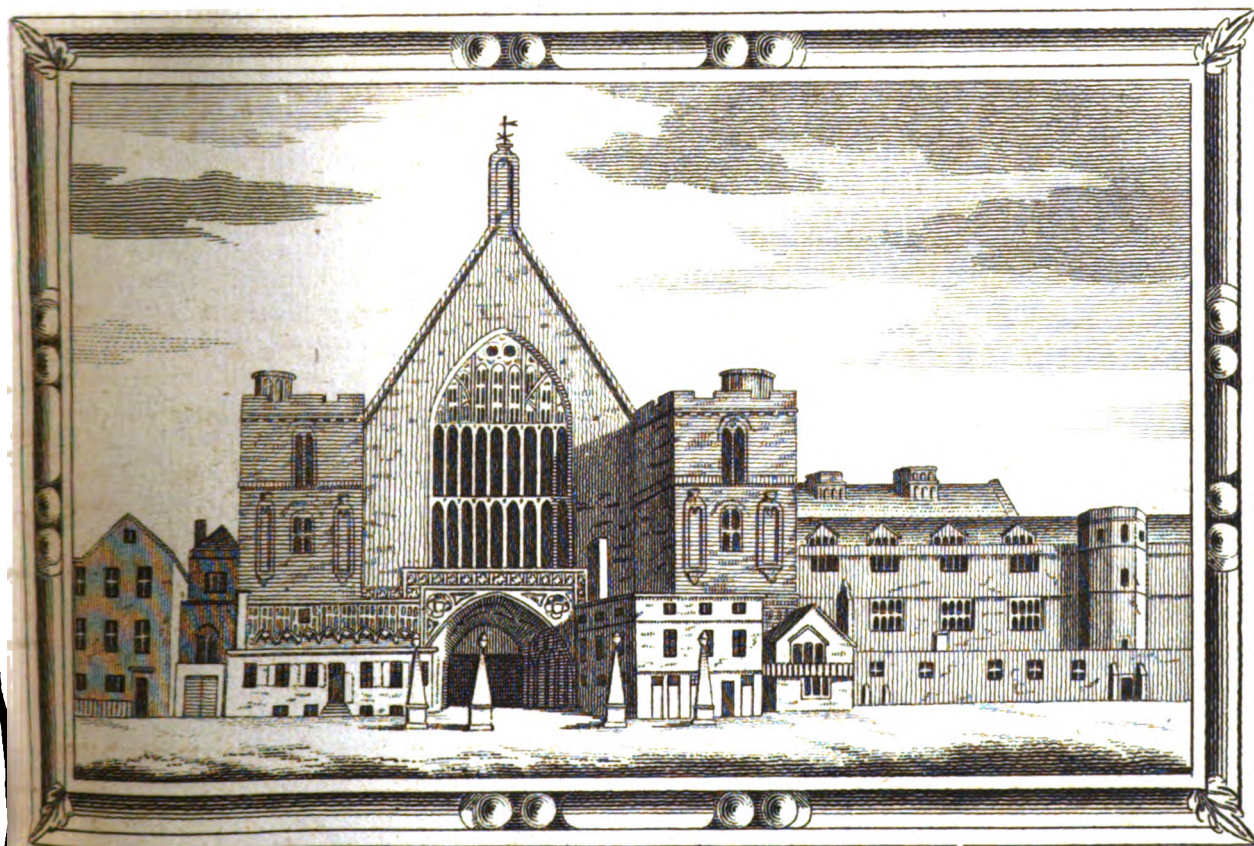
THERE is in St. Benedict's chapel, an ancient tomb of free-stone, railed with iron on the side next the area, having formerly a canopy of wood, now quite demolished and broken away; on which lies the image of archbishop Langham, who was first a monk, afterwards a prior, then an abbot of Westminster, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury. There is a Latin epitaph round his tomb, setting forth, "That he was monk, prior, and abbot of this abbey; afterwards elected bishop of London; but Ely being then also vacant, he made choice of that see; that he was primate and chancellor of England; priest-cardinal, afterwards bishop-cardinal of Prenefte; and nuncio from the pope; and that he died on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, in the year 1376, on whose soul God have mercy, and grant him the joys of



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*The Chapel of King Henry VII in Westminster Abbey.*



*The front view of* **WESTMINSTER HALL**







"of heaven for the merits of Christ." He was made cardinal by pope Urban V. with the title of St. Sextus, but was deprived of his archbishoprick by king Edward the third, for being promoted without his consent: in 1369 he was made bishop cardinal of Prebysty, by pope Gregory XI. and had the profits assigned him of the archdeaconries of Taunton and Wells; founded a house of Carthusians at Avignon in Province, at which place he was first interred, and afterwards removed to the chapel of St. Benedict.

The next object worthy of attention is a most elegant monument of black and white marble, on which are two images in a cumbent posture, representing an ancient nobleman in his robes, with his lady. This monument was erected in memory of Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, by his relict lady Anne: a translation of the latin inscription on this monument is as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Lionel lord Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who by that discerning prince king James I. being called to court, was for his excellent parts bountifully rewarded both with honours and fortune; being made master of the requests, and of the wardrobe, president of the court of wards and privy counsellor. The new and illustrious, as well as difficult province of lord treasurer of England, he fill'd; which services, (how indefatigably he underwent) his titles of knight, baron Cranfield, and lastly earl of Middlesex, with various other honours, abundantly testify. From hence envy swelling, its utmost efforts were exerted to raise storms against him. Whilst he boldly standing on his guard, encouraged by the consciousness of his innocence, was shamefully tossed about; but happily escaping shipwreck, in a composed winter of life, cast anchor and finished his course in a retired leisure. Here lying concealed, being wearied out first, and wasted afterwards, this pilot was roused up to undertake a safer voyage, and made the port of Heaven. He died the 6th of August, 1645, aged about seventy, he was twice married; by his first wife he had three daughters, Elizabeth late countess of Mulgrave; Martha, countess of Monmouth; and Mary, who died unmarried. By the the second, who survived him, he had three sons and two daughters, James, heir to the honour of earl Middlesex; Lionel and Edward; Frances, lady Buckhurst; and Susannah, who died an infant."

There is another tomb near bishop Langham's, about eighteen inches from the ground, on which is engraved on a brass plate the figure of an old man in a doctor's habit, designed for doctor William Bill, dean of Westminster, master of Eaton college, head of Trinity in Cambridge, and chief almoner to queen Elizabeth, as appears by his inscription. He died July 5, 1561. On a brass plate are some latin verses, setting forth, "that he was a good and learned man, and a friend to those that were so; that he was just and charitable; and that the poor, as well as the three colleges over which he presided, sustained an irreparable loss by his death."

There is a very fine monument on the east (on

the spot where St. Benedict's altar stood) composed of various kinds of marble, to the memory of lady Frances, countess of Hertford, who is here represented in her robes in a cumbent posture, with her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a lion's back. The sculpture of this monument is extremely curious, and well worth attention. It seems to represent a stately temple, where the ensigns and devices of the noble families of Somerset and Effingham, appear to be the chief ornaments. The Latin inscriptions set forth, "that she was wife to the noble earl of Hertford, son to the renowned prince Edward, duke of Somerset, earl of Hertford, viscount Beauchamp, and baron Seymour: that she was daughter to the noble lord William, baron Howard, of Effingham, knight of the garter, high admiral to queen Mary, and lord chamberlain and privy seal to queen Elizabeth, &c. That for her many graces both of mind and body, she was highly favoured by her gracious sovereign, and dearly loved by her noble lord; who, in testimony of his inviolable affection, consecrated to her memory this monument. She died in the forty-fourth year of her age, May 14, 1598."

A monument is affixed to the wall, on the south side of this chapel, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is represented in his proper habit, and kneeling. The Latin inscription intimates, "that he was the fifth dean of this church, over which he presided for forty years with much applause; that he founded an hospital, and instituted a school, at Ruthin, in Denbighshire, where he was born; that he was a man of a regular and devout life; and that he died in 1601, aged 73." This Dr. Goodman was the first who raised the learned Cambden from obscurity, by defraying the expences of several of his journies in search of antiquities, and making him second master of Westminster school.

There is also, on the same side, and under the adjoining arch, a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, second son of Dr. Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, by his wife Helena, descended from the ancient and honourable family of the Wolsleys in Staffordshire, who lies interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas. He died in the year 1608, being an infant only one year old.

In this chapel, Catherine, daughter to Dr. Dolben, bishop of Rochester, dean of Westminster, and afterwards archbishop of York, lies interred; as does also a countess of Kildare in Ireland; and Dr. John Spotswood, lord archbishop of St. Andrews, primate and lord chancellor of Scotland, who departed this life in the year 1640.

A monument is affixed in the wall, between this chapel and the next, of mosaic work, the sides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, said to be done with the same kind of stones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry I. and Edward I. Over this tomb is something which seems to have been a piece of church perspective, but now almost defaced. This certainly was once a rich and costly monument; for in the records of

of the Tower, there is the king's order for erecting such a one in this place, and for allowing master Simon de Wells five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a handsome brass image to set upon his daughter Catharine's tomb; and for paying to Simon de Gloucester, the king's goldsmith, for a silver image for the like purpose, the sum of seventy marks.

*Of the TOMBS, &c. in the CHAPEL of  
St. EDMUND.*

THE next curiosity that follows in order is the chapel of St. Edmund, at the entrance of which, on your left hand, is a monument sacred to the memory of John of Eltham, second son of king Edward II. and so called from Eltham in Kent, the place of his nativity, where our English kings had once a palace. His statue is of white alabaster, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and lesser leaves, remarkable for its being the first of the kind; his habit is that of an armed knight. He died in Scotland at the age of nineteen, unmarried; though three different matches had been proposed to him; the last of which, to Mary daughter of Ferdinand king of Spain, he accepted; but lived not to consummate it. His funeral was so magnificent and costly, that the prior and convent demanded 100l. (a vast sum then) for horse and armour present there on the day of his burial. This monument is by some authors said to belong to H. Holland, duke of Exeter, who in the reign of Edward IV. lost his life at sea.

There is at the feet of this a handsome monument of white marble, with the following inscription.

In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who in 1738 married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens of the county of Somerset, esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Albin, of Alfoxton, in the same county, esquire.

His heart was as truly great and noble  
As his high descent:  
Faithful to his God,  
A lover of his country,  
A relation to relations,  
A detester of detraction,  
A friend to mankind:

Naturally generous and compassionate:  
His liberality and his charity to the poor  
were without bounds.

We therefore piously hope that at the last day,  
His body will be received in glory  
Into the everlasting tabernacles.

Being snatched away suddenly by death,  
Which he had long meditated and expected  
with constancy,

He went to a better life the first of April, 1762;  
Having lived sixty-one years, nine months, and  
six days.

The countess dowager, in testimony of her great  
Affection and respect to her lord's memory,  
Has caused this monument to be placed here.

The figures of the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France, are placed round this inscription.

Invented and stained by Robert Chambers.

The next is a small table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windfor, sixth son of Edward III. who died in his infancy; and of Blanch of the Tower, sister to William, who likewise died young, having obtained their surnames from the places of their nativity. What is remarkable, they are dressed in the habits of their time, the boy in a short doublet, of the indecency whereof Chaucer's parson complains; the girl in a horned head-dress, which Stow says was frightful.

Against the east wall between the monuments of lady Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, and John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monck, provost of Eton, bishop of Hereford, and brother to George Monck duke of Albemarle, &c. he died December, the 11th, 1661, aged fifty. In the year 1723, his grandson Christopher Rawlinson, esquire; of Cark in Lancashire, caused this to be erected.

The effigy of lady Frances dutchess of Suffolk, in her proper robes, lies on an adjoining tomb raised from the floor, she was daughter of the famous Charles Brandon, by Mary the French queen, daughter to Henry VII. and became herself dutchess of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then marquis of Dorset, but upon her father's decease created duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in Wyatt's attempt for dethroning the bloody queen Mary: by the duke she had two daughters, lady Jane and Catharine; lady Jane was married to lord Guildford Dudley, son to the duke of Northumberland, and afterwards proclaimed queen, but not being properly supported, fell a sacrifice to the resentment of her successors, who cut off the heads of her husband and father-in-law, as well as that of her father; lady Catharine was more fortunate, and married first lord Herbert, son to the earl of Pembroke, and afterwards Edward, earl of Hertford.—Being now deprived of a husband and daughter, the dutchess herself fell under the displeasure of the court on account of her religion, and was charged with dressing a cat in a rochet in ridicule of the episcopal dignity; this charge was vigorously prosecuted against her by the secret direction of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; who being under confinement in the Tower in the preceding reign, and seeing the dutchess pass under his window, made her a very courteous reverence: but her grace, instead of returning the compliment, told him with an air of contempt, "it was well for the lambs, now the wolves were shut up;" which slight he never forgave: so that, not being able to foresee the consequences, she judged it most prudent privately to retire into the country, where she soon after married one Adrian Stock, esq; and with him lived unknown and unnoticed, till the accession of queen Elizabeth to the crown, when

when she again appeared at court, and became a great favourite, inasmuch, that the queen, in regard she was lineally descended from Henry VII. distinguished her with an augmentation of the arms of England, viz. a Border Gaubony, Gold and Azure; which at her funeral was placed with her ancestors arms in banners, banner rolls, lozenges, and scutcheons; and quartered on the monument we are now describing. The time of her death is no where to be found, but it is certain she died before her second husband:—In Fox's Martyrology the sufferings of this great lady, for the reformed religion, are fully related; and, if we may credit what is there set down, she was once reduced to such misery, as after wandering up and down till she was faint, to be obliged to lie a long winter's night in a church-yard. On her tomb are two inscriptions; the first in latin verse, describing her virtues and accomplishments, the second in English, which is little more than an account of her several marriages.

The next monument to this is a very grand one of white marble, representing a youth in Grecian armour, sitting on a greek altar; and erected, as the latin inscription sets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John, earl of Clare, his afflicted father. This brave youth, after returning home from making a campaign in Flanders, died August 12th, 1622, in his nineteenth year. The following is his epitaph.

What so thou hast of nature or of arts,  
Youth, beauty, strength, or what excelling parts  
Of Mind and Body, letters, arms and worth,  
Hiseighteen years, beyond his years, brought forth;  
Then stand and read thyself within this glass,  
How soon these perish, and thyself may pass;  
Man's life is measured by the work not days,  
No aged sloth, but active youth hath praise.

You are next presented with a white alabaſtar of lady Elizabeth Russel, in a sleeping posture. This lady was daughter to lord Russel; and is said to have died with a prick of her finger, which circumstance is apt to raise pity in the minds of the spectators; but this story has no other foundation, than the misapprehension of the statuary's design; for having represented her as asleep, and pointing with her finger to a death's head under her right foot, it has been supposed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had closed her eyes in death; whereas the design of the artist seems rather to allude to the composed situation of her mind at the approach of death, which she considered only as a profound sleep, from which she was again to wake in a joyful resurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illustration; *Dormit, non mortua est*; "she is not dead, but sleepeth." The latin inscription on the scroll beneath, only tells that her afflicted sister Ann erected this monument to her memory. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, standing on a florilege of roses, &c.

There is another most magnificent monument within the rails which enclose this last; it is composed of marble and alabaſtar of various colours, painted and gilt; and erected to the memory of John lord Russel, (son and heir to Francis earl

of Bedford) and his son Francis by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, knight and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, knight. He is represented in a cumbent posture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant son at his feet: His lady was esteemed the Sappho of her age, being well versed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet; five of the epitaphs on this tomb are of her composition, of which three are in latin, one in greek, and the other in English, which is here transcribed as a specimen, the purport of the others being the same.

Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,  
Of Heaven lov'd, and honour'd on the Earth;  
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight;  
My husband dear, more than this world's light,  
Death hath me reft. But I from death will take  
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.  
John was his name (ah was I) wretch must I say;  
Lord Russel once, now my tear-thirsty clay.

Near this monument there are two others, affixed to the wall, one to the memory of lady Seymour, daughter to Edward duke of Somerset, who died March the 19th, 1560, aged nineteen; the other to the right honourable the lady Catharine Knollys, chief lady of the queen's bed-chamber, and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, knight, treasurer of her highness's household. She died January the 15th, 1568. This lady Knollys and lord Hunsdon, her brother, were the only children of William Carey, esq; by lady Mary his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and sister to Anne Boleyn, queen of England, wife to Henry VIII. father and mother to queen Elizabeth. What is farther remarkable, the only daughter of lady Knollys, was the favourite earl of Essex's mother.

There is a very ancient monument just under the window fronting the entrance, which represents a gothic chapel, and in it the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent posture, with his feet resting on a lion's back. This was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurépaire in the county of Hants (Gutherie calls him Brokehouse) chamberlain to Anne, queen to Richard II. But this princess dying, and Richard falling under the displeasure of his people, who deposed him, Sir Bernard still adhered to his royal master in his misfortunes, which cost him his life; for being concerned with many others in an unsuccessful attempt to restore him to the crown, he shared the common fate of almost all the leaders in that conspiracy, and was in the month of January, 1399, publicly beheaded on Tower-hill.

On the west side, adjoining to this, is the monument of Sir Richard Peckfall, knight, master of the Buck-hounds to queen Elizabeth; first married to Alianer, the daughter of William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, by whom he had four daughters; and afterwards to Alianer, daughter to John Cotgrave, who erected this monument to his memory, as appears by the inscription: on the basis of the pillars are the following verses translated from the latin.

Death can't disjoin, whom Christ has join'd in love,  
Love leads to death, and death to life above.  
In heaven's a happier place, frail things despise,  
Live well, to gain in future life the prize.

At a small distance from this is an ancient monument of grey marble, on which, in plated brass, is the figure of a Knight in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, and one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on an eagle. By the Latin inscription this knight was Humphry Bouchier, son and heir to John Bouchier, lord Barners; who, espousing the cause of Edward IV. against the earl of Warwick, was slain in the battle of Barnet-field, on Easter-day, in the year 1471.

On the entrance to this chapel, on the right hand is the ancient monument of William de Valence, lying in a cumbent posture on a chest of wainscot placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the chest in which it lies, but the greatest part has been filched away; and of 30 small images that were placed in little brass niches round it, scarce one remains entire. This William de Valence was earl of Pembroke, and son to the earl of March, by Isabel, widow to king John; and being half brother to Henry III. was made prime minister to that prince, which brought upon him the odium of the barons. Being unable to maintain his post, he was at length, in 1237, forced to fly, leaving his lands in mortgage to one Aaron, a Jew, at York, for ninety marks in gold; which seems to have been a considerable sum, by the account given of the splendor of his equipage at his departure. About two years after, having squandered his money abroad, the king interested himself in his favour; and having solicited his return, bestowed upon him the government of Hertford-castle, of which he made a wanton use; for, being a foreigner, and for that reason hated by the English, he slipped no opportunity to mortify them; Matthew Paris gives one instance among many of his insolent behaviour to the bishop of Ely, whose Park at Hatfield lying contiguous to his government, Valence forcibly entered it without the bishop's leave, and having hunted till he was tired, broke open the bishop's house, pantries and cellars, and feasting himself and followers till they were gorged and drunk, committed the most tumultuous outrages, pulling out the taps of the casks that were empty, and broaching those that were full, suffering what they left to run about the cellars, and beating the servants unmercifully that opposed their riot. This done, they went off laughing at their mischief. In the year 1258, he was again banished, together with many other foreigners, who had made themselves obnoxious to the English barons; however, in 1264, we find him once more in England, at the battle of Evesham, where the king was taken prisoner by the barons, and he, with four hundred cuirassiers, fled to the castle of Pevensey, till they found means to transport themselves into France, where, in 1296, he was slain treacherously at Bayonne. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honourably buried in this chapel, and many

devout persons expressing a desire to offer up their prayers for the welfare of his soul, one hundred days were granted them for that purpose.

Not far from the tomb of Valence, is a most magnificent monument, partly enclosed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, who died February the 8th, 1617, aged fifty-seven, and his lady Jane, eldest daughter and coheirs of Cuthbert baron Ogle, whose effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, supported by a pedestal of alabaster. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquisite. The inscription contains nothing more than his titles and character, which is indeed very high: he was honourable without pride: potent without ostentation: religious without superstition: liberal both in mind and bounty: warded ever against fortune, his whole life was a path of justice; and his innocence escaping envy; continued through the whole course of his life.

There is a tomb two feet high on the floor of this chapel, on which is a lady in a widow's dress with a barb and veil cut in brass, round which is an inscription in old French, importing that Alianer de Bohun, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hertford, Essex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble prince of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, earl of Essex and Buckingham, son to Henry III. lies interred here.—This lady, who was the greatest heiress in England, was deprived of her husband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who, jealous of his popularity, most treacherously betrayed him by a shew of friendship; for coming to visit him at Plasby, a pleasant seat of his in Essex, and staying supper, in duty he thought to attend his majesty to town; but at Stratford was suddenly surrounded by an ambush of armed men, who privately hurried him on board a ship, and carried him to Calais, where, by the king's order; he was stifled between feather-beds. After this melancholy accident his lady spent the rest of her days in the nunnery at Barking, and died October 3, 1399; from whence her remains were brought, and here interred. In the year 1397, the duke her husband was murdered.

Near the above is, a white marble table monument of Mary countess of Stafford: who died in January 1693, and who was wife to the unfortunate viscount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of king Charles II. on Tower-hill. She was lineally descended from the noble personages just mentioned, and from the barons and earls of Stafford, and was daughter and heiress to the noble house of Buckingham.

Above the duke of Suffolk's monument against the wall is one erected to the memory of Mary countess of Stafford, and of Henry earl of Stafford her son, who died abroad in 1719, and was buried here.

There are several persons interred in this chapel of less note than those already mentioned; particularly Henry Ferne, D. D. bishop of Chester, who, dying March 16, 1662, enjoyed his bishopric but five weeks.

An archbishop is also buried here, as appears by



by a very antique figure in a mass habit, engraven on a brass plate, and placed on a flat stone in the pavement, over the remains of Robert de Walby; who, as appears by the inscription, was first an Augustin monk, and attended Edward the black prince into France, where, being young, he prosecuted his studies, and made a surprizing progress in natural and moral philosophy, physic, the languages, and in the canon law; and being likewise an eloquent preacher and sound divine, was made divinity professor in the university of Thoulouse; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the bishopric of Man, from whence he was removed to the archbishopric of Dublin; but not liking that situation, he was advanced to the see of Chichester, and afterwards to the archbishopric of York. From an inscription scarce legible we are informed he died May 29, 1397.

On the west side of this chapel there is another grave stone of black marble, sacred to the memory of Edward lord Herbert, who died December 9, 1678, aged 46. He was baron of Cherbury in England, and of Castle-Ireland in Ireland.

*Description of the TOMBS in St. NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL.*

ON the left hand as you enter is a monument of black marble, finely polished, and adorned with cherubims. The scroll and figures are in alabaster; the former of which has a long inscription on it in English, describing the descent and marriage of lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter to the duke of Somerset, and wife to Charles lord Clifford and Dungarvon, who died the 23d of November, 1679.

On the same side, near the door, is a monument of alabaster erected for lady Cecil, lady of the bedchamber to queen Elizabeth, and daughter of lord Cobham; who having married Sir Robert Cecil, son to William lord Burleigh, treasurer of England, died in child-bed, two years after, which was in the year 1591. There is a dialogue in latin, describing the mutual affection that subsisted between the happy pair.

From this the beholders are particularly struck with admiration at viewing a most superb temple of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne, dutchess of Somerset, wife to Edward duke of Somerset, brother to the third wife of king Henry VIII. queen Jane Seymour and uncle to Edward VI. and some time regent during his minority. He was afterwards disgraced, accused of treasonable and felonious practices against the king and council, tried by his peers, and acquitted of treason, but condemned of felony in levying armed men contrary to law. In consequence of which he was sentenced to be hanged, but in respect to his quality, was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d of January, in the year 1551. The inscription on the tomb is in latin and English, and describes the noble lineage of this great lady, who was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope; by Elizabeth daughter of Foulke Bouchier, lord Fitz-Water, her alliances and

issue. She died at Hamworth in the nineteenth year of her age, April 16, 1587.

The next is a beautiful monument to the memory of lady Elizabeth Fane, the inscription of which represents her ancient descent, but in a particular manner her virtues. She was daughter to Robert baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and wife to Sir George Fane, of Buston in Kent. She died in the 28th year of her age 1618.

Under this, adjoining to the wall, is an antique monument of grey marble beautifully wrought, placed over Nicholas baron Carew, and the lady Margaret his wife, daughter of John lord Dinham, and, as 'tis imagined, mother to Sir Nicholas Carew, who was beheaded in the time of Henry VIII. for holding a correspondence with cardinal de la Pole, and spiriting up a rebellion on account of religion. They both died in the year 1470: he on the 6th of December, she on the 13th.

Beneath this tomb, engraven on brass, is the portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanley, who died the 12th of March, 1505. He was knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his cousin lord Stanley, at the battle of Bosworth-field.

Near to this is a most superb monument, erected by the great lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred his wife, and their daughter lady Anne, countess of Oxford. It represents a stately temple made of porphyry, and other kinds of marble gilt. It is divided into two compartments, one raised over the other. In the lower lies lady Burleigh with her daughter lady Jane in her arms; and at her head and feet are her children and grand children kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and ensigns of the garter, kneeling, as if at prayers. It is supposed to be designed for lord Burleigh. There is a long latin inscription setting forth their respective virtues, and explaining the figures. This amiable lady, after being 40 years married, died the 4th of April 1589.

Adjoining is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, son of John lord Dudley, who died in the year 1483. He was archdeacon of Middlesex, dean of Windsor, and, in 1476, lord bishop of Durham.

There is another beautiful monument erected to the memory of lady Winifred, who was first married to Sir Richard Sackville, knt. and afterwards to John Paulet, marquis of Winchester. Before this monument, on the base, are the figures of a knight armed and kneeling; opposite him is a lady in deep mourning, in the like attitude; behind whose back, on a baptismal font, lies an infant with its head supported by a pillow. The inscription implies, that she was descended of illustrious parents, and married first a gentleman whose ancestors were renowned before the conqueror's time, and that her second husband was of noble blood.

On the west side of this chapel against the wall, is a gothic monument with the effigy of a lady in robes. By the inscription, this lady appears to be Philippa, second daughter and coheir to John lord Mohun, of Dunstar, who died in the year

1433. She was first married to Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, knt. by neither of whom she appears to have had issue.

There are two beautiful pyramids in this chapel; the largest erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, a child of two months old, that was overlaid by his nurse the 7th of March, 1688: the other to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the honourable Christopher Harley, ambassador from the French king, who died in the year 1605. The inscription informs us, that the heart of this child is placed in a cup on the top of the pyramid.

There is a fine raised monument of polished marble in the middle of this chapel, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his lady, Mary Beaumont, created countess of Buckingham [in 1618. She died the 19th of April 1632, aged 62. Her son was advanced to the dignity of duke of Buckingham, by the favour of king James I. and in the third year of king Charles I. owing to the hatred he incurred from the public, was stabbed by Felton in the council-chamber at St. James's.

The marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1638, lies interred near this tomb. After a life of strange vicissitude, being engaged in the long and civil bloody wars during the reign of Charles I. he was, at length, after the murder of his royal master, cut off by the usurper; and, together with the lords Capel and Holland, fell a sacrifice to the policy of those unhappy times.

Just by lies Elizabeth countess of Derby, who died in 1626. She was the wife of William Stanley, earl of Derby, eldest daughter of Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and grand-daughter to lord Burleigh.

Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerset, lies interred in this chapel. He died the 7th of February 1750. Over the monument of lady Ross hang his banners, &c. Frances, relict of the above duke, eldest daughter and coheiress of the honourable Henry Thynne, esq; died the 7th of July 1754. Her banners hang over Elizabeth dutchess of Somerset's. In the same place is likewise interred George lord viscount Beauchamp, who died of the small pox in France the 11th of September 1744.

Sir Henry Spelman, who died in a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in the year 1641. He was supposed to be the most learned antiquary of his time.

*Account of the tombs in the chapel of king  
HENRY VII.*

THE original intent of this chapel was as a sepulchre, in which none but the royal family was to be interred; nor indeed have any been admitted but those of the highest descent.

In this chapel stands the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen. It is inclosed in a curious chauntry of cast brass, beautifully designed, and well executed: it is ornamented with statues, of which those only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew and St. Edward are now remaining. Within it are the effi-

gies of the royal pair; in their robes of state, lying close to each other on a tomb of black marble; the head of which is supported by a red dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the britons, from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his descent. There are various devices alluding to his family and alliances; such as portcullisses, signifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's side; roses twisted and crowned in memory of the union of the two royal houses of Lancaster and York; and at each end a crown in a bush, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, near Bosworth-field. He died the 21st of April 1509, in the 53d year of his age. This monument was not erected till some time after his interment.

The remains of Edward VI. grandson to Henry VII. lie deposited at the head of this chauntry. A stately monument was originally erected to his memory by queen Mary, his sister and successor, but having some curious sculpture, representing the passion and resurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, it was entirely demolished by the puritan party, during the grand rebellion, as a relict of romish superstition. He died in the 16th year of his age, and seventh of his reign.

In a small chapel on one side of the tomb of Henry VII. is a monument of cast brass, in which are the effigies of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond and Francis his wife. They are represented as lying on a marble table under a canopy of brass curiously wrought, and supported by the figures of faith, hope, charity, and prudence. There is on the top a beautiful figure of fame taking her flight and resting only on her toe. This illustrious nobleman died the 16th of February 1623. His lady the 8th of October 1639. There is likewise a pyramid of black and white marble supporting a small urn, in which is contained the heart of Esme Stuart, son to the duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died in France the 14th of August 1661, in the eleventh year of his age.

There is a very antique monument on the north side of Henry VIIth's chapel, which is decorated with several emblematical figures in brass gilt with gold, the most material of which is Neptune in a pensive posture with his trident reversed, and Mars with his head crushed. These figures support the tomb on which lies the effigy of George Villars, duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of king James I. and king Charles I. who fell a sacrifice to national resentment, and perished by the hands of an assassin. The dutchess, who caused this monument to be erected to his memory, lies in effigy by his side on the same tomb. There is a latin inscription, which represents his high titles and honours, and alludes to the unhappy cause of his death.

Not inferior to the above is a monument erected about thirty years ago to the memory of John Sheffield, late duke of Buckingham, where, on an altar of the most beautiful marble, lies in a half raised posture, his grace's effigy in a roman habit, with his dutchess Catharine, natural daughter of the duke of York, afterwards king James II. standing at his feet weeping. On each side

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are enrichments of military trophies, and over all a beautiful figure of Time holding several busts in *relievo*, being the portraits of their graces children. In the early part of his life he was a most excellent poet, and in the latter part, perhaps one of the first writers of his time. Over his grace's effigy is a latin inscription, importing the affection he bore to his king and country, and his resignation to the will of providence. He died the 24th of February 1720, in the 75th year of his age. He left his literary productions to the care of Mr. Pope. His grace had three wives: the first Ursula, countess of Conway; the second Catharine, countess of Gainsborough, who died in 1704, and lies here interred; and the third Catharine, countess of Anglesey, who died the 14th of March 1743.

You now enter the north isle, where is fixed on the east wall a beautiful altar raised by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who by their treacherous uncle Richard III. were murdered in the Tower. The inscription is in latin, the translation of which runs thus: "Here lie the reliques of Edward V. king of England, and Richard, duke of York; who being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious uncle Richard the usurper: their bones, long enquired after and wished for, after lying 201 years in the rubbish of the stairs, (those lately leading to the chapel of the White Tower) were on the 7th of July 1674, by undoubted proofs discovered, being buried deep in that place. Charles II. pitying their unhappy fate, ordered those unfortunate princes to be laid amongst the reliques of their predecessors, in the year 1678, and the 20th of his reign." What is very singular, Edward was born the 4th of November 1470, in the sanctuary belonging to this church, whither his mother took refuge during the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. His father dying, he was proclaimed king when but eleven years of age, and was murdered, as has been related about two years after, on the 23d of June 1483. Richard his brother, was born May 28, 1474, and was married in his infancy.

There is a lofty and beautiful monument in this isle, erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth, by her successor king James I. The inscription describes her character thus: "That she was the mother of her country, and the patroness of religion and learning: she was skilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex; that in her reign religion was refined to its primitive purity; peace was established; money restored to its just value; domestic insurrections quelled; France delivered from intestine troubles; the Netherlands supported; the Spanish armada defeated; Ireland, almost lost by the secret contrivance of Spain, recovered; the revenues of both universities improved by a law of provisions; and, in short, all England enriched; that she was a most prudent governess, forty-five years a virtuous and triumphant queen;

"truly religious and blessed in all her great affairs; and that after a calm and resigned death in the seventieth year of her age, she left her mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established on a new footing, till by Christ's word she is called to immortality." She died the 24th of March, in the year 1602. In this same place lies interred the bloody queen Mary, whose reign preceded that of the above valuable queen.

There is in this isle a pyramid of a considerable height, supported by two griffins of brass gilt, on a pedestal of the most curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague, the first of this family who bore the title of lord Halifax. He died the 19th of May 1715.

In the same isle, at the east end, is a vault, in which are deposited the remains of king James I. and his queen, who was daughter to Frederick II. king of Denmark. This prince reigned over Scotland fifty-nine years, and England twenty-two. After a long and peaceful reign, he died the 16th of March 1625, aged sixty.

There is a small tomb over this vault with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, third daughter to king James I. born at Greenwich in the year 1605; and soon afterwards committed to the care of lady Knevet, in whose house, at two years old, she died the 16th of December 1607.

To the memory of Sophia, fourth daughter of the same king, is another monument representing a child in the cradle. She died in three days after her birth, which was at Greenwich in the year 1606.

There is a table monument in the south-isle of of this chapel, on which is the effigy of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. She was a great encourager of the art of printing when first brought into England. The inscription describes her to be of a very charitable disposition. She died during the reign of her grandson Henry VIII. in the month of July 1509.

Inclosed with iron rails at the west-end of this isle is a handsome table monument on which lies finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots. Agreeable to the English inscription this lady had to her great grand-father king Henry VII. to her uncle king Henry VIII. to her cousin-german king Edward VI. to her brother king James V. of Scotland; to her son king Henry I of Scotland; to her grand-son king James VI. having to her great grand-mother and grand-mother two queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother Margaret queen of Scots; to her aunt, Mary the French queen; to her cousins-german, Mary and Elizabeth, queens of England; to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary queen of Scots. She was privately married to Thomas Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk, in the year 1537; on which account both of them were committed to the Tower by king Henry VIII. her uncle. Her husband died in prison, but she being released, was soon after married to Matthew earl of Lenox, by whom she had the handsome lord Darnly, father to king James I. whose effigy is the foremost on the tomb in a kneeling posture, with the crown over his head. There

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are seven children besides round the tomb of Margaret. She died the 10th of March 1577.

There is a magnificent monument near this tomb, erected to the memory of the unhappy Mary, queen of Scots, who was beheaded on the 8th of February 1587, at Fotheringhay-castle in Northamptonshire, on a scaffold erected in the hall of that castle. She was afterwards pompously interred by order of queen Elizabeth in the cathedral church of Peterborough, but on the accession of her son to the throne of England, her remains were removed from thence, and placed near this monument amongst her ancestors.

The royal vault, as it is called, is at the east end of this isle, in which are deposited the coffins of king Charles II. king William III. and queen Mary his consort; queen Anne and prince George's. In a wainscot press over them is the effigy of king Charles II. in wax-work, resembling life, and dressed in the robes he wore at the installation of the knights of the garter at Windsor.

There is likewise a monument erected to the memory of George, and Christopher Monk his son, both dukes of Albemarle; also Elizabeth, dutchess dowager of Albemarle and Montague.

Near this is a figure erected to the memory of Catharine lady Walpole, eldest daughter of John Shorter, esq; of Rybrook, in Kent, and first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford. The figure was brought from Italy by her son Horace. She died the 20th of August in the year 1737.

At the corner of the great east window is another wainscot press, in which is placed the effigy of lady Mary, dutchess of Richmond, relict of Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond, who died in 1672. The figure is dressed in the very robes her grace wore at the coronation of queen Anne. She was daughter of Walter Stuart, who died October the 15th, 1702, and is interred in the Richmond vault. She left her fortune to Walter Stuart, lord Blantyre in Scotland, who died June the 23d. 1713.

In a handsome wainscot press near this monument is the effigy of Catharine, relict of John duke of Buckingham and Normanby, and natural daughter of king James II. by Catharine countess of Dorchester. She is dressed in the robes she wore at his late majesty's coronation. Likewise by her stands the effigy of her son, the marquis of Normanby, who died the first of February, 1714, in the fourth year of his age.

As you pass out of the left isle, in another wainscot press, is the effigy of general Monk, who had so great a share in the restoration of king Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors. This great man was son to Sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge, descended by the mother's side from the royal line of the Plantagenets. As a reward for his eminent services in the restoration, he was created duke of Albemarle, earl of Farrington, Baron Monk, of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Tey, captain general of all his majesty's forces, knight of the most noble order of the garter, master of the horse, and privy counsellor. He died January the 4th, 1669, and was buried in a vault in this isle, which is still called Albemarle vault. He is represented in armour, and the person who describes him generally presents his

ducal cap for the acceptance of the observer's bounty.

The installation of the knights of the most honourable order of the Bath is performed in this chapel. This order was revived in the reign of king George I. in the year 1725. In their stalls are placed brass plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, swords, and helmets.

*Description of the MONUMENTS, &c. in St. PAUL'S CHAPEL.*

AS you enter this chapel, on your left hand is a monument erected to the memory of Sir John Puckering, knight, remarkable for his knowledge in the laws, as well as piety, wisdom, and many other virtues. He was lord keeper of the great seal of England four years in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in which office he died the 20th of April 1596.

There is a monument very much decayed adjoining to this, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton, and his lady. On a table of black marble there is an epitaph, which has a certain quaintness in it peculiar to those times, and runs thus :

" Here lie the remains of Sir James Fullerton, " knt. first gentleman of the bedchamber to " king Charles the first (prince and king) a gene- " rous rewarder of all virtue, a severe reprover " of all vice, a professed renouncer of all vanity. " He was a firm pillar to the commonwealth, a " faithful patron to the catholic church, a fair " pattern to the British court. He lived to the " welfare of his country, to the honour of his " prince, to the glory of his God. He died " fuller of faith than of fear, fuller of resolu- " tion than of pains, fuller of honour than of " days."

There is a table monument in the middle of this chapel, which is railed in. On it lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny, and dame Elizabeth his wife. In the reign of Henry VII. he was lord lieutenant of Calais in France, lord chamberlain to his majesty, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and father to Henry lord Daubeny, the first and last earl of Bridgewater.

His lady died in the year 1500, and he the 22d of May, 1507.

On the table of a most beautiful monument of alabaster, with pillars of lydian marble gilt, lies the effigy of an old man in a chancellor's habit, with four sons and four daughters kneeling on the base. It appears by the inscription that this monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, knight, privy-counsellor to queen Elizabeth, and eight years chancellor, in which office he died the 12th of April, 1587.

The next is a lofty but plain monument, on which is placed, in a half raised posture, the effigy of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards made viscount Dorchester, for his great services to king Charles I. and his father, both at home and abroad. The inscription informs us he was well acquainted with the language and customs of most of the European nations, and was, both by king James I. and his successor, entrusted with the most



most important foreign negotiations. He was twice married; first to Ann Gerrard, who died the 18th of April 1627, with whom he lived twenty years; and afterwards to Ann, viscountess Bayning, who died the 15th of February 1631, by both of whom he had issue.

There is another beautiful monument of alabaster to the east of this, erected to the memory of Frances countess of Suffex, whose effigy lies in a cumbent posture with a coronet on her head, resting on an embroidered cushion, and her body beautifully robed. Her ladyship was the wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suffex, lord-deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter; and daughter to Sir William Sidney of Penshurst, knight. Having outlived her husband, at her decease she instituted a divinity lecture in this abbey, gave five thousand pounds towards the building of a new college in Cambridge, now called Sidney Suffex college, and left a sufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, either in the said new college, or in Clare-hall. She died the 15th of April, 1589, in the 58th year of her age. The inscription tells us, that to her relations she was most kind, to the poor and prisoners most liberal, and to the ministers of the word of God most charitable.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Belasyse, knt. lieutenant-general, some time governor of Galway in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, in the reign of king William III. He died the 16th of December 1717, in the 69th year of his age.

In this chapel is a monument of black touchstone, which differs, in a very peculiar manner, from any other in the abbey. There is, on the top of it, a circular frame of gilt brass, enclosing the bust of Ann, lady Cottington, wife to Francis lord Cottington. She died the 22d of February 1633, in the 33d year of her age. Her issue were four daughters and a son, all of whom died before their father, who, on a table monument beneath, lies in effigy, resting on his left arm, and over the head of a satyr is the following inscription: "Here lies Francis lord Cottington, of Hanworth, who, in the reign of king Charles I. was chancellor of his majesty's exchequer, master of the court of wards, constable of the Tower, lord high-treasurer of England, and one of the privy-council. He was twice ambassador in Spain, once for the said king, and a second time for king Charles II. now reigning, to both which he most signally shewed his allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy civil broils of those times; and for his faithful adherence to the crown (the usurper prevailing) was forced to fly his country, and, during his exile, died at Valadolid in Spain, June 19th 1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his body was brought and here interred by Charles Cottington, esq; his nephew and heir, in 1679." This great man was secretary to Charles, prince of Wales, whom he attended on his journey to visit the Infanta when on the point of marriage with that princess. After the death of the duke of Buckingham, he rose to such honour as even to be consulted in all the principal affairs of the

nation; and such was his conduct, that he acquitted himself of that popular odium which fell on many much inferior to himself.

Here is also a very gothic monument erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robbert, a foreigner, but standard-bearer to Henry V. first, knight of the bath, and then of the garter, and afterwards created lord Bouchier.

*Description of the TOMBS, &c. in St. ERASMUS'S CHAPEL.*

AS you enter this chapel, on the right hand, is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, esq; who died at Epfom the 4th of March, 1700, in the 33d year of her age. The epitaph describes her character thus: "Her great virtues rendered her every way worthy of that close union and friendship in which she lived with lady Catharine Jones; and in testimony of which, she desired that even their ashes, after death, might not be divided; and therefore ordered herself here to be interred, where she knew that excellent lady designed one day to rest, near the grave of her beloved and religious mother, Elizabeth, countess of Ranelagh."

Near this is a monument erected to the memory of colonel Edward Popham, and his lady, the statues of whom are in white marble, as big as the life, and stand under a lofty canopy, resting their arms in a thoughtful position on a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed knight. He was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and his achievements were inscribed on his tomb. At the time of the restoration this inscription was ordered to be defaced, and the whole monument destroyed, but at the intercession of some of the relations of his lady, who had been of particular service to his majesty, the stone, on which the inscription was engraved, was only turned inwards, and the monument received no other injury. The time of this gentleman's death is entirely uncertain, as the inscription is irrecoverable.

In this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Thomas Carey, second son to the earl of Monmouth, who died in the year 1648. It is said he died of grief at the age of 33, on account of the unhappy fate of his royal master king Charles the first, to whom he was of the bedchamber. He was son to Robert lord Carey, of Leppington, who was created earl of Monmouth in 1625, and died the 5th of February 1639. His eldest son Henry succeeded him in his titles, but died without issue in the year 1661, in consequence of which the title became extinct.

There is an ancient monument in this chapel, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knt. chamberlain to Edward, prince of Wales, and treasurer to king Edward the fourth.

In the middle of this chapel is a large table monument, erected to the memory of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, baron Burleigh, knight of the garter, and privy-counsellor to king James; on which is his effigy in his robes with a lady on his right side, and a vacant space for another on his left. Dorothy Nevil, his first wife, who was daughter

daughter and coheir to the noble lord Latimer, lays on his right side; and the place that is vacant was left for his second wife Frances Bridges, who was of the noble family of Chandois. This lady gave express orders in her will, that as the right side was taken up, her effigy should not be placed on the left; notwithstanding which, agreeable to the inscription, they are all buried together in one vault.

Affixed to the east wall is the most superb monument in this chapel. It is in the very place where stood the altar of St. John Baptist, and was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, first cousin to queen Elizabeth, created baron of Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire, in the year 1558, some time governor of Berwick, lord chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, privy-counsellor, and knight of the garter, who died the 23d of July 1596, in the seventy-second year of his age. It is said, that not meeting with preferment agreeable to his expectations, he laid the disappointment so much to heart, that he languished for a long time on a sick bed, at which the queen being moved too late, created him an earl, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him, but without effect.

There is a stone monument, very antique, against the south wall, where, under a gothic canopy, lies the figure of a bishop properly habited, and is supposed to be Thomas Ruthal, made bishop of Durham by king Henry VIII. He had been secretary of state to Henry VII. and was made a privy-counsellor, and sent abroad on various embassies by Henry VIII. He died in the year 1524. Bishop Goodwin relates the following circumstance relative to the discovery of his possessions: That being commanded to write down a true state of the kingdom in general for his majesty's private information, he took great pains in the performance, and having fairly transcribed it, caused the book to be bound in vellum, gilt, and variously ornamented; and at the same time having taken an account of his own private estate, with an inventory of his jewels, plate and money, he caused that likewise to be bound and ornamented exactly like the other, and laid them both carefully together in his closet. However, it so fell out, that the king, upon some occasion, sent cardinal Wolsey in haste for the national tract, which he had so long expected from Ruthal, but by mistake Wolsey received the book which contained the schedule of the bishop's own wealth. The cardinal soon discovered the mistake, but, being willing to do Ruthal, to whom he had no liking, a shrewd turn, he delivered the book to the king, just as he received it, telling his majesty that now if he wanted money, that book would inform him where he might command a million; for so much did the bishop's inventory amount to. When the bishop discovered his error, it touched him so near, that he died soon after.

An ancient stone monument is erected in this chapel, to the memory of William of Colchester, on which lies his effigy properly habited, the feet supported by a tomb, and the head by an angel.

Another antique monument is that of George Flaccet, abbot of Westminster, in the reign of Henry VII. who died about the year 1414. The

stone coffin of Thomas Mything, bishop of Hereford, stands on this monument: he was some time abbot of Westminster, and privy-counsellor to king Edward IV.

*Account of the TOMBS in the Chapel of ISLIP, otherwise called St. JOHN BAPTIST.*

THERE are but two monuments in this chapel that admit of any particular notice; the one is that of John Islip, abbot of Westminster, the founder. It is a plain marble table, standing in the center, supported with four small pillars of brass; over which on the roof was anciently a fine painting of our Saviour on the cross, destroyed no doubt by the puritans in the time of Cromwell, who were enemies to every thing that tended to popish idolatry. This man was employed by Henry VII. in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole abbey; to which he added several embellishments, especially the statues of our kings along the buttresses, which since that are almost all demolished. He likewise projected a most superb dome or lanthorn to be erected in the center of the cross, but the pillars were found too weak to support it. His own chapel he dedicated to St. John, and died the second of January 1510.

The other monument is that of Sir Christopher Hatton, knight of the bath, son and heir of John Hatton, and the nearest kinsman of the male line to Christopher Hatton, chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died, according to the inscription, the 10th of September 1619. The principle figures on this tomb are a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, separated in the middle by a trunkless helmet. There is a neat piece of architecture over their heads, in the center whereof is a scroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one whereof, over the knight, holds a torch put out and reversed, to shew that Sir Christopher died first; the other over the lady holds his torch erect, and burning, to signify that she survived him. After the death of Essex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Christopher, the chancellor, became the chief favourite. He was preferred to the chancellorship for the reputation he had of clear judgment and strict integrity. Though he was rooted in the queen's favour, yet 'tis said he died through her unkindness; for having run into her debt, she demanded her money with some severity; which, presuming on her favour, he hoped would have been remitted; but finding his mistake, he sickened, and during his illness Elizabeth, by visits and other expressions of friendship, strove to heal the spirit she had broken, but in vain; for he died the 23d of July 1596, in the seventy-second year of his age.

There is a chauntry over this chapel, in which are two large wainscot presses, containing the effigies of royal personages, and others of the highest distinction. These effigies resembled the deceased as near as possible, and were usually exposed at the funerals of our princes, in open chariots, with their proper ensigns appended of royalty and honours. What are here laid up, are in a sad mangled condition; some stripped, others in

in tattered robes, and all of them maimed or broken. Those that are the most ancient are least damaged, by which it appears that the richness of their cloaths had been the occasion of this ravage; for the robes of Edward VI. which were of crimson velvet, but now appears like leather, are left entire; but those of queen Elizabeth and king James I. are entirely stripped.

The eye is particularly struck at the effigies of king William and queen Mary, and queen Anne, which are in good condition placed in two handsome wainscot presses, in this chapel. Here is likewise a new figure of queen Elizabeth.

*Description of the TOMBS of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST'S CHAPEL.*

There is an elegant monument in the center of this chapel, erected to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman well skilled both in learning and arms; but being brought up from his youth in the camp, he dedicated his study to the art of war, in which he was equalled by few, not excelled by any. He commanded in front under prince Maurice, at the battle of Newport, against the Spanish army, who came to the relief of that town, under the command of the archduke Albert, then governor of the low countries. Vere, in posting the English soldiers advantageously had occasion to pass a ford, in order to which the soldiers were preparing to strip; but he prevented that delay, by telling them that what they were going to do was entirely useless, for in a few hours they might either have dry cloaths, or need of none. By this seasonable encouragement the enemy's horse that had left their foot behind, were beat back, and the English, who were not above 1500 in number, gained the eminence of the downs, supported by a body of Friesland foot, ready to sustain the first shock of the enemy's fire. Though this was a desperate enterprise, in which Vere himself was wounded, his horse shot under him, and half the English slain, yet it proved the cause of victory on the part of the Dutch; for prince Maurice advancing suddenly with his fresh troops, while the Spaniards were yet greatly exhausted by their full discharge upon this small body, found it easy to put them to the rout, and thereby obtained a compleat victory. The monument is a table supported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the several parts of a compleat suit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, laying, as if undressed, in a loose gown, on a quilt of alabaster.—There is a short description on the base of the monument in latin, signifying that he was nephew to the earl of Oxford, and that this was consecrated to his memory by his disconsolate widow. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, the 28th of August, 1608.

Adjoining to the wall, eastward of this, is a monument, on the pedestal whereof is represented in relief the siege of a town; alluding, in all probability, to the siege of Newport. The principal figure is a general on horseback holding a baton, and having a blemish in one eye. It is reasonable to suppose, that as the monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Hollis, nephew to Sir

Francis Vere, and major-general under him, that this piece of sculpture is intended to perpetuate the story of that memorable battle in which Sir Francis was wounded, and acquired so much honour. The cannon, which is very visible, seems to point that out as the instrument by which his horse was killed, and the blemish in the general's eye, the hurt he might have received on falling. There is a Pallas sitting on one side of the pedestal, and on the other Bellona, lamenting the death of the great warrior represented above in a Roman habit, standing erect upon a lofty altar with a cherub supporting the plinth on which he stands. Sir George died in the fiftieth year of his age, the sixteenth of May, in the year 1626.

Not far from the tomb of Sir Francis lies Aubrey de Vere, the last earl of Oxford of that name; which title had continued in a direct line to his noble family ever since the year 1155. He was the twentieth and last earl, and enjoyed the title seventy years. He died without issue male the 12th of March, 1702.

There were formerly many ancient monuments in this chapel; only one of which is now remaining. It has the image of an abbot, in his mass habit, curiously engraved on brass, representing John de Eastny, who died the 4th of March 1498. He appears, by the records of the church, to have been a great benefactor to it. He adorned the west window with many grand paintings in glass, a small quantity of which still remains: he built the screen to this chapel, and presented two images gilt for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul; and one for the Chapter-house. 'Tis very singular that in breaking up a grave, the body of this abbot was discovered in a coffin quilted with yellow sattin, having on a gown of crimson silk girded round him with a black girdle; on his legs were white silk stockings, and over his face a clean napkin doubled up and laid corner-wise.

The face was in some degree discoloured, but the legs were firm. This discovery was made the 17th of August 1706.

Before the door of this chapel there is a grey marble which bears the figure of an armed knight, and is said, by the register, to represent Sir John Harpedon, knt. who died in the year 1457. He is resting his head on a greyhound, and his feet on a lion.

On the north side of this chapel, within the door, is another ancient tomb of free-stone, under which lies the body of Sir Thomas Parry, knt. who died the 15th of December, 1560. He was treasurer of the household, and master of the court of wards and liveries to queen Elizabeth.

*Description of the TOMBS, &c. in St. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL.*

There is a most superb monument lately erected in this chapel, and executed by that great master of sculpture Mr. Rubiliac. Above is represented a lady expiring in the arms of her husband; and beneath, sily creeping from a tomb, the king of terrors presents his grim visage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which sight the husband, suddenly struck with astonishment, horror and despair, would willingly

willingly ward off the fatal stroke from the distressed object of his care. This monument was erected to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his lady, and has on it the following inscription: "Here rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, esq; who died July the 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheirs of Washington earl Ferrers, who died August the 17th, 1734, aged 27. Their only son Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, esq; deceased, in memory of their virtues, did, by his last will, order this monument to be erected.

Inclining to the north, there is a monument erected to the memory of Sarah, dutchess of Somerset, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerset, who died the 5th of October 1692. On the base of this monument sit two charity boys, one on each side, bewailing the death of their great benefactress, who is represented in a modern dress, resting upon her arm, under a canopy of state, and looking earnestly up at a group of cherubs, issuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a latin inscription to this purpose: "Here lies the late illustrious dutchess of Somerset, celebrated for charity and benevolence, who erected a grammar-school for boys at Tottenham, in Middlesex, enlarged the income of the green-coat hospital at Westminster, largely endowed Brazen-Nose college in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the education and instruction of youth in piety and good literature. She was likewise an encourager of trades and handicrafts, and had a tender regard to old age, by erecting an alms-house in Froxfield in Wiltshire, for thirty widows: she was very charitable to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where she instituted a lecture, and gave many stately ornaments to the church."

There was formerly a monument in this chapel erected to the memory of Catharine, lady St. John. It was broken in pieces at the time of repairing the church, but the effigy may be still seen in the chapel of St. Andrew. This lady was relict of John lord St. John, of Bletsoe in Bedfordshire, and daughter of Sir William Dormer, of Eyethorpe in Bucks.

*Account of the TOMBS in St. ANDREW'S CHAPEL.*

A Most beautiful monument is erected in the center of this chapel, to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his lady, and six sons. It has a fine representation of an encampment in relief, and is otherwise elegantly ornamented; but as there is no inscription, the date is left uncertain. This great man was ancestor to the present earl of Abington, who is baron Norris of Rycot, and for his valour in the low countries in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was created lord Norris of Rycot. He was the first who discovered the project of the Spanish invasion, which he did by means of the provost-marshal of Paris, whom he entertained as a spy.

There was formerly against the east wall, a table monument erected to the memory of Sir John Burgh, who was twice honoured with knighthood;

once in the Netherlands by the earl of Leicester, captain-general of her majesty's forces, and afterwards by Harry IV. of France, at the victory of St. Adrian. He died the 10th of March, 1594. The inscription informs us, that endeavouring to take and bring into England a large Spanish ship laden with jewels, gold, silver, Indian spices, &c. a prize of infinite value, by an unhappy security of mind, despising the enemy, though far superior in force, he met with an untimely death at the age of 32, to the irreparable loss of his country.

A monument is still remaining erected to the memory of Ann, daughter of Henry Bodenham, and of Catharine his wife, wife of James Kirton, of Castel-Cary, in the county of Somerset, who died the 7th of September 1603.

There is in one corner of this chapel the ancient monument of abbot Kirton, who died the third of October, 1466. It is worthy of observation, having several labels of black letter all round the portrait, which stands upon eagles crowned, alluding, perhaps to his high descent, from the ancient and illustrious family of Codilbic. He was an excellent orator, and appears to have been a man of great reputation.

*Description of the TOMBS in the AREA.*

ON the north side, as you pass round the area, were formerly three ancient monuments, all of which are now almost obliterated. The first of free-stone, made like a close bed, was walled up, and the tomb of bishop Duppa, tutor to king Charles I. placed against it. This tomb was covered with an ancient gothic arch, the sides whereof were adorned with vine branches in relief, the roof within, springing into many angels, under which lies the image of a lady in a very antique dress, her feet resting upon lions, and her head on pillows supported by angels, sitting on each side the effigy, gilt and painted. On the side of the tomb are six niches, on which seem to have been painted monks, and on the pedestal are still to be seen some remains of paintings. This monument covered the remains of Aveline, countess of Lancaster, who died the 4th of November 1293, the very year of her marriage. She was daughter to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, and Holderneffe, and married Edmund earl of Lancaster, son to king Henry the third.

Adjoining to this is another ancient monument of grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, second and last earl of Pembroke of this family, who was poisoned in France, by the secret contrivance of the earl of Arundel, the 23d of June 1324. He had been three times married, but had no issue by either of his wives. He was a tall, pale man, on which account Gaveston used to call him *Joseph the Jew*. In the time of Edward I. he was a great general, and not only attended that prince in his expedition to Flanders, but likewise accompanied him to Scotland, where that king died. He is said to have been one of the judges who gave sentence against the great earl of Lancaster.

Another ancient monument in this area is that of



of Edmund Crouchback, fourth son to Henry III. so called, as is supposed by many, from the deformity of his person; others imagine it arose from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or cross on their shoulders, as a badge of christianity. On the base of this tomb, towards the area, is the remains of a curious, and perhaps the most antique painting extant, but much defaced, being ten knights armed with banners, surcoats of armour, and cross-belted, representing, undoubtedly, his expedition to the holy land, the number exactly agreeing with what Prior says, namely, Edward and his brother, four earls, and four knights, of whom some are still to be discovered. It has been a very lofty monument, painted, gilt, and inlaid with stained glass. The inside of the canopy has been a sky with stars, but by age changed into a dull red. From this prince the house of Lancaster claimed their right to the crown. He was made earl of Leicester and steward of England at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-one he took the title of the earl of Lancaster, and marrying Aveline already mentioned, became possessed of the estates of Albemarle, Devon, and the Isle of Wight, together with that of Derby and Campaign. His second wife was Blanch, queen of Navarre, widow of Henry, by whom he had three sons, Thomas earl of Lancaster, who was executed; John of Monmouth; and another John, who lived in France. In the reign of his brother Edward I. he commanded an army in France with great success at first; but being ill supported, and his soldiers ill paid, they deserted him, which he laid so much to heart, that he died of grief at Bayonne.

In the chapel of St. Erasmus, on the west side of the door, is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crew, knight, lord chief justice of England, who died unmarried the 22d of April 1621.

There is a monument in this area erected to the memory of bishop Duppa, tutor to king Charles II. He was born at Greenwich, and educated first at Westminster school, and then at Christ-Church college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean, and being appointed preceptor to the then prince of Wales, was first made bishop of Chichester, from thence translated to Salisbury, and, after the restoration, to the see of Winchester. He died in the 74th year of his age, the 26th of March 1662. This great man was of such exemplary piety and lively conversation, that when king Charles I. was a prisoner in Carisbrook-castle, his afflictions were alleviated by the conversation of the bishop. Such an ascendancy had he over the prince his pupil, that when he came to be king, he retained such a reverence for his piety, that hearing he was dangerously ill at Richmond, he went thither to pay his devotions to him, and received his last benediction from him on his bended knees.

At St. Erasmus's chapel, on the east side of the door, is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Poultney, and wife to Sir Cleppesby Crew, knight, who died the second of December, 1639, in the 29th year of her age.

Near this, on the same side, is a monument erected to the memory of admiral Holmes. He is represented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right-hand resting on a cannon mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval decorations. Under which is an inscription running thus: "To the memory of Charles Holmes, esq; rear-admiral of the white. He died the 21st of November 1761, commander in chief of his majesty's fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged fifty. Erected by his grateful nieces Mary Stanwix, and Lucretia Sowle."

Another monument in the area is well worth observation. It is that of Esther de la Four, the lord Eland's lady, who died in the 28th year of her age, in the year 1694. It is of curious white marble, representing a lady on her death-bed, with two mourners weeping over her, done beautifully in relief. There is an inscription in Latin and English, which contains an encomium on her many excellent virtues.

In the area there is a monument erected (between those of Henry III. and queen Eleanor) to the memory of Mrs. Christian Kerr, who died the 16th of May, 1694, aged 40. She was wife to William Kerr, esq; and daughter to Sir William Scott, bart. both of the kingdom of Scotland.

In the corner of Henry the fifth's chapel, there is a neat monument erected to the memory of Sir Robert Aiton, knight, who, in the reign of king James I. was highly esteemed for his writings, particularly as a poet. He died in the year 1638. The monument is of black marble, with a bust of brass, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel wreath over it, very beautifully designed.

Not far from this, in the pavement, is an ancient flat stone; formerly inscribed to the memory of Sir John Galofre, called lord of Langley, natural son of Sir John Galofre, by Johanne Pulham. He was famous in the reign of Richard II. for his wisdom and valour, and was persecuted by the discontented lords; but being then ambassador in France, he thought it most prudent to remain there till the storm, in which Burley and others suffered shipwreck, was appeased. After which he returned home, and died in the year 1336, at Wallingford, in Berkshire.

There is a large monument between the chapel of St. Nicholas and the steps going to Henry VIIIth's chapel, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingram, knight, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and privy-counsellor to king Charles the second. It was erected by Frances his widow, daughter of Thomas viscount Falconberg. He died the 13th of February, in the year 1671.

In this place is an old grave-stone plated with brass, representing John of Windfor, nephew to Sir William of Windfor, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Edward the third, who died the 4th of April, 1414. He had been a great soldier in his youth, and in many battles had been victorious; particularly at that of Shrewsbury under Henry IV. but being stung with remorse for the innocent blood he had been the means of shedding, he retired from the world, and finished his life in penitence.

There

There is a monument between the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund, erected to the memory of Richard Tufton, third son of Sir John Tufton, bart. who died the 4th of October, 1631. It was erected to his memory by his brother Sir Humphrey Tufton, knt.

The remains of many other persons lie in this area, particularly Anne of Cleve, sister to the duke of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to king Henry VIII. and received with great pomp on Blackheath, the 3d of January 1539, married to the king on the 9th of the same month, and in July following divorced, with liberty to marry again; but being sensibly touched with indignation at the affront put upon her, she lived retired in England, with the title of lady Anne, of Cleve, and saw her rival that supplanted her in the king's affection suffer a worse fate. She died in the year 1557. surviving the king only four years.

Near the ashes of Anne of Cleve lies a still more unfortunate queen, viz. Anne, queen to Richard III. and daughter to Nevil the great earl of Warwick. She was poisoned by her husband, to make way for a marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to his brother Edward IV. and sister to the unhappy youths he had caused to be murdered in the Tower. This marriage was never consummated, he being slain at the battle of Bosworth-field, where he was stripped naked, and exposed to the multitude as a mark of that contempt his cruelty deserved.

In this place are the remains of an ancient monument erected to the memory of Sebert, king of the East-saxons, who first built this church, and died in July 616. Likewise Athelgoda, his queen, who died the 13th of September 615.

Many other people have been interred in this place, whose mementos are either obliterated by time, or they are too insignificant to need recital.

*Description of the TOMBS in St. EDWARD'S  
CHAPEL.*

**I**N the centre of this chapel stands that ancient and venerable shrine dedicated to St. Edward.

It was once of most exquisite beauty, but through time and neglect is now much defaced. It was erected by Henry III. on the canonizing Edward king of England, by pope Alexander the third, who caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of saints, and issued his bull to the abbot Laurence and convent of Westminster, enjoining, "that his body be honoured here on earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven." A cloistered life was his sole happiness; and though he was married eighteen years to one of the most accomplished women of her time, daughter to earl Godwin, yet 'tis said she confessed on her death-bed he suffered her to live and die a virgin. Before this shrine was a lamp kept continually burning, on one side whereof stood an image of the Blessed Virgin, wrought in silver, which, with two jewels of immense value, queen Eleanor presented here as an offering; and on the other side stood another image of the Virgin,

wrought in ivory, presented by Thomas Becker, Archbishop of Canterbury. To this shrine Edward the first offered the Scotch regalia, and chair, which is still preserved. Alphonso, about the year 1280, offered here the golden coronet of Llewellyn prince of Wales, and other jewels. It is said that Henry IV. being upon his knees before it, was seized with an apoplexy, and for speedy relief removed to the abbot's house, where coming to himself, he could not recollect where he was; but upon enquiring was told the room bore the name of Jerusalem. To which he replied, "the Lord have mercy upon me then, for here I must die;" having been formerly told by a magician that he should die at Jerusalem. This shrine was originally composed of various coloured stones, beautifully enriched with all the cost and art that human imagination could project: some of the curious mosaic work that adorned it is still to be seen; but so stripped as to afford little or no satisfaction to common beholders. The stonework is hollow within, and now encloses a large chest, which Mr. Keep, soon after the coronation of James II. found to contain the remains of St. Edward; for being broken by accident, he discovered, upon turning up the bones, a crucifix richly ornamented and enamelled; and a gold chain of twenty inches long, both which he presented to his majesty, who ordered the bones to be replaced in the old coffin, and enclosed in a new one made very strong. Edward the confessor died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

The remains of Editha, daughter to Godwin, earl of Kent, and queen to St. Edward, lie interred on the south side of this shrine. This lady survived her husband eight years, and beheld all the miseries consequent upon his death. William the conqueror, however, treated her with great respect, allowing her an apartment in the palace at Winchester, where she died. She was buried, by express orders, with all the pomp of royalty.

Not far from this lie the remains of queen Maud, surnamed the Good, daughter of Malcolm Conmair, king of Scotland, and wife to Henry I. of England, to whom she was espoused to unite the Saxon and Norman lines. She died the first of May, 1118. The greatest happiness she enjoyed was in relieving the distresses of the poor. That she was charitable, the hospitals of St. Giles, and the Leper's hospital in London, are remaining monuments. There is part of a latin epitaph on this excellent princess, the translation of which runs thus:

Succes ne'er sat exulting in her eye,  
Nor disappointment heav'd the troubled sigh;  
Prosperity ne'er sadden'd o'er her brow,  
While glad in trouble she enjoy'd her woe:  
Beauty nor made her vain, nor scepters proud,  
Nor titles taught to scorn the meaner croud.  
Supreme humility was awful grace,  
And her chief charms a bashfulness of face.

There is an ancient tomb of very curious workmanship on the north side of this chapel. The pannels are of polished porphyry, and the mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet. The

The effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt brass finely executed; and the corners of the table are twisted pillars gilt and enamelled. After a troublesome reign of 56 years, he died in 1272, aged 65. He was interred by the knights templars, of whose order his father was the founder, with all the splendor becoming a royal character.

An ancient table monument of grey marble is at the feet of Henry III. on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I. It is very singular that the body of this queen lies here interred, and her heart in the choir of the friars predicants in London. On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon quarterly, and those of Ponthieu hanging on vines and oak-trees. Round the copper verge is embossed, in Saxon characters, the following inscription: "Here lies Eleanor, formerly queen of England, wife to king Edward the first."

In this chapel is a large plain coffin of grey marble, composed of seven stones, four make the sides, two the ends, and one the cover. It encloses the body of the glorious king Edward I. who was son to Henry III. He was named Edward in honour of St. Edward his father's patron and predecessor, and afterwards Long Shanks, from his tall and slender body. He reigned 34 years, and died the 7th of July, 1307, aged 68.

Not far from Henry III. is a small monument covered with a slab of lydian finely polished, erected to the memory of Elizabeth Tudor, second daughter of king Henry VII. who died at Eltham in Kent, the 14th of September 1495, aged three years.

Another table monument is likewise here in memory of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville, his queen, who died the 19th of April, 1472. There is part of an inscription on it, setting forth her name, quality, and age, which was only nine months.

The chapel of Henry V. is parted from this only by an iron screen, on each side of which are images as big as the life, and guarding, as it were, the stair-case ascending to the chauntry over it. In this place is a magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike prince Henry of Monmouth, so called from the place of his nativity. On the advancement of this prince to the crown, he made a most excellent king, and by the memorable battle of Agincourt, acquired to himself and the English nation immortal glory. His ambition leading him on to the pursuit of farther conquests, he was taken off by the hand of providence, and died in France in the tenth year of his reign, and thirty-fourth of his age. He was laid at the feet of St. Edward, in a place set apart for keeping reliques, where his queen erected a monument over him of grey marble, whereon was placed his statue; the body whereof was heart of oak, and the head beaten silver; as were the scepter, and other signs of royalty that adorned it. All which were destroyed at the time of Oliver Cromwell. This tomb was enclosed with grates and gates of iron by Henry VII. and and over it in a chauntry chapel the weapons, armour, and caparisons of Henry V. were carefully laid up, where they remain to this day.

In an old wooden chest, near this tomb, lie the remains of Catharine, queen to the above

prince. She was youngest daughter to Charles VI. of France. After the death of her husband, she entered into an illegal marriage with Owen ap Tudor, a welshman, and underwent a severe prosecution. In consequence of which she retired to the monastery of Bermondsey, in Southwark, where she died, as it is thought of grief, the second of January 1437, in the thirty-eighth year of her age. She left three sons by this marriage; Edmund, who was afterwards earl of Richmond; Jasper, who was created earl of Pembroke by Henry VI. and duke of Bedford by Henry VII. but died without issue; and Owen, who took upon him the religious habit, died a monk of, and was interred in, this abbey. Queen Catharine received an honourable interment in the chapel of Henry III. but when her grandson pulled down that to build his own, her body was taken up, the bones whereof were firmly united, and thinly covered with flesh, but the coffin being decayed was put into a wooden chest, and removed to the place where it now is.

There is an ancient tomb in this chapel erected to the memory of Philippa, third daughter to William, earl of Heinsault, and queen to king Edward III. It is of black marble, and round it are placed as ornaments, the brazen statues of no less than thirty kings, princes, and noble personages, her relations. This queen was married forty-two years, in which time she had fourteen children, and died the 15th of August 1369.

Near this is a very ancient tomb covered with a gothic canopy, erected to the memory of Edward III. The effigy of this prince lies on a table of grey marble, though his corpse was deposited in the same grave with the queen's. The tomb was surrounded, like the former, with statues, particularly those of his children, and at the head of it is placed the shield and sword carried before him in France. After a reign of fifty years, he died the 21st of June, 1377, aged 64. In the latter part of his life he grew weary of government, and devoted himself entirely to the pleasure of a woman, who, after rendering him ridiculous to all the world, shamefully deserted him in his last moments, and left him to expire without a friend to close his eyes.

Adjoining to this is another tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. over which is a canopy of wood remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour. This prince was murdered in Pomfret-castle, in Yorkshire, where he was a prisoner, at the instigation of Henry IV. by one Sir Pierce of Exon, on St. Valentine's day, in the year 1399. His body was brought from thence to St. Paul's cathedral, where it was exposed to public view, and afterwards removed to Langley. In which place it remained till Henry V. ordered it to be brought in all the pomp of royalty, and deposited near the remains of his great predecessor and patron St. Edward. The robing of the effigy is curiously wrought with pease-cod shells open, and the pease out, alluding, in all probability, to his being once in full possession of sovereignty, but at last reduced to an empty title. In the same tomb with this prince lies his queen, Anne, daughter to Charles IV. and sister to Wenceslaus, emperor and king of Bohemia. This lady brought

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him neither dowry nor issue; and yet, so great was his love for her, that he cursed the place of her death, and caused the buildings thereon to be destroyed. After being married twelve years, she died at Shene the 7th of June, 1394.

Between the tomb of queen Philippa and the shrine of St. Edward, under a large stone, once beautifully plated with brass, lies the great Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. by whom he was murdered the 8th of September, 1397. He was brother to the black prince, and sixth and youngest son to Edward III.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry d'Almaine, son to the king of the Romans, and brother to Henry III. who, in passing through Viterbo, in an expedition to the holy land, was sacrilegiously assassinated in the church of St. Silvester, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. The year after the murder, in 1271, his body was brought to England, and buried in the monastery of St. Helen's; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near the shrine of St. Edward.

In a handsome wainscot press, in this chapel, is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who was the second and last duke of this family. He died at Rome in the twentieth year of his age, October 30, 1735, and was buried in Henry VIIIth's chapel January 31, 1736.

In the north area is a monument erected to the memory of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, who died the 7th of June, 1764, aged 81. It is of beautiful marble, representing wisdom and poetry, over which is a medallion.

Having now described the various monuments in the enclosed part of this building, we shall proceed to the

*TOMBS in the open parts of this ABBEY, beginning at the west door.*

ON the right hand as you enter is the monument of

Sir THO. HARDY, Knt.

Behind this monument is a lofty pyramid, of a bluish coloured marble, at the bottom of which is the effigy of the deceased reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn: the enrichments round the pedestal are just and proper, and the inscription is to the following purport:

" Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rooke, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain, to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war. By his great diligence and judgment he joined the English fleet, and gave the admiral that intelligence which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where

" all the aforementioned galleons and men of war were either taken or destroyed. After the success of that action, the admiral sent him with an account of it to the queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him. Some years after he was made a rear-admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her majesty, and from her royal consort prince George of Denmark, lord high-admiral of England." He died the 16th of August, 1733, aged 66.

From this monument we proceed regularly on to the east door, from thence round the choir to the north door, and return to the place where we first began. To effect which the next is

Capt. JAMES CORNWALL:

This is a most beautiful monument, the height of which is thirty-six feet: it has a bold base and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. There is a rock against the pyramid, embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c. in which are two cavities: in the one a latin epitaph; in the other, a view of the sea-fight before Toulon, in basso relievo; on the fore-ground whereof, the Marlborough of 90 guns, is seen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarro's ship the Real, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures, the one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame, who having presented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, supports it, whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's shield or coat of arms, together with a laurel-tree; both which issue from the naturally-barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. The inscription is as follows:

Amongst the monuments of ancient merit,  
In this sacred cathedral, let the name of

JAMES CORNWALL

Be preserved, the third son of Henry Cornwall,  
Of Bradwardin Castle, in the county of Hereford, Esq;

Who from the very old and illustrious stock of  
the Plantagenets,

Desiring a truly ancient spirit, became

A naval commander of the first eminence,

Equally and deservedly honoured by the tears and

Applause of Britons, as a man

Who bravely defending the cause of his country  
in that sea-fight off Toulon;

And being by a chain-shot deprived

Of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered

On the 27th of Feb. 1743, in the 45th year of his age.

Bequeathing his animated example to his fellow  
sailors,

As a legacy of a dying Englishman,

Whose extraordinary valour could not be recommended

To the emulation of posterity in a more ample eulogy

Than by so singular an instance of honour;

Since the parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous  
suffrage,

Resolved that a monument at the public expence

should be consecrated to the memory

of this most heroic person.

The



The Right Hon. JAMES CRAGGS, Esq;

On this monument is finely represented the statue of this gentleman, large as the life, leaning on an urn, which has upon it in golden characters, an inscription, implying, that he was a man universally beloved; which is there particularly marked, because as he was of low extraction, being only a shoe-maker's son, it is the more singular, that in the high station to which his merit had raised him, he should escape envy; and acquire the general esteem. He was made secretary at war in April 1717, and one of his majesty's privy-council and secretary of state in March 1718. On the base of the monument is the following epitaph, written by Mr. Pope:

Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,  
In action faithful, and in honour clear!  
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end;  
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;  
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,  
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muse he lov'd.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, Esq;

On a pedestal of the finest egyptian marble, in an oval frame, is a half length marble portrait of this gentleman: it is enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama, and under it is the following inscription:

"Mr. William Congreve died January the 19th 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this place. To whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta, dutchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man, whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age; and whose writings will be the admiration of the future."

JOHN FREIND, M. D.

This gentleman was a physician of the first rank in his profession; nor was he less successful in his practice than ingenious in his writings. His bust stands on a pedestal of fine white-veined marble, and under it a long latin inscription, setting forth his great and distinguishing acquirements. He died the 26th of July 1728.

Sir LUMLEY ROBINSON, Bart.

The design of this monument is neat; the columns are supported by deaths heads, and the arms upon the base by a cherub. On the top is a vase, and rising to the pediment, enrichments of laurel branches, &c. He was of Kentwell-hall in Suffolk, and by an untimely death ended his life the 6th of August 1684, aged 36.

THOMAS SPRATT, D. D.

Underneath this monument is the arms of the defunct, and on the top his arms, with that of

the see of Rochester, quarterly; between enrichments of books, &c. It seems to have been principally designed for the sake of the inscriptions; the first of which informs us, that Dr. Spratt was the son of a clergyman in Dorsetshire; that he was educated at Wadham college, Oxford; that he first applied himself to poetry, but quitted that study to pursue the beauties of prose, and polish the English language; that he was soon made known to George duke of Buckingham, and by him recommended to king Charles, who made him a prebendary of Westminster, and of Windsor; from which preferments he soon rose to be dean of Westminster, and bishop of Rochester; but at length for his firm integrity to the church and monarchy, was brought in danger of his life, he died in 1713, aged 77. The second inscription signifies, that the remains of Thomas Spratt, A. M. (son to the bishop) archdeacon of Rochester, and prebendary of the churches of Rochester, Winchester, and Westminster, lie near those of his father. He died the 10th of May 1720, aged 41. The last inscription tells us that John Freind, M. D. to shew his respect for those two worthy personages, had caused this monument to be erected jointly to their memories.

Dr. JOSEPH WILCOCKS.

This gentleman was formerly chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon, afterwards made preceptor to the princesses, and prebendary of this church. In 1721 he was consecrated lord bishop of Gloucester; in 1731 translated to Rochester, and also made dean of this church, and of the most hon. order of the Bath. He died the 9th of March 1756, aged 84, and is buried in a vault in the ecclesiastical court, with his wife Jane, daughter of John Milner, Esq; consul at Lisbon. She died the 27th of March 1725, aged 28. In the same vault lies Ann, their daughter, who died in her infancy.

Above this is a small table monument erected to the memory of

HENRY WHARTON.

It is remarkable only for the great name inscribed on it. He was rector of Chatham in Kent, vicar of the church of Minster, in the isle of Thanet, chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, and one of the greatest writers of his time. He was so universally respected by the bishops and clergy, that archbishop Tillotson, and several other prelates, with the choir and king's scholars, attended his funeral in the most solemn procession, singing anthems composed for the occasion. He died the 3d of March 1624, aged 31.

KATHERINE BOVEY.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above lady, by Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her in the greatest friendship near forty years. The principle figures are Faith with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her patroness.

patronefs, between which is a lady's head in an anulet of black marble curioufly veined. Over it is an infcription, describing the virtues of the deceased, who died the 21ft of January, 1726, aged 72.

Over this monument is that of

#### Lord Viscount HOWE,

The principal figure represents the genius of the province of Maffachufet's bay, in a mournful pofture, lamenting the fall of this hero; over which are the family arms ornamented with military trophies. In large characters underneath is the following infcription: "The province of "Maffachufet's bay in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing "date Feb. 1, 1752, caufed this monument to "be erected to the memory of George lord viscount Howe, brigadier general of his majesty's "forces in North America, who was flain July "the 6th, 1758, on his march to Ticonderago, "in the 34th year of his age: in testimony of "the fenie they had of his fervices and military "virtues, and of the affection their officers and "soldiers bore to his command. He lived refpected and beloved: the public regretted his "lofs; to his family it is irreparable."

#### ROBERT CANNON, D.D.

This monument, though plain, is yet very neat. It was erected to the memory of the above gentleman, who was dean of Lincoln, and prebendary of this church. He died the 28th of March, 1722, in the 59th year of his age.

Above this is a moft beautiful monument erected to the memory of

#### Gen. GEORGE WADE,

In the center is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies exquisitely wrought: the principal figures represent Fame pushing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar with the enfigns of honour that adorn it. The general's head is in medallion, under which is the following infcription:

"To the memory of George Wade, field-marshal of his majesty's forces, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, colonel of his majesty's "third regiment of dragoon guards, governor "of Fort William, Fort Auguftus, and Fort "George, and one of his majesty's moft honourable privy council. He died March 14, 1748, "aged 75."

#### Col. JOHN DAVIS.

We can fay no more of this gentleman than what arifes from the infcription; which is, that he was president of the council of the ifland of St. Christopher's, and died the 13th of December 1725, in the fixty-third year of his age.

#### CAROLINA HARSNET.

This monument was erected to the memory of the fecond wife of Samuel Morland, knt. and

bart. who died in child-bed of her fecond fon the 10th of October, 1674, aged 23. On the tomb are two learned infcriptions; one in hebrew, the other in greek: the tranflation of the hebrew runs thus: "Blessed be the Lord, my wife was "precious: blessed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman."—The greek thus: "When I "think of thy mildnefs, patience, charity, modesty and piety, I lament thee, O moft excellent creature, and grieve exceedingly: but "not like fuch as have no faith; for I believe and "expect the refurrection of thofe who fleep in "Chrift."

#### JOHN SMITH, Esq,

This monument is faid to be highly finifhed. The design is a pyramid and altar, in which fits a lady veiled, mournful and difconfolate, and refting her right arm on a curious bufto in relief. On the bafe is a latin infcription, fetting forth his defcent from the Smiths of Lincolnshire; and likewise his iffue, which were two daughters, Ann, the eldeft, firft marrried to Sir Henry Parker of Warwickshire, and afterwards to Michael lord Dunkellin, eldeft fon to the earl of Clanrickard; and Mary, the youngelt, married to Edward Defboverie, of Lanford, in Wilts, bart. The above John Smith died the 6th of July 1718.

#### ANN FIELDING.

This tomb was erected to the memory of the firft wife of Samuel Morland, knt. and bart. who feems to have been a man of great learning; particularly in the eastern languages. On it are two infcriptions; the one in hebrew, the other in ethiopic, the tranflation of the firft runs thus:

"O thou faireft among' women! O virtuous "woman! The hand of the Lord hath done "this. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath "taken away, and blessed be the name of the "Lord."

The Ethiopic thus:

"Come let us lament o'er this monument of a "beloved husband for thee; but in certain hope "that thou art united with Chrift.

"This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chafte: while fhe continued in life, fhe was honoured; and is happy, "through mercy, in death."

Under the Ethiopic is the following:

"Ann, daughter to George Fielding, Esq; "and of Mary his wife, the truly loving (and "as truly beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, "knt. and bart. died Feb. 20, Anno Dom. "1679-80."

Over this is a monument erected to the memory of

#### JAMES FLEMING,

Major-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of a regiment of foot, who, having ferved as a commiffioned officer 44 years, died the 17th of March, 1750, in the fixty-eighth year of his age.

DIANA

## DIANA TEMPLE.

This monument by its antiquity, seems to have been originally intended for the whole family of Sir William Temple, as appears by the inscription, which tells us, that Diana Temple died at the age of fourteen. Dorothy Osbourn, (in all probability Sir William's lady) aged 66; William Temple, aged seventy; and Martha Gifford, Sir William's sister, aged 84.

Sir CH. HARBORD, and CLEM, COTTREL, Esq;

These two young gentlemen of the most promising expectations, both perished in the Royal James, with the earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her as vice-admiral against the Dutch in that memorable fight off the coast of Sussex, in the time of king Charles II. The Royal James being set on fire, Sir Charles Harbord, first lieutenant, though he might have saved himself by swimming; yet, out of pure affection to his worthy commander, chose to die with him. Young Cottrel was a volunteer, and having returned to his ship unwounded, from being the first man that had boarded a Dutchman of seventy guns, and pulled down her ensign with his own hands, perished also with his friends. This gentleman, though but twenty-two years of age, understood seven languages. On the base of the monument is represented in relief a dreadful sea fight, and on the top, in a wreath of laurel, is this inscription: "preserve and unite the memory of two faithful friends, who lost their lives at sea together, May the 28th 1672."

## SIDNEY, EARL GODOLPHIN.

This is a fine bust, representing the above gentleman, who died the 15th of September, 1712, aged 67. In the year 1661, he was member of parliament, and groom of the bedchamber to king Charles II. In 1679 he was made commissioner of the treasury. In 1684, secretary of state, and the same year created baron of Rialton, in Cornwall, by king James II. by whom also he was made first commissioner of the treasury, and soon after lord high treasurer; which office, according to the inscription, together with that of chief minister, he held during the first nine years of the reign of queen Anne.

Over these, against the wall, is a flat marble monument erected to the memory of

## WILLIAM HARGRAVE, Esq;

Lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the royal English fuzileers, and governor of Gibraltar; who having been a commissioned officer 57 years, died January 21, 1748, aged seventy-nine.

## Col. ROGER TOWNSEND.

On the front of a sarcophagus, supported by

two Indians, is represented, in basso relievo, the fall of this brave commander, with his officers attending him in his expiring moments. The monument is adorned with military trophies, and under it is the following inscription:

" This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the lady viscountess Townsend, to the memory of her fifth son, the honourable lieutenant colonel Roger Townsend, who was killed by a cannon ball, on the 25th of July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderago, in North America. From the parent, the brother and the friend, his social and amiable manners, his enterprising bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction. Yet, stranger, weep not, for though premature his death, his life was glorious: enrolling him with the names of those immortal statemen and commanders, whose wisdom and intrepidity in the course of this comprehensive and successful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominions, and upheld the majesty of these kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age."

Over this monument, against the pillar is that of

## Mrs. BRIDGET RADLEY.

It is small, but very neat, and was erected to her memory by her husband Charles Radley, esq; gentleman usher daily waiter to king James II. She died the 20th of November 1679.

## Major RICHARD CREED.

This is a table monument against the wall, enriched with military trophies; and on it is the following inscription:

" To the memory of the honoured major Richard Creed, who attended his majesty king William III. in all his wars, every where signalizing himself, and never more himself, than when he looked an enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim, Ann. Dom. 1704, he commanded those squadrons that began the attack; in two several charges he remained unhurt; but in a third, after many wounds received, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head: his dead body was brought off by his brother, at the hazard of his own life, and buried there. To his memory his sorrowful mother erects this monument, placing it near another, which her son, when living, used to look upon with pleasure, for the worthy mention it makes of that great man Edward, earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour to be related and whose heroic virtues he was ambitious to imitate. He was the eldest son of John Creed of Oundel, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, bart. of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire."

## Sir PALMES FAIRBORNE.

This monument, which is very beautiful, is fixed between two stately pyramids of black marble standing on cannon balls, adorned in the middle with emblematical devices in relief, and having two Moorish emperors heads in profile on their tops. The enrichments on the pyramids represent the manner of his glorious death. On one side he is viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and is shot: on the other is a hearse and six horses bringing him off wounded to the castle. On a lofty dome is the deceased's arms, with this motto underneath: *tutus si fortis*; and over it a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of crest, which he won by his valour in fighting against that people in the German war. On the monument is the following inscription:

" Sacred to the immortal memory of Sir  
 " Palmes Fairborne, knt. governor of Tangier,  
 " in execution of which command he was mor-  
 " tally wounded by a shot from the Moors then  
 " besieging the town, in the 46th year of his  
 " age, October 24, 1680."

His epitaph, which was written, by Mr. Dryden,  
 runs thus.

Ye sacred reliques which your marble keep,  
 Here, undisturb'd by wars in quiet sleep:  
 Discharge the trust, which, (when it was below)  
 Fairborne's undaunted soul did undergo,  
 And be the town's palladium from the foe. }  
 Alive and dead these walls he will defend:  
 Great actions, great examples must attend.  
 The Candian siege his early valour knew,  
 where turkish blood did his young hands imbrue;  
 From thence returning with deserv'd applause,  
 Against the Moors his well-flesh'd sword he draws, }  
 The same the courage and the same the cause.  
 His youth and age, his life and death combine,  
 As in some great and regular design, }  
 All of a piece throughout, and all divine.  
 Still nearer heaven his virtues shone more bright,  
 Like rising flames expanding in their height, }  
 The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight.  
 More bravely British gen'ral never fell,  
 Nor gen'ral's death was e'er reveng'd so well,  
 Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their close,  
 Follow'd by thousand victims of his foes.  
 To his lamented loss, for times to come,  
 His pious widow consecrates this tomb.

Over the monuments of major Richard Creed  
 and Sir Palmes Fairborne, is one erected to the  
 memory of

## Sir JOHN CHARDIN, Bart.

It is emblematical, and alludes to the travels of  
 this gentleman, by which, as his motto expresses,  
 he acquired his fame. The globe, round which a  
 number of geographical instruments are repre-  
 sented, exhibits a view of the different countries  
 through which he travelled, and the motto be-  
 neath refers to the dangers he providentially

escaped, for which he ascribes to God the glory.  
 He was created baronet May the 28th, 1720.

## Captain WILLIAM JULIUS.

There is not any thing remarkable in this mo-  
 nument; nor have we any other information of  
 this gentleman, than that he was captain of the  
 Colchester man of war, and that he died October  
 the 3d. 1608, aged 33.

## GEORGE CHURCHILL.

This is a stately and elegant monument. The  
 inscription on it informs us that this great man  
 was second son to Sir Winston Churchill, of Dor-  
 setshire, knt. and brother to John duke of Marl-  
 borough. He was early trained to military af-  
 fairs, and served with great honour at sea and  
 land under king Charles II. king James II. king  
 William, and queen Anne. He was captain of  
 the English fleet at the burning the French at La  
 Hogue, in king William's reign; and for his  
 bravery there was made one of the commissioners  
 of the admiralty. In the succeeding reign he  
 was made admiral in chief, and was for 26 years  
 together of the bedchamber to the prince of  
 Denmark. He died the 8th of May 1710, in  
 the 58th year of his age.

## Sir RICHARD BINGHAM.

Against the wall, on a plain marble stone, is an  
 inscription describing the military glories of the  
 above gentleman, who was of the ancient family  
 of the Bingham, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dor-  
 setshire; and served in the reign of queen Mary,  
 at St. Quintin; in the reign of queen Elizabeth,  
 at Leith, in Scotland; in the isle of Candy, un-  
 der the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the fa-  
 mous battle of Lepanto against the Turks; in  
 the civil wars of France in the Netherlands, and  
 at Smerwick, where the Romans and Irish were  
 vanquished. After this he was made governor of  
 Connaught, where he overthrew the Irish and  
 Scots, expelled the traitorous Orouke, suppress-  
 ed divers rebellions, and was finally made mar-  
 shal of Ireland, and governor of Leinster. He  
 died at Dublin January 19, 1598, aged 70; from  
 whence he was brought, and here interred by Sir  
 John Bingley, some time his servant.

## GEORGE STEPNEY, Esq.

This gentleman was descended from the Step-  
 neys of Pendergraft, in Pembrokeshire, but born  
 at Westminster in 1663, and entered of Trinity-  
 college, Cambridge, in 1682. In 1692 he was  
 sent envoy to the elector of Brandenburg; in  
 1696 and 1697, to the electors of Mentz, Triers,  
 Cologne, Palatine, Landgrave of Hesse, and to  
 the congress of Frankfort: in 1697, on his re-  
 turn, he was made commissioner of trade; in  
 1698, was sent a second time envoy to the elector  
 of Brandenburg; in 1699, in the same quality  
 to the king of Poland; in 1701, a second time  
 to the emperor of Germany; and lastly, in 1706,  
 to



to the states-general. All these several embassies he conducted with such integrity, application, and ease, that he generally exceeded the expectations of his sovereigns, William and Anne, by whom he was employed. He died greatly lamented at Chelsea, in the year 1706.

#### THOMAS KNIPE. S. T. P.

In memory of the above gentleman, this monument was erected by Alice his second wife. He was for fifty years employed in Westminster-school, sixteen whereof as head master. He was likewise a prebendary of this cathedral. The latin inscription, which is long, only describes his many great virtues, and that he died the 8th of August 1711, aged 73.

Above these two last, is a monument erected to the memory of

#### JOHN METHUEN, Esq;

Who died in the service of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was here interred September 17, 1708. Also the right honourable Sir Paul Methuen, of Bishops-Canning in Wilts, son of the said John Methuen, esq; one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, who died the 11th of April 1757, aged 86.

#### Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, knt.

On the base of this monument is represented in bas relief the ship Association, in which the admiral sailed, as striking against a rock, with several others perishing at the same time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. This great man received the honour of knighthood the 16th of May 1689. The inscription on the monument runs thus: "Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knt. rear-admiral of Great Britain; and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, the just reward of his long and faithful services. He was deservedly beloved of his country, and esteemed, though dreaded, by the enemy who had often experienced his conduct and courage.—Being shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Thoulon the 22d of October 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but especially by the sea-faring part of the nation; to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example.—His body was flung on the shore, and buried with others in the sand; but being soon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his royal mistress had caused to be erected to commemorate his steady loyalty, and extraordinary virtues."

#### ANN WEMYS.

Adjoining to the wall is a small oval tablet, with the following inscription: "Near these steps lies the body of Mrs. Ann Wemys, daughter of Dr. Locowick Wemys, sometime prebendary of this cathedral, and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave his wife, who departed this life, Decem-

ber the 19th 1698, in the sixty-seventh year of her age."

#### SOPHIA FAIRHOLM.

This monument represents an ancient sepulchre, over which is raised a stately edifice ornamented at top with the family arms. She was marchioness of Anandale, born in Scotland, and was mother to the marquis of Anandale, who, as a mark of his duty and gratitude, caused this monument to be erected to her memory. She died the 13th of December 1716, aged 49.

Against the pillars on this spot, are two table monuments, the one erected to the memory of

#### Dr. ANTHONY HORNECK.

According to the inscription this gentleman was remarkable for learning, sedateness and piety; an indefatigable preacher, and a smooth and florid orator. He was born at Wittenberg in Zealand, but educated at Queen's college, Oxford; was king's divinity-professor and chaplain, a prebendary to this church, and preacher at the Savoy. He died of the stone January the 31, 1696, aged fifty-six.

The other monument is erected to the memory of

#### Dr. SAMUEL BARTON.

By the inscription he appears to have been a prebendary of this church, and a person of admirable genius and learning. He died September 1715, aged 62.

#### WILLIAM CAMDEN.

On this monument the above gentleman is represented in a half-length in the habit of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and in his right his gloves, resting on an altar, on the body of which is a latin inscription, setting forth his indefatigable industry in illustrating the British antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant good humour in private life. He was son to Sampson Camden, Citizen of London, and painter-stainer, was born in the Old Baily, May 2, 1551, and received the first rudiments of his education at Christ-church hospital. In 1566 he entered himself of Magdalen college, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Pembroke, where he became acquainted with Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster, by whose recommendation, in 1575, he was made second master of the abbey-school, and began the laborious work of his antiquities, encouraged thereto and assisted by his patron. In 1588 he was made prebend of Ilfracombe, in the church of Sarum, which he held till his death. In 1593 he was made head master of Westminster school. In 1596, Richmond Herald, and next day Clarencieux king at arms. In 1619 he founded his history lecture in Oxford. In August 1622, he fell from his chair at his house in Chiselmhurst in Kent, and hurt himself in such a manner, that he lingered till the 9th of November 1623, and then died, aged 74.

The above monument has lately been repaired and beautified at the charge and expence of the university of Oxford.

ISAAC

## ISAAC CASAUBON.

Though this gentleman was a native of France, and in his younger years royal library-keeper at Paris, yet he was so dissatisfied with the ceremonial part of the Romish worship, that upon the murder of his great patron Henry IV. he willingly quitted his native country, and at the earnest entreaty of king James I. settled in England; where, for his uncommon knowledge, he became the admiration of men of learning. He died in 1614, aged 55.

This small but neat monument was erected to his memory by the learned Dr. Moreton, bishop of Durham.

## JOHN ERNEST GRABE.

Robert Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, erected this monument to the memory of the above gentleman, who died the 3d of November 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancrafs, near London. He is represented by a curious figure, large as the life, sitting upon a marble tomb in a thoughtful posture, as contemplating the sorrows of death, and the horrors of the grave. He was remarkably well skilled in the oriental languages.

## Sir RICHARD COX.

This gentleman was taster to queen Elizabeth and king James I. to the latter of which he was steward of the household. His epitaph commends him in a high degree for his religion, humanity, chastity, temperance, friendship, beneficence, charity, vigilance and self-denial. He was third son to Thomas Cox, of Beymonds in Hertfordshire, and died a bachelor the 13th of December 1623, in the 60th year of his age.

## THOMAS TRIPLET.

Was educated at Christ-church in the university of Oxford, where he was esteemed a wit, a good grecian, and a poet. In 1645 he was made prebend of Preston in the church of Sarum, and had also a living, which being sequestered in the rebellion, he fled to Ireland and kept a school in Dublin, where he was when king Charles I was beheaded. Disliking Ireland, he returned to England, and kept school at Hayes in Middlesex, till the restoration, when he was made prebend of Westminster, and of Fenton, in the church of York. He died at a good old age the 18th of July 1670.

## ISAAC BARROW.

On the top of this monument is a remarkable fine bust representing this truly great man, who, as the inscription informs us, was chaplain to king Charles II. head of Trinity college, Cambridge, geometry professor of Gresham college, in London, and of greek and mathematicks at Cambridge. He was a great divine, and in his youth travelled through most parts of Europe.

He died the 4th of May 1677, in the 47th year of his age.

Over this is a handsome monument erected to the memory of

## EDW. WETTENHALL, M.D.

This gentleman was, perhaps, one of the most eminent physicians of his time; he was son to bishop Wettenhall, and died the 29th of August 1733. His father was Dr. Edward Wettenhall, who was first advanced to the see of Cork in Ireland, which he filled with great dignity for twenty years; but was afterwards translated to Killmore and Ross, which he held fourteen years. He died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, November 12, 1713.

## WILLIAM OUTRAM.

The inscription on this monument is in latin, the translation of which runs thus: "Near this place lies William Outram, D. D. born in Derbyshire, fellow of Trinity and Christ-church colleges in Cambridge, cannon of this abbey, and archdeacon of Leiceſter; an accomplished divine, a nervous and accurate writer, an excellent and diligent preacher, first in Lincolnshire, afterwards at London, and lastly at St. Margaret's Westminster; where he finished his life with great applause, and no less success; but in the course of so much labour and intenseness of mind, being inflamed with the study of scripture and the holy fathers, he grew much distempered with the gravel, with which, being long afflicted, and at length worn out, he ended his life with the utmost composure of mind August 22, 1678 aged 54." On the pedestal is another inscription, which tells us, that, "after a long and religious life, and 42 years widowhood, here rests Jane, wife of Dr. Outram, who died October 4, 1721."

Above this is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher.

## Dr. STEPHEN HALES.

Here are two beautiful figures in relief; the one representing Botany, the other, Religion. The first is presenting a medallion of this great explorer to public view; the latter is deploring the loss of the divine: at the feet of Botany the winds are displayed on a globe, which alludes to his invention of the ventilators. The inscription which is in latin, is as follows:

"To the memory of Stephen Hales, doctor in divinity, Augusta, the mother of that best of kings, George the third, has placed this monument; who chose him when living, to officiate as her chaplain; and after he died, which was on the 4th of January 1761, in the 84th year of his age, honoured him with this marble."

About the tomb of Hales whose fair design  
And polish great Augusta caus'd to shine,

Religion;

Religion, hoary faith, and virtue wait,  
And shed perpetual tears in mournful state.  
But o'er the preacher, render'd to his clay,  
The voice of wisdom still as this to say:

"He was a man to hear affliction's cry,  
"And trace his maker's works with curious eye:  
"O Hales! thy praises not the latest age,  
"Shall e'er diminish, or shall blot thy page,  
"England, so proud of Newton, shall agree,  
"She has a son of equal rank in thee."

#### GEORGE FREDERICK HANDELL.

The whole of this figure is well executed, and the face is a strong likeness of its original. The left arm is resting on a groupe of musical instruments, and the attitude is very expressive of great attention to the harmony of an angel playing on a harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Messiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth*. Underneath is the following short inscription: "George Frederick Handell, esq; born February 23, 1684, died April 14, 1729." This is the last monument which that eminent statuary Rubiliac lived to finish. 'Tis said he first became conspicuous, and afterwards finished the exercise of his art with a figure of this extraordinary man; the first of which was erected in the gardens at Vauxhall.

#### Sir EDWARD ATKINS.

This gentleman was one of the barons of the exchequer in the reigns of king Charles I. and II. He was of such integrity, that he resisted many honours that were offered him by the chiefs of the grand rebellion. He died in the year 1669, aged eighty-two.

Sir Robert Atkins, his eldest son, was created knight of the bath at the coronation of king Charles II. afterwards lord chief baron of the exchequer under king William, and speaker of the house of lords in several parliaments. He died in 1709, aged 88.

Sir Edward Atkins, his youngest son, was likewise baron of the exchequer, but retired, upon the revolution, from public business, to his seat in Norfolk, where he died in the year 1698, aged sixty-eight.

Sir Robert Atkins, eldest son of the above Sir Robert, was a gentleman well versed in polite literature, and in the antiquities of this country. He died in 1711, aged 65.

Edward Atkins, esq; late of Kitteringham in Norfolk, second son of the last named Sir Edward, caused this monument to be erected in memory of his ancestors, who so honourably presided in the courts of justice in Westminster-hall. He died the 20th of January 1750, in the 79th year of his age.

Over this is a flat white marble monument erected to the memory of

#### MARY HOPE,

Daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty-hall, Middlesex, and was married to John Hope, of Lon-

don, merchant. She died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, the 25th of June 1767, aged 25. Under which is the following epitaph:

Though low in earth her beauteous form decay'd,  
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid;  
In sad remembrance the afflicted raise,  
No pompous tomb, inscrib'd with venal praise;  
To statesmen, warriors, and to kings belong,  
The trophied sculpture, and the poet's song;  
And these the proud, expiring, often claim;  
Their wealth bequeathing, to record their name;  
But humble virtue, stealing to the dust,  
Heeds not our lays, or monumental bust.

To name her virtues ill befits my grief,  
What *was* my bliss can *now* give no relief;  
A husband mourns, the rest let friendship tell;  
Fame spread her worth, a husband knew it well.

#### JOHN Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH.

This is a most beautiful and stately monument, enclosed with rails. The figure of Minerva is on one side the base, and that of Eloquence on the other; the one looking sorrowfully up at the principal figure above, the other pathetically displaying the public loss at his death. On the top is the figure of History, with one hand holding a book, the other writing on a pyramid of finely coloured marble the titles of the hero, whose actions are supposed to be contained in the book; on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inscribed the date of his grace's death, and age. On the pyramid is the following epitaph:

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,  
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;  
Silent that tongue, admiring senates heard,  
Nerveless that arm opposing legions fear'd.  
Nor less, O Campbell, thine the power to please,  
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.  
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes trace,  
Arts which ennoble still, the noblest race;  
Others may owe their future fame to me,  
I borrow immortality from thee.

Under this is written in large letters,

#### JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR.

at which point the pen of History stops.

The inscription on the base of the monument runs thus: "In memory of an honest man, a constant friend, JOHN the great duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a general and orator excelled by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Farmer, bart. by his last will left the sum of five hundred pounds towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inscription."

#### JOHN GAY.

This beautiful monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman, by the bounty and favour of the duke and duchess of Queensborough, who were the great encouragers of his genius, and rewarders of his merit. The masks,

T t

tragedy-

tragedy-dagger, and instruments of music, which are blended together in a groupe, are emblematical devices, alluding to the various ways of writing in which he excelled; namely, Farce, Satire, Fable, and Pastoral. The following short epitaph was written by himself:

Life is a jest, and all things show it,  
I thought so once, but now I know it.

Underneath are the following verses written by Mr. Pope:

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;  
In wit, a man; simplicity, a child:  
With native humour, temp'ring virtuous rage,  
Form'd to delight at once, and last the age:  
Above temptation in a low estate,  
And uncorrupted, e'en among the great.  
A safe companion and an easy friend;  
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end.  
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust  
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;  
But that the worthy and the good shall say,  
Striking their pensive bosoms—Here lies Gay.  
—He died December 4, 1732, aged 45.

#### NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq;

This gentleman was poet-laureat, and author of several fine tragedies; and just before his death had finished a translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*. The monument, which is a very fine one, was erected to the memory of him and his only daughter. On a pedestal about twenty inches high, which stands on an altar, is a most beautiful bust; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow, and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relief. On the front of the pedestal is this inscription: "To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, esq; who died in 1718, aged 45. And of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, esq; who inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739." Under which, on the front of the altar, is the following epitaph:

Thy reliques, Rowe! to this sad shrine we trust,  
And near thy Shakespear place thy honour'd bust.  
Oh! skill'd next him to draw the tender tear,  
For never heart felt passion more sincere:  
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave,  
For never Briton more disdain'd a slave!  
Peace to thy gentle shade and endless rest,  
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!  
And blest, that timely from our scene remov'd,  
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.

To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,  
The childless mother, and the widow'd wife,  
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,  
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

#### JAMES THOMSON.

This monument was erected in the year 1762: and is executed by Michael Henry Spang, statuary, after a design of Mr. Adam, architect to his

majesty. There is a figure of Mr. Thomson sitting, which leans its left arm upon a pedestal, holding a book with the cap of Liberty in its other hand. On the pedestal is carved in basso relievo the Seasons; to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the tragic mask, and the ancient harp. The whole is supported by a projected pedestal, and in a pannel is this inscription:

"JAMES THOMSON, *Ætatis* 48. *Obiit* 27 *Augusti*, 1748. Tutored by thee, sweet poetry  
"exults her voice to ages, and informs the page  
"with music, image, sentiment, and thought,  
"never to die."

#### WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR.

The design and workmanship of this monument are extremely elegant. In the figure of Shakespear the sculptor has most delicately expressed his attitude, his dress, his shape, his genteel air, and fine composition. The heads on the pedestal, which are likewise proper ornaments to grace the tomb, represent Henry V. Richard III. and queen Elizabeth. In short, the taste that is here shown does honour to those great names, under whose direction, by the public favour, it was so elegantly constructed; namely, the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers; and the expence defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public. The lines on the scroll, which were written by himself, are very properly adapted.

The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;  
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,  
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a wreck behind.

#### CHARLES De St. DENNIS, Lord of St. EVREMOND.

The inscription on this tomb is in latin, the translation of which informs us, that this gentleman was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army of France, in which he rose to the rank of a marshal; but retiring to Holland, he was from thence invited by king Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greatest intimacy with the king and principal nobility; but particularly with the dutches of Mazarine. He was of a very sprightly turn of humour, as well in his conversation as writings. Though he left France, as is supposed, on account of religion, yet in his will he left 20l. to poor Roman Catholics, and 20l. to poor French refugees; besides other legacies to be disposed of to those in distress, of what religion soever they might be. He died by a violent fit of the strangury the 9th of September, 1703, aged 90.

#### MATTHEW PRIOR.

This is a most beautiful monument, and richly ornamented. On one side the pedestal stands the figure



figure of Thalia, one of the nine muses, with a flute in her hand; and on the other, History with her book shut; between both is the bust of the deceased upon a raised altar of fine marble. Over this is a handsome pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour glass in his hand run out; the other holding a torch reversed: on the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the base of the monument a long inscription, setting forth the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly, by order of king William and queen Mary, in assisting at the congress of the confederate powers at the Hague in 1690. In 1697, he was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryswick; and in the following year was of the embassy to France, and also secretary of state in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the board of trade; in 1711 first commissioner of the customs; and lastly, in the same year, was sent by her majesty queen Anne to Lewis XIV. of France, with proposals of peace. All which trusts he executed with uncommon address, and the most firm integrity. On the outermost side of the bust is a latin inscription, importing, that while he was busied in writing the history of his own times, death interposed, and broke both the thread of his discourse and of his life the eighteenth of September 1721, in the 57th year of his age.

#### THOMAS SHADWELL.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by his son Dr. John Shadwell. It is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling, urn, and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bays. The inscription imports, that he was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, was poet-laureat and historiographer in the reign of king William, and died the 20th of November 1692, in the 55th year of his age. The cause of his death, which was at Chelsea, was by taking opium, to which he had been long accustomed.

#### JOHN MILTON.

This monument was erected to his memory by Mr. Auditor Benson in the year 1737. He was a great polemical and political writer, being latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell; but what has immortalized his name are those two inimitable pieces, *Paradise lost* and *regained*. These, he wrote in his retirement; and as some affirm after he was blind. This seems to be confirmed by that mournful passage in his third book of *Paradise lost*, when, in his address to light he says,

—Thee I revisit safe  
And feel thy sovereign vital lamb; but thou  
Revisit'st not these eyes that roll in vain  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;  
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs.

On the restoration, many had so great an esteem for his parts and learning, that though they detested his principles, they procured his pardon. He was born at London in 1608, and died of the

gout at Bunhill, 1674, in the 67th year of his age, leaving three daughters unprovided for. His body was conveyed to St. Giles's-church, Cripplegate, and there interred in the chancel.

#### EDMUND SPENCER.

This great poet was born in London in the year 1510, and died in 1598. The tomb is of grey marble, but very rough and decayed; on which is the following inscription:

"Here lies (expecting the second coming of  
"Our Saviour Christ Jesus) the body of Ed-  
"mund Spencer; the prince of poets in his time,  
"whose divine spirit needs no other witness than  
"the works which he left behind him."

Over this is a monument erected to the memory of

#### SAMUEL BUTLER.

This gentleman was author of *Hudibras*, and a man of the most extraordinary learning, wit, and integrity; but underwent great difficulties on account of his narrow circumstances. He was born at Sternham in Worcestershire in 1612, died in London in 1680, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. This tomb, as the inscription informs us, was erected by John Barber, esq; citizen of London, and afterwards lord mayor, "that he who was destitute of all  
"things when alive, might not want a monument  
"when dead."

#### BEN. JOHNSON.

This gentleman was poet-laureat to king James I. and was cotemporary with Shakespear, to whose writings he was no friend. He was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, while Mr. Cambden was master; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was taken from school, and made to lay bricks. It is said that at the building of Lincoln's-Inn, he worked with his trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other; but Mr. Cambden regarding his parts, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose son he attended in his travels, and upon his return entered himself of Cambridge. Among his various theatrical productions, there are but four plays that will at this time bear representation, viz. *The Silent Woman*, *Alchymist*, *Volpone*, and *Every Man in his Humour*. The monument is of fine marble, and very neatly ornamented with emblematical figures, alluding perhaps to the malice and envy of his cotemporaries. His epitaph consists only of these words:

O RARE BEN JOHNSON!

He died August 16, 1637, aged 63.

#### MICHAEL DRAYTON.

This gentleman was an excellent poet, and a great antiquarian; the first of which appears by his

his epistles and legends; the latter by his Polyalbion, which the great Seldon honoured with a comment. It does not appear by whom this monument was erected; but the inscription and epitaph (which were formerly in letters of gold, but now almost obliterated) runs thus:

“ Michael Drayton, esq; a memorable poet  
“ of his age, exchanged his laurel for a crown  
“ of glory, Anno 1631.”

Do, pious marble! let thy readers know  
What they, and what their children owe  
To Drayton's name, whose sacred dust  
We recommend unto thy trust;  
Protect his mem'ry, and preserve his story;  
Remain a lasting monument of his glory;  
And when thy ruins shall disclaim  
To be the treasurer of his name:  
His name that cannot fade shall be  
An everlasting monument to thee.

#### JOHN PHILLIPS.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by Sir Simon Harcourt, knt. The bust is in relief, and represented as in an arbor interwoven with vines, laurel branches, and apples-trees; and over it this motto; *Honos erit huic quoque Pomo*; alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his called *Cyder*. He was author of but few pieces, but those very masterly. His *Blenheim* is a fine specimen of what, had he lived, he was capable of in the epic way; in the lyric his ode to lord Bolingbroke on *Tobacco* is far from contemptible; and as to his *Splendid Shilling*, whoever reads it must be highly pleased with his fancy and great force of genius. The inscription on his monument is a recital of his transcendent virtues and abilities, and the great merit he was possessed of. He was son to Stephen Phillips, D. D. archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire, Dec. 30, 1675, and died of a consumption in the prime of his life the 15th of February 1708.

#### GEOFFERY CHAUCER.

This monument, which is of the gothic stile, was once very beautiful, but now much defaced. The person to whose name it is sacred, is called the father of English poets, and flourished in the fourteenth century. He was son to Sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad relating to trade. He was first brought up at Cambridge; then in Merton in Oxford, from whence he went to study the law in the Middle Temple. After this he became a favourite at court, and was employed as a shield-bearer to the king; he was a gentleman of the bedchamber, and by Edward III. sent ambassador abroad; but in the succeeding reign fell into disgrace, and was committed to the Tower for high treason, where he wrote his *Testament of Love*. But on the death of Richard II. he became a greater favourite at court than ever, having married the great John

of Gaunt's wife's sister. He was born in 1328, and died October 25, 1400, aged 72.

#### ABRAHAM COWLEY.

Though this monument appears very plain, yet it is expressive. The fire issuing from the mouth of the urn, and the chaplet of laurel that begirts it, are fine emblems of the glory he acquired by the spirit of his writings. The inscription and epitaph on the pedestal are both in latin, the translation of which runs thus:

“ Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the  
“ Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and  
“ the delight, ornament, and admiration of his  
“ age:

While, sacred bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,  
And you survive in an immortal fame,  
Here may you blest'd in pleasing quiet lie,  
To guard thy urn my hoary faith stand by;  
And all thy fav'rite tuneful nine repair  
To watch thy dust with a perpetual care.  
Sacred for ever may this place be made,  
And may no desp'rate hand presume t'invade  
With touch unhallow'd, this religious room,  
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb;  
Unmov'd and undisturb'd till time shall end,  
May Cowley's dust this marble shrine defend.

“ So wilhes, and desires that wish may be sacred  
“ to posterity, George duke of Buckingham,  
“ who erected this monument for that incompa-  
“ rable man. He died in the 49th year of his  
“ age, and was carried from Buckingham-house,  
“ with honourable pomp, his exequies being at-  
“ tended by persons of illustrious characters of  
“ all degrees, and buried Aug. 3, 1667.”

By a blue stone, on which is engraved his name, it appears that he lies just before this monument.

#### Mrs. MARTHA BIRCH.

This is a neat fable monument high on a pillar, the inscription whereof informs us that she was daughter to Samuel Viner, esq; and first married to Francis Millington, esq; and after his death to Peter Birch, prebendary of this abbey; and that she was prudent, pious, and chaste. She died in the 50th year of her age, May 15, 1703.

#### DRYDEN.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by the late duke of Buckingham, who valued his writings so much, that he thought no inscription necessary to spread his fame. It may be said of this great man with respect to his writings in general, that what he did in any one species or distinct kind, would have been sufficient to have acquired him a great name. All that can be discovered on the monument is this: “ J. Dryden, born 1632, died May  
“ 1, 1700. John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham-  
“ shire, erected this monument, 1720.”

ROBERT

## ROBERT SOUTH, D. D.

On the tomb is the figure of this gentleman in his canonical habit, with his arm resting on a cushion, and his right hand on a death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if just closed from reading, and over his head is a groupe of cherubs issuing from a mantling, under which is a long latin inscription, shewing, that he was scholar to Dr. Busby, and student at Christ-church, Oxford, and public orator of that university; that by the patronage of lord Clarendon he was made prebendary both of Westminster and Christ's, and afterwards rector of Islip, where he rebuilt the parsonage house, and founded and endowed a school for the education of poor children. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

## Dr. RICHARD BUSBY.

The effigy of this learned man in his gown is on the monument looking earnestly on the inscription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, on the pedestal, are a variety of books, and at top his family arms. The inscription is elegantly written, and highly to his praise: it intimates, that whatever fame the school of Westminster boasts, and whatever advantages mankind shall reap from thence in times to come, are all principally owing to the wise institutions of this great man. He was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, Sept. 22, 1606, made master of Westminster-college Dec. 23, 1640, elected prebend of Westminster July 5, 1660, and treasurer of Wells, August 11, the same year; and died April 5, 1695.

About this spot, on the pavement, are some names to be met with, which are too considerable to pass over unnoticed. The first is

## THOMAS PARR.

He was born in the county of Salop, in the year 1483, and lived in the reign of ten princes, viz. king Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles. He died the 15th of November 1635, aged 152. A very singular circumstance respecting this old man is, that at the age of 130, a prosecution was entered against him in the spiritual court for bastardy, and with such effect, that he did penance publicly in the church for that offence.

Not far from this lie the remains of that once celebrated poet,

## Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT.

This great man succeeded Ben Johnson as poet-laureat to king Charles the first, but having lost his nose by an accident, he became the ridicule of the wits in the succeeding reign. His steadiness to the royal cause was singular. In 1641 he was forced to France on an accusation of seducing the parliament army from their duty. In 1643 he was knighted for his bravery at the siege of Gloucester; but the king's cause declining, he

was forced once more to take refuge in France, where he wrote his Gondabert. In attempting to return he was taken at sea, confined in the Isle of Wight, and thence removed to the Tower, in order to take his trial at the high court of justiciary; but by the application of Milton, he was spared. He lived to see the restoration, and to enjoy his old post, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Dryden. He was the son of a vintner at Oxford, and received his education at Lincoln-college, where he became acquainted with Endimion Porter, Henry Jermain, and Sir John Suckling. He died in 1668, aged 63. On the stone that covers him are inscribed these words:

O Rare Sir William Davenant.

At a small distance from the above, lie the remains of that great mathematician

## Sir ROBERT MURRAY.

He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the first president, and while he lived, the principal support of it. He was a great admirer of the Rosacruzians, well versed in chemistry and experimental philosophy; and in great favour with king Charles II. to whom he was secretary for Scotland, and a privy-counsellor. He was buried at the king's expense, after having died suddenly in the garden at Whitehall the 4th of July 1673.

Not far from this is an ancient stone of grey marble, in which by the marks has been the image of a man in armour. It covers the body of

## JOHN HAULE.

This man was a private soldier in the reign of Richard III. At the battle of Najara in Spain, he, together with John Shakel his comrade, took the earl of Denne prisoner, who, under pretence of raising money for his ransom, obtained his liberty, leaving his son as surety in their hands. Upon their coming to England, the duke of Lancaster demanded him for the king; but they refused to deliver him up without a ransom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower, from whence escaping they took sanctuary in this abbey. Sir Ralph Ferreris and Alan Buxal, the one governor, the other captain of the Tower, with fifty more men, pursued them, and having by fair promises gained over Shakel, they attempted to seize Haule by force, who made a desperate defence; but being overpowered by numbers, was slain Aug. 11, 1378, in the choir before the prior's stall, commending himself to God the avenger of wrongs; and at the same time a servant of the abbey fell with him. Shakel they threw into prison, but afterwards he was set at liberty, and the king and council of England agreed to pay Shakel for the ransom of his prisoner 500 marks, and 100 marks per annum. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was likewise buried here in 1396.

Near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died in London, in March 1615, and was buried here the 9th of the same month.

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Having

Having now done with the pavement, and passed the side of the choir, the first monument which presents itself is that of

WILLIAM THYNNE, Esq;

This ancient monument is of marble and alabaster: on it is a warrior at full length, representing William Thynne, of Botterville, esq; who was a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave soldier. In 1546 he was by king Henry VIII. made receiver of the marches, and fought against the Scots at Musselburgh with undaunted courage. The latter part of his life he spent in retirement and devotion in this church, whither he constantly repaired morning and evening. He was brother to Sir John Thynne, secretary to the duke of Somerset. He died the 14th of March 1584.

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON.

On this monument, which is of black marble, is an effigy in brass of a judge in his robes, with a collar of S. S. representing Sir Thomas Richardson, knight, who, according to the inscription, was speaker of the House of Commons in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of king James; chief justice of the court of Common-pleas; and lastly, by king Charles I. made lord chief justice of England. This is that judge Richardson, who first issued out an order against the ancient custom of wakes, and ordered every minister to read it in his church; which the bishop of Bath and Wells opposing, complaint was made against it, in the council-chamber, where the judge was so severely reprimanded, that he came out, in a rage, saying, he had been almost choaked with a pair of lawn sleeves. He died in 1634, aged 66.

ELIZ. and JUDITH FREKE.

These two ladies were not only an ornament, but a fine example for their sex; they were the best of daughters, the best of wives, and the best of mothers. The sides of the monument are adorned with their busts in relief, and on the front of it is a long inscription, setting forth their descent and marriages. They were the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington in Wilts, esq; Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of West Belney in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged 69, Judith married Robert Austin, of Tenterden in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64.

Dame GRACE GETHIN.

This lady, who was married to Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin Grott, in Ireland, was famed for exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotion, which Mr. Congreve complimented with a poem. The monument, which is very lofty, bears the effigy of a young lady devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left on her breast; on each side is an angel, one holding a crown, the other a chaplet over her head,

and on the ascending sides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful posture. The whole is supported by three different coats of family arms, and on the base is an English inscription, setting forth her honourable descent from the Norton's of Salop. She died October 11, 1697, in the twenty-first year of her age.

J. A. KENDALL, Esq;

This monument is supported by a death's head, and on the top is a close helmet. The person to whom it is inscribed was chosen a member of the last parliament of king James II. and served in several parliaments afterwards in the reign of king William, by whom he was made governor of Barbadoes, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral. He died the 10th of July, 1708, in the 60th year of his age.

THOMAS OWEN, Esq;

There is a fine figure on this monument of a judge in his robes at full length, leaning on his left arm, and over him an inscription, shewing that he was son to Richard Owen, by Mary, daughter and heiress to Thomas Otrly, of Shropshire, esq; that from his youth he had applied himself to the study of the laws, and was first made serjeant at law to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards a justice of the Common-pleas. He died the 21st of December, in the year 1598.

THOMAS THYNNE, Esq;

This monument, which is esteemed a fine piece of modern statuary, was lately repaired and beautified at the expence of Thomas Thynne, late lord viscount Weymouth. The principal figure is represented in a dying posture, and at his feet a cherub weeping. Underneath on a table of black marble in white letters, is this inscription: "Thomas Thynne of Longleat, in Com. Wilts, esq; who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682." Upon the pedestal in relief, the story of the murder is depicted; which murder was conspired by count Koningmarck, and executed by three assassins hired for that purpose, who shot this unhappy gentleman in Pall-Mall, in his own coach. The motive was, to obtain the rich heiress of Northumberland in marriage, who, in her infancy, had been betrothed to the earl of Ogle, but left a widow before consummation; and afterwards married to Mr. Thynne, but being scarce fifteen, and her mother extremely tender of her, and withal desirous of her having issue, prevailed upon her husband to suffer her to travel another year before he bedded her, in which time she became acquainted with Koningmarck at the court of Hanover. Whether she had ever given him any countenance is uncertain, but having no hopes of obtaining her while her husband was alive, he in this villainous manner accomplished his death; but the lady detested the horrid deed, and soon after married the great duke of Somerset.

JAMES.



## JAMES Earl Stanhope.

This monument is stately and magnificent, the principal figure in which leans upon his arm in a cumbent posture, holding in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a parchment scroll. Before him stands a Cupid resting himself upon a shield. Over a martial tent sits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her right hand a javeline, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton's, and indeed there is such an affinity in the design as indicates the workmanship to be done by the same master. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, and on each side the pilasters one: under the principal figure is a latin inscription, setting forth the merits of this great man as a foldier, a statesman, and a senator: In 1707 he concluded an advantageous treaty with Spain; and the same year was sent ambassador to Charles III. In 1708 he took Port Mahon. In 1710 he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took possession of that capital. In September 1714 he was made secretary at war. In 1715, being of the secret committee, he impeached the duke of Ormond. In December 1716 he was made secretary of state. In 1717 he was made first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and July following created a peer. In March 1718 he was a second time made secretary of state; and in 1721 he died, in the 47th year of his age.

## Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

This is a most superb and elegant monument. Sir Isaac is sculptured on it recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folio's, thus titled, Divinity, Chronology, Opticks, and Phil: Prin: Math: and pointing to the scroll supported by winged cherubs: over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations and planets. On this globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed, and in a very thoughtful, composed, and pensive mood. Underneath the principal figure is a most curious bas relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time: such as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by the steelyard has been thought at once bold and striking, and indeed the whole monument does honour to the sculptor. The inscription on the pedestal is in latin, short, but full of meaning, intimating, that by a spirit nearly divine, he solved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea; that he discovered the dissimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence arising, which none but himself had ever dreamt of; that he was a diligent, wise, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the holy scriptures; that by his philosophy he maintained the dignity of the supreme Being; and by the purity of his life, the simplicity of the gospel. The inscription

concludes with a beautiful exclamation, what reason mortals had to pride themselves in the existence of such and so great an ornament to the human race! He was born December 5, 1642, and died in the year 1726.

## Dame ELIZ. CARTERET.

The figure of this lady is on the monument, with a winged seraph descending to receive her, both which are executed in a masterly manner. She was daughter of Sir Edward Carteret, knt. gentleman usher of the black rod to king Charles, and second wife and relict of Sir Philip de Carteret, and by him mother to Sir Charles Carteret, her only son, by whose death was extinguished the eldest branch of the ancient family of the name of Carteret, signeurs of St. Owen, in the Isle of Jersey. She died, aged 52, the 26th of March, 1717.

## Sir THOMAS DUPPA.

On the top of this monument is an urn, and the whole is beautifully ornamented with flowers and foliage. The inscription informs us, that in his youth he waited upon king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales and under the tuition of Dr. Duppa. He was afterwards made a gentleman-usher and daily-waiter, and then gentleman usher of the black rod, in which office he died April 25, 1694, in the 75th year of his age.

ALMERICUE DE COURCY,  
Baron of Kinsale.

Under a rich canopy finely ornamented and gilt is represented his lordship in full proportion reposing himself after the fatigues of an active life. The inscription informs us, that he was descended from the famous John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, (who in the reign of king John, in consideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs of being covered before the king.) This nobleman was greatly in favour with king Charles II. and king James II. under the latter of which he commanded a troop of horse. He died the 19th of February, 1719, aged 57.

## HENRY PURCELL, Esq;

The workmanship of this monument, though small, is very elegant. There is a short but comprehensive epitaph on it, which runs thus: "Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be exceeded." He died November 21, 1695, aged 37.

## HUGH CHAMBERLAIN, M. D. &amp; F. R. S.

This monument is principally adorned with a figure laying as it were at ease, on a tomb stone, leaning upon his right arm, with his hand upon his night cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intense application to study. On each side are the emblems

emblems of physic and longevity; and over his head is Fame descending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedestal a long inscription in latin, setting forth his vast knowledge and industry in his profession, his humanity in relieving the sick, and his connections and affinities in social and private life. This gentleman was famous for the improvements he made in midwifery, the practise of which, since his time, has been studied to great advantage. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

#### Sir THOMAS HESKET.

This is a fine old monument, on which lies the effigy of a gentleman at full length in a tufted gown, and on the base underneath is a lady kneeling. These appear, by the inscription, to represent Sir Thomas Heskett, attorney of the court of wards and liveries in the time of queen Elizabeth; and Julian, his wife, who caused this monument to be erected. He died the 15th of October 1605.

#### Dame MARY JAMES.

This monument principally consists of an urn wreathed and crowned with a viscount's coronet on a handsome pedestal. It appears by the inscription, that this lady was wife to Sir John James, of the ancient family of the lords of Hostrick in Holland, and daughter to Sir Robert Killegrew, vice-chamberlain to Mary, queen to king Charles the first. She died November 6, 1677,

#### Sir GILBERT LORT.

This monument is inscribed to the memory of Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stackpole in Pembrokeshire, bart. by his sister Dame Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Colder in Scotland, bart. Sir Gilbert died September 19, 1698, aged 28. She died September 28, 1714, aged 49. The monument is chiefly ornamented with family arms and cherubs.

#### Sir PETER WARREN.

This is a most superb monument, consisting of white marble, and executed by that great master of his time, Rubiliac. Adjoining to the wall is a large flag hanging to the flagstaff, and spreading in natural folds, behind the whole monument. Before is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and on the other side is a figure of Navigation with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on the bust with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. The following is the inscription:

Sacred to the memory of  
Sir PETER WARREN,  
Knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red  
Squadron of the british fleet, and

Member of parliament  
For the City and liberty of Westminster.  
He derived his descent from an ancient  
Family of Ireland:  
His fame and honours from his virtues and  
Abilities.  
How eminently those were displayed,  
With what vigilance and spirit they were  
exerted,  
In the various services wherein he had the honour  
to command,  
And the happiness to conquer,  
Will be more properly recorded in the  
Annals of  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
On this tablet affection with truth must say,  
That deservedly esteem'd in private life,  
And univerally renowned for his public  
Conduct,  
The judicious and gallant officer  
Possessed of all the amiable qualities of the  
Friend,  
The gentleman and the christian:  
But the Almighty,  
Whom alone he feared, and whose gracious  
Protection  
He had often experienced,  
Was pleased to remove him from a place of  
Honour  
To an eternity of happiness,  
On the 29th Day of July, 1752,  
In the 49th year of his age.

#### GRACE SCOTT.

Adjoining to the pillar is a neat tablet, on which is the following inscription: "Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer, in Yorkshire, bart. born 1622, married to colonel Scott, a member of the Honourable House of Commons, 1644, and died February 24, 1645."

He that will give my GRACE but what is hers,  
Must say her death has not  
Made only her dear SCOTT,  
But virtue, worth, and sweetness, widowers.

#### WILL. CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle.

This monument is a most beautiful piece of architecture, and elegantly ornamented. In a cumbent posture, on a double mat covered with a rich canopy of state, lie (according to the English inscription) the loyal duke of Newcastle and his dutchess, his second wife, by whom he had no issue; her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister to lord Lucas of Colchester, a noble family; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This dutchess was a wife, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify: she was a most virtuous and a loving careful wife, and was with her lord all the time of his banishment and miseries; and when he came home, never parted from him in his solitary retirements. The latin inscription farther informs us, he was a knight of the bath, and baron Ogle in

in right of his mother, viscount Mansfield, and baron Cavendish of Bolesover, earl of Ogle, earl, marquis and duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, lord lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Northumberland, first lord of the bedchamber to the king, guardian to prince Charles, privy-counsellor to the king, and knight of the most noble order of the garter; that for his fidelity to the king he was made captain-general of the forces raised for his service in the north, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; that when the rebels prevailed (being one of the first designed a sacrifice) he left his estate, and endured a long exile; by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Bassett of Staffordshire, esq; he had two sons and three daughters; Charles, who died without issue, and Henry, heir to his honours; Jane, married to Charles Cheyney, of Chesham, Bucks; Elizabeth, to John earl of Bridgewater; and Frances, to Oliver earl of Bolingbroke. He died December 27, 1676, aged 84.

#### JOHN HOLLIS, Duke of Newcastle.

The chief beauty of this monument consists in the design, though it is, perhaps, as lofty and magnificent as any in the whole abbey. The principal figure on it rests upon a sepulchral monument of darkish coloured marble, and represents the noble person to whose memory it was erected, having in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left hand a ducal coronet. On one side the base stands a statue of Wisdom, on the other, of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels, and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the admeasurement of man's life by grains of sand; the other pointing upwards, where life shall be no longer measured by duration. On the base of the monument is the following inscription:

“ John Hollis, duke of Newcastle, marquis  
“ and earl of Clare, baron Houghton, of Hough-  
“ ton, and knight companion of the most noble  
“ order of the garter, whose body is here depo-  
“ sited under the same roof with many of his  
“ noble ancestors and relations, of the families  
“ of Vere, Cavendish, and Hollis, whose eminent  
“ virtues he inherited; and was particularly dis-  
“ tinguished for his courage, love to his country,  
“ and constancy in friendship; which qualities  
“ he exerted with great zeal and readiness, when-  
“ ever the cause of religion, his country, or  
“ friends required him. In the reign of queen  
“ Anne he filled with great capacity and honour  
“ the several employments of lord-keeper of  
“ the privy-seal, and privy-counsellor, lord lieu-  
“ tenant and custos rotulorum of Middlesex and  
“ Nottingham, and of the county and the town  
“ of Nottingham, and of the east and north  
“ ridings of the county of York; lord chief  
“ justice in Eyre, north of Trent, and governor  
“ of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull:  
“ to all which titles and honours his personal  
“ merit gave lustre that needed not the addition  
“ of the great wealth he possessed. He was born  
“ Jan. 9, 1661-2, and died July 15, 1711. He

“ married the lady Margaret, third daughter and  
“ heiress to Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle;  
“ by whom he left issue one only child, the lady  
“ Henrietta Cavendish Hollis Harley, who  
“ caused this memorial of him to be erected in  
“ 1723.”

#### Admiral VERNON.

The bust of that gallant admiral is represented on a pedestal of beautiful marble, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. The monument is superbly ornamented with naval trophies, and under it is the following inscription:

As a memorial of his own gratitude,  
and of the virtues of his benefactor;  
this monument was erected by his nephew  
Francis lord Orwell,

In the year

1763.

Sacred to the memory  
of

EDWARD VERNON,

Admiral of the white Squadron  
of the British fleet.

He was the second son of James Vernon,  
Who was secretary of state to king William III.  
and whose abilities and integrity  
were equally conspicuous.

In his youth he served under the admirals Shovel and Rooke;

By their example he learned to conquer,

By his own merit he rose to command.

In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX,  
he took the fort of Porto Bello

with six ships,

A force which was thought unequal to the attempt.

For this he received

the thanks of both houses of parliament.

He subdued Chagre, and at Carthagenæ

conquered as far as naval force

could carry victory.

After these services he retired

without place or title,

from the exercise of public

to the enjoyment of private

virtue.

The testimony of a good conscience

was his reward,

The love and esteem of all good men

his glory.

In battle, tho' calm he was active, and tho' intrepid prudent,

successful yet not ostentatious,

Ascribing the glory

to God;

In the senate, he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady.

On the XXX. day of October, M,DCC,LVII,

he died as he had lived,

the friend of man, the lover of his country,

the father of the poor

aged LXXIII.

#### Sir CHARLES WAGER.

The principal figure on this monument is, Fame holding a portrait of the admiral in relief, supported by an infant Hercules. The embellishments consist of naval trophies, instruments of war and navigation, &c. and on the base in

X x

relief

relief is represented the destroying and taking the Spanish galleons in 1708. The inscription runs thus :

To the memory of Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.  
Admiral of the white, first commissioner of the admiralty,  
and privy-counsellor :

A man of great natural talents,  
Who bore the highest commands,  
And passed through the greatest employments,  
With credit to himself, and honour to his country.  
He was in private life  
Humane, temperate, just, and bountiful :  
In public station,  
Valiant, prudent, wise, and honest ;  
Easy of access to all ;  
Plain and unaffected in his manners,  
Steady and resolute in his conduct :  
So remarkably happy in his presence of mind,  
that no danger ever discomposed him ;  
Esteemed and favoured by his king ;  
Beloved and honoured by his country.  
He died 24 May, 1743. Aged 77.

Sir WILLIAM SANDERSON, Knt.

On a small table of alabaster adjoining to the wall, is a bust of this gentleman, who, by the inscription, was of the bedchamber to king Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary queen of Scots, James and Charles I. that he sustained great hardships from the tyranny of the rebels, but that having bravely surmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of 90, and died July 15, 1676.

CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Esq;

Adjoining to a pillar near the font is a small monument erected to the memory of the above gentleman, who was son to Sir William Saunders, knt. of the county of Northampton, and carver in ordinary to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III. He died August 10, 1695, in the 84th year of his age.

Admiral WATSON.

This is a most beautiful and splendid monument. In the center of a range of palm-trees is represented an elegant figure of the admiral in Roman Toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, and is receiving the address of a prostrate figure representing the genius of Calcutta, a place that he relieved and retook from the nabob in Jan. 1757. On the side is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the admiral the March following. On the front of the monument is the following inscription :

To the memory of CHARLES WATSON,  
Vice-admiral of the white, commander in chief  
of his majesty's naval forces in the East Indies,  
who died at Calcutta the 16th of August 1757.

The EAST-INDIA Company,  
As a grateful testimony of the signal advantages

which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected.

General GUEST.

The bust of this gentleman is of white marble, on a base and pyramid of the most beautiful Egyptian porphyry. It is so highly finished that nothing but a fine imagination can paint its value. The inscription is as follows: " Sacred to those virtues that adorn a christian and a soldier, this marble perpetuates the memory of lieutenant-general Joshua Guest, who closed a service of 60 years, by faithfully defending Edingburgh-castle against the rebels, 1745."

Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Knt.

On the top of this monument, in the most beautiful white marble, is a bust of this great admiral; under which, in relief, is the representation of a ship perishing in a storm. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are admirably well executed; and the inscription, which is historical, runs thus :

" To the memory of Sir John Balchen, knt. admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet in 1744, being sent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home in his majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the channel by a violent storm, from which sad circumstance of his death we may learn, that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the passages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful services he had passed, when being just retired to the government of Greenwich-hospital to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time; called out by his king and country, whose interest he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their service ending only in his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it, yet amidst their grief had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and royal master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander; and as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem borne by his widow, to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669, married Susannah, daughter of col. Aprece of Walsingham in the county of Huntingdon. Died Oct. 7, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time; for being sent to the West-Indies in 1745, commander of his majesty's ship the Pembroke, he died



died in Barbadoes in December the same year, aged 28, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good but unfortunate father."

#### LORD AUBREY BEAUCLERK.

There is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman in a niche on a pyramid of dove coloured marble, and the whole monument is decorated with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns. On the pedestal is the following historical inscription :

"The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles duke of St. Albans, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740 he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthage, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his majesty's ship the prince Frederick, which with three others was ordered to cannonade the castle of Bocca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the prince Frederick was exposed not only to the fire from the castle, but to that of Fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, that he would not suffer his wounds to be dressed, till he had communicated his orders to the first lieutenant, which were, to fight his ship to the last extremity. Soon after this he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age, an illustrious commander of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour and benevolence. He married the widow of col. Francis Alexander, a daughter of Sir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court of admiralty."

Over the inscription is this epitaph :

Whilst Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,  
This marble shall compel the brave to weep;  
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn,  
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.  
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,  
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate;  
Each tender grace that joy and love inspires,  
Living, he mingled with his martial fires;  
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar;  
And Spain still felt him, when he breath'd no more.

#### PERCEY KIRK, Esq;

A beautiful bust of this gentleman is represented, on each side of which is a winged seraph; the one having a dagger in his right-hand inverted, and on his left a helmet; the other resting on a ball, and holding in his left-hand a torch reversed. It appears, by the inscription, that he was lieu-

tenant-general of his majesty's armies, that he died January 1, 1741, aged 57; and that he was son to Percey Kirk, esq; lieutenant general in the reign of king James II. by the lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, earl of Suffolk. Diana Dormer, his niece, and sole heiress, died Feb. 22, 1743, in the 33d year of her age.

#### RICHARD KANE.

The most particular circumstances attending this gentleman's life are inscribed on a handsome pedestal, over which is a beautiful bust of white marble. In 1689 he first appeared in a military capacity at the memorable siege of Derry; and after the reduction of Ireland followed king William into Flanders, where he distinguished himself, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the siege of Manure, where he was greatly wounded. In 1702 he bore a commission in the service of queen Anne, and assisted in the expedition to Canada; from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and afterwards under lord Carpenter. In 1712 he was made sub-governor of Minorca, through which island he caused a road to be made, which had been thought impracticable. In 1720 he was ordered by king George I. to the defence of Gibraltar, where he sustained an eight months siege against the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguished. King George II. afterwards rewarded him with the government of Minorca, where he died December 19, 1736.

#### SAM. BRADFORD. S. T. P.

This monument was erected to the memory of bishop Bradford; on it is a long latin inscription almost unintelligible, and surrounded with the arms and proper ensigns of his several dignities. He was some time rector of St. Mary-le-Bow; and from thence advanced to the see of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to that of Rochester, with the deanery of this church, and that of the honourable order of the Bath annexed. He died May 14, 1731, aged 79.

#### Dr. BOULTER, bishop of Armagh.

This monument is of the finest marble, and after a new invented polish; and the bust is said to be a close copy of the original. The ensigns of his dignity, wherewith it is ornamented, are most exquisitely fine. The inscription is inclosed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows :  
"Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbishop of Armagh,  
"primate of all Ireland; a prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the  
"purity of his heart, and the excellence of his  
"life, that it may be thought superfluous to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even  
"erect a monument to his fame. His titles he  
"not only deserved, but adorned; his virtues are  
"manifest in his good works, which had never  
"dazzled the public eye, if they had not been  
"too bright to be concealed; and as to his fame,  
"whosoever has any sense of merit, any reverence  
"for piety, any passion for his country, or any  
"charity for mankind, will assist in preserving it  
"fair

"fair and spotless, that when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born Jan. 4, 1671; was consecrated bishop of Bristol, 1718; translated to the archbishopric of Armagh, 1723; and from thence to Heaven, Sep. 27, 1742."

#### PHILIP DE SAUMAREZ, Esq;

In gratitude and affection to the above gentleman was this monument erected by his brothers and sisters. He was in the service of the navy twenty-one years, in which time he underwent many great dangers and difficulties. In his majesty's ship the *Centurion*, he went out a lieutenant under the auspicious conduct of commodore Anson in his expedition to the South-seas, of which ship he was commanding officer when she was driven from her moorings at the isle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being captain of the *Nottingham*, a 60 gun ship, he, then alone, attacked and took the *mars*, a French ship of 64 guns. In the first engagement of the following year, when admiral Anson defeated and took a squadron of French men of war and Indiamen, he had an honourable share; and in the second under admiral Hawke, when the enemy after a long and obstinate resistance, was again routed; in pursuing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously but unfortunately fell. He was the son of Matthew de Saumarez, of the island of Guernsey, esq; by Ann Durell, of the island of Jersey, his wife. He was born November 17, 1710; killed October 14, 1747, and buried in the old church at Plymouth.

#### JOHN BLOW, doctor in music.

This gentleman was organist, composer, and master of the children, in the chapel royal 25 years; he was scholar to Dr. Christopher Gibbons; and master to the famous Mr. Purcell, and to most of the eminent masters of his time. Under the tomb is a canon in four parts set to music, and adorned with cherubs and flowers. He died October 1, 1708, aged 60.

#### WILLIAM CROFT.

In bass relief, on the pedestal of this monument, is an organ, and on the top a handsome bust of the deceased, who was a doctor in music, master of the children, and organist and composer of the chapel royal, and organist of this abbey. He died August 14, 1727, in the 50th year of his age.

#### TEMPLE WEST, Esq;

To preserve to posterity the fame and example of so valuable a man, this monument was erected by his lady in the year 1761. In the most early part of his life he dedicated his time to the naval service of his country, and by his courage and integrity, soon advanced himself to the rank of vice-admiral of the white. He was sagacious,

active, industrious: as a skilful seaman, he was cool, intrepid, and resolute. In the signal victory obtained over the French; May 3, 1747, he was captain of the ship which carried Sir Peter Warren; and acquired peculiar honour even on that day of general glory. In the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein, as rear-admiral, he commanded the second division, his distinguished courage and animating example were admired by the whole British squadron; confessed by that of France; and rewarded by the warmest applauses of his country, and the just approbation of his sovereign. On the 17th of November following he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and adorned his station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit; and a candor which disposed him to reward that of others. To the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a christian. He died in the year 1737, aged 43.

#### RICHARD LE NEVE, Esq;

The arms of this gentleman are placed on the top of a very heavy design, adorned with instruments of war. It appears by the inscription, that being made commander of his majesty's ship the *Edgar*, he was unfortunately killed in a sharp engagement with the *Hollanders*, August 11, 1673, in the 28th year of his age.

Adjoining to this is a beautiful monument lately erected to the memory of

#### Sir EDMUND PRIDEAUX.

It has a long inscription which runs thus: "Near this monument, in one grave, in the middle isle, are deposited the remains of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, bart. and dame Ann his wife. He departed this life, Feb. 26, 1728, in the 55th year of his age; and she the 10th of May 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married first Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardson, esq; by whom he had issue Mary, married to James Winstanley, esq; afterwards he married the abovementioned Ann, daughter of Philip Hawkins, of Pennans in the county of Cornwall, gent. They had issue, one son named Peter, who died in his infancy, and one daughter Ann, married to John Pen-darves Bassett, of Tehiddy, in the county of Cornwall, esq; who, surviving her father and mother, caused this monument to be erected to their memory."

#### CHARLES WILLIAMS Esq;

This monument is supported by a death's head on the wings of Time, and the scroll-work and scolloping is very curious. The inscription says, that he was of a *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, a strenuous defender of the church, and a good and generous man. He died Aug. 29, 1720, aged 87.

Dr.

## Dr. PETER HEYLIN.

On the top of this monument is a pediment, and the arms of the above gentleman sculpted; on the base the same arms with that of his lady, quarterly. It has a long latin inscription, importing, that he was born at Burford in Oxfordshire, November 29, 1559; educated at Hart-hall, Oxon; was fellow of Magdalen, and recommended to Laud when bishop of Bath and Wells. He was first chaplain to the earl of Danby, then to the king. In 1631 he was made prebendary of Westminster, to the great mortification of Dean Williams, and had the rich parsonage of Houghton-in-the-spring, Durham, conferred upon him. He was afterwards rector of south Warnborough in Hants, and a justice of peace for that county. In 1642 he was clerk to the convocation, and prosecuted by Williams, Prynne, and others, who forced him to retire to Oxford, where he wrote *Mercurius Aulicus*. In 1643 he was sequestered by parliament, his valuable library sold, and he forced to fly for fear of sharing the same fate with his patron Laud. Being betrayed at Winchester, he escaped in disguise, and turned farmer at Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire, where he wrote his geography. On the restoration he was reinstated in his former preferments, but never rose higher than sub-dean of this church. He was remarkable for his strength of memory, solid judgment, and great elocution; but being of a fiery temper and undaunted courage, he was equally hated by papists and puritans. He died May 8, 1662, in the 63d year of his age.

## ROBERT, Lord CONSTABLE.

The composition of this monument is a beautiful piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and the family arms and crest on the top. In the front is the following inscription: "near this lies the right hon. Robert Lord Constable, viscount Dunbar, who departed this life November 23, 1714, in the 64th year of his age. Also his second wife, the right hon. Dorothy Brudenel, countess of Westmoreland, who departed this life Jan. 26, 1739, aged 91."

## THO. LEVINGSTON, viscount Teviot.

This monument is principally decorated with the arms, supporters, and crest of the above nobleman: on the top are military trophies, alluding to his profession as a soldier. In the front is a long latin inscription, informing us that he was born in Holland, but descended from the Levington's in Scotland; that from his childhood he was trained to arms; that he attended the prince of Orange into Britain, as a colonel of foot; that he rose to the rank of a lieutenant-general in the army, and general of the Scotch forces, was made master of the ordnance and privy-counsellor; that he secured Scotland to the king, by one decisive action on the Spey, for which he was advanced to the dignity of viscount; and that he died January 14, 1710, aged 60.

## EDWARD DE CARTERET.

The ornaments of this neat monument are cherubs, with festoons of leaves and fruit finely embossed. The child to whose name it is inscribed was son to Sir Edward de Carteret, gentleman usher to king Charles II. and died October 30, 1677, in the 8th year of his age.

## PHILIP CARTERET.

Over the monument is the bust of this noble youth, who was son to lord George Carteret, and died a king's scholar at Westminster, March 19, 1710, aged 19. Here is a most beautiful figure of Time, standing on an altar, and holding a scroll in his hand, whereon is written in saphic verse, lines to the following import, which he is supposed to be repeating:

Why flow the mournful muse's tear,  
For thee! cut down in life's full prime?  
Why sighs, for thee, the parent dear;  
Crop'd by the scythe of hoary Time?

Lo! this my boys the common lot!—  
To me thy memory entrust;  
When all that's dear shall be forgot,  
I'll guard thy venerable dust.

From age to age as I proclaim  
Thy learning, piety, and truth;  
Thy great example shall enflame,  
And emulation raise in youth.

## HENRY PRIESTMAN.

On this monument is a fine medallion suspended by a knot of ribbons, fastened to a pyramid of various colour'd marble, with the words Henry Priestman, esquire, round the head. Under which are naval trophies and sea instruments most beautifully sculpted; and on the base is an inscription, shewing that the person to whose memory this monument is erected, was commander in chief of a squadron of ships of war in the reign of king Charles II. a commissioner of the navy, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral of England, in the reign of king William III. He died August 20, 1712, in the 65th year of his age.

## JOHN BAKER, Esq;

This is a rostral column of curiously veined marble, enriched with the prows of galleys, a Medusa's head and other naval and military trophies: under which is the following short epitaph: "To the memory of John Baker, esq; vice-admiral of the white squadron of the British fleet, who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean, died at Port-Mahon, November 10, 1716, aged 56. He was a brave, judicious, and experienced officer; a sincere friend, and a true lover of his country. *Manet post Funera Virtus.*"

GILBERT THORNBOROUGH, Esq;

To the memory of an honest courtier, who was faithful to his God, his prince, and his friends, was this monument erected. He died the 6th of October, 1677, aged 56.

RICHARD MEAD, M. D.

This gentleman was of an ancient family, in the county of Bucks, physician in ordinary to his majesty, fellow of the royal college of physicians; and of the royal society, London; a great promoter of the Foundling Hospital, and well known to the world by his learned writings. He died the 14th of March, 1754, in the 71st year of his age.

ROB. and RICH. CHOLMONDELEY.

On this monument is a latin inscription, signifying, that the second and fourth sons of Robert viscount Cholmondeley lie here interred; Robert was a king's scholar, and died the 14th of February 1678, aged 14; Richard, June 9, 1680.

EDWARD MANSELL.

This monument is inscribed to the above gentleman, who was eldest son of Sir Edward Mansell, of Margan in Glamorganhire, bart. He died June 20, 1681, aged 15.

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq;

On a tablet of white marble, adjoining to a pillar, is a long inscription in English, describing the descent of this gentleman, who is buried in a coffin of lead at the feet of the pillar to which it is fixed. He was lineally descended from Sir George Herbert, of Swansey, in Glamorganhire, first sheriff of that county after the union of the principality of Wales, in 1542. He died September 18, 1715, aged 23.

THO. MANSEL, and W. MORGAN.

This monument is double, being two oval tables between three wreathed pillars, neatly ornamented and inscribed; the first to the memory of Thomas Mansel, eldest son of Buffy Mansel, of Britten Ferry, in Glamorganhire, who died December 13, 1684, aged 38. The other, to William Morgan, of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, who died Feb. 1, 1683, in the nineteenth year of his age.

Mrs. JANE STOVEVILLE.

This lady is here represented on a pedestal in the ancient dress of her time: she appears, by the inscription, to have been daughter to Thomas Stoveville, of Brinkley, in Cambridgeshire, and wife first to Edward Ellis, of Chetterton, and then to Othowell Hill, doctor of civil laws, and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, whose widow she died April 27, 1631, in the 78th year of her age.

Mrs. MARY BEAUFOY,

The principle figure on this monument is represented in a devout posture, with cherubs crowning her: on each side are Cupid's lamenting the only decay of Virgin Beauty. And underneath the arms of her family quarterly upheld by cherubs. On the base is the following inscription: "Reader! whoever thou art, let the sight of this tomb imprint in thy mind, that young and old, without distinction, leave this world; and therefore fail not to secure the next." She was only daughter and heiress to Sir Henry Beaufoy of Guyscliffe near Warwick, by the hon. Charlotte Lane, eldest daughter of George lord viscount Lansborough, and died the 12th of July, 1705.

ROBERT KILLEGREW.

The singularity of this piece of sculpture arises from its being cut out of one stone. The embellishments are distinct and very picturesque; and the inscription modest and soldier like: "Robert Killegrew of Arwenack in Cornwall, Esq; son of Thomas and Charlotte; page of honour to king Charles II. brigadier-general of her majesty's forces, killed in Spain in the battle of Almanza, April 14. 1707, ætatis suæ 47. Militavi annis 24;" that is, he fought for his country 24 years.

Col. JAMES BRINGFIELD.

This gentleman was born at Abingdon in Berks, was equerry to prince George of Denmark, and aid de camp to the great duke of Marlborough: he was killed by a cannon ball as he was remounting his general on a French horse at the battle of Ramilies, May 12, 1706, and was interred at Bareham, in the province of Brabant, in the 57th year of his age. The monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and surrounded by a mantling enclosing a tablet, on which is written the deceased's military preferences, the manner of his death and burial, and praises of his piety and virtue.

HENEAGE TWISDEN.

The architecture of this monument is plain, but very neat. It was erected to the memory of a young hero, who fell in the battle of Blairgnies in Hainaut, while he was aid de camp to John duke of Argyle, who commanded the right wing of the confederate army. He was seventh son to Sir William Twisden, bart. and a youth of the greatest expectations, had not the fortune of war put an early stop to his rising merit, in the 29th year of his age, 1709. Near this are small monuments to the memory of two of his brothers, Josiah and John; Josiah was a captain at the siege of Agremont, near Lille in Flanders, and killed by a cannon shot in 1708, aged 23. John was a lieutenant in the admiral's ship under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and perished with him 1707, aged 24.

Over



Over this is a small monument erected to the memory of

WILLIAM LEVINZ, Esq;

It resembles a sarcophagus, and on the front of it is the following inscription: "To the memory of William Levinz, esq; grandson of Sir Creswell Levinz, knt. who was attorney-general in the reign of king Charles II. and afterwards one of the justices of the Common pleas, from which station he was displaced in the reign of king James II. for opposing the dispensing power; and was one of the council for the seven bishops. William Levinz, esq; the son of Sir Creswell, represented the county of Nottingham in parliament, as did his son William Levinz, esq; till the year 1747, when he was appointed a commissioner of his majesty's customs, and in the year 1763, receiver general of the said revenue, in which office he died upon the 17th of August 1765, aged 52 years."

JOHN WOODWARD, M. D.

The figures on this monument are well executed. The head of the deceased (who was professor of physic in Gresham College) in profile is very masterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable. The inscription, which is small, seems to be a panegyric on those great parts and learning that entitled him to the distinction he received. He died in May 1728, aged 63.

MARTHA PRICE.

The enrichments of this monument are fruit, flowers, and foliage; and the inscription says, that she was wife to Gervase Price, esq; who served king Charles II. in the double capacity of serjeant-trumpeter, and gentleman of the bows. She died April 7, 1678, aged 37.

ANNE, countess dowager of Clanrikard.

The carving on this monument is beautiful, and the effigy of the lady resting on a tomb admirably well executed. The inscription is as follows:

"Here lies the right honourable Anne, countess dowager of Clanrickard, eldest daughter of John Smith, esq; who is interred near this place. She married first Hugh Parker, esq; eldest son of Sir Henry Parker of Honnington, in the county of Warwick, baronet; by whom she had the present Sir Henry John Parker, baronet, three other sons and three daughters. By her second husband Michael Clanrikard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the ancient and noble family of the Burkes, she had Smith now earl of Clanrikard, and two daughters, lady Anne, and lady Mary. The above said countess died on the 14th of Jan. 1732, in the 49th year of her age."

JAMES EGERTON.

This monument was erected to the memory of

the above gentleman's son by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Murray, esq; one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king Charles I. He died April 13, 1687, in the 9th year of his age.

PENELOPE EGERTON.

There is nothing remarkable in this monument more than the inscription, which informs us, that this lady for whom it was erected was daughter to Robert lord Needham, viscount Kilmurry, and wife to Randolph Egerton, of Betley, in Cheshire; an eminent loyalist, major-general of horse to king Charles I. and lieutenant-colonel to king Charles the second's own troop of guards. She died in child-bed April 19, 1670.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, knt. and bart.

On this monument is a bust of the above gentleman under a canopy of state, the curtains of which are finely gilt and tied up with golden strings; and on each side the bust is a weeping cherub, one resting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. On the pedestal is a latin inscription, shewing, that Sir Godfrey Kneller, knt. who lies interred here, was painter to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III. queen Anne, and king George I. born in 1646, died 1723, aged 77. He was knighted March 3, 1691, and created a baronet, May 24, 1715. Among his most excellent works are the beauties of the court of king Charles II. now to be seen at Hampton-court. This monument was designed by Sir Godfrey himself. Underneath is the following epitaph written by Mr. Pope:

Kneller! by heav'n and not a master taught!  
Whose art was nature and whose picture thought;  
Now for two ages having snatch'd from fate  
Whate'er was beauteous or whate'er was great,  
Rests crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,  
Due to his merit, and brave thirst of praise.  
Living, great nature feared he might outvie  
Her works; and dying, fears herself may die.

WILLIAM HORNECK, Esq;

The embellishments of this monument consist in books, plans, and instruments of fortification, alluding to the employment of the deceased. He was chief engineer to the royal train, and, according to the inscription, learned the art of war under the great duke of Marlborough. He died the 23d of April 1746, in the 62d year of his age.

JOHN CONDUIT, Esq;

This monument is little inferior to that of Sir Thomas Hardy, knt. and by the manner of the workmanship, they appear both to have been executed by the same hand. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medallion of brass, resting on a cherub below; and suspended by another at top.

top. Round the medal is a latin inscription, the English of which is thus :

JOHN CONDUIT, MASTER OF THE MINT.

This gentleman succeeded his relation, Sir Isaac Newton, in that office, and desired to be buried near him, as appears by a long latin inscription on the base. He died May 23, 1727, aged 49. Catharine his wife died January 20, 1739, aged 59, and lies interred in the same tomb.

Having now given a description of all the monuments within this antique building, and brought the reader back to the place from whence we first led him, we shall cross the isle, and proceed to give a description of such as are material

*In the Cloisters.*

At the bottom of the south-walk, on the right hand, lie the remains of four abbots, distinguished in the pavement by four stones.

The first is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of eleven feet, eight inches, and covers the ashes of Gervasius de Blois, natural son to king Stephen, who died in 1666.

The second is a raised stone of Suffex marble, under which lies interred the abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is said to have been the first who obtained from pope Alexander III. the privilege of using the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a stone of grey marble, to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus, who died in the year 1114. His effigy may be still traced on his grave stone by the fragments of his mitre and pastoral staff.

The fourth is the most ancient of all, and was formerly covered with plates of brass inscribed to the abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All these seem to have had their names and dates cut afresh, and are indeed fragments worthy preservation.

Directly opposite these against the wall, at the bottom of the east walk, is the following inscription, which for the purity of the diction, and the propriety and elegance of the composition, exceeds every other in the whole arch.

Reader,  
If thou art a Briton,  
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret ;  
Here lieth the remains of  
DANIEL PULTENEY,  
The kindest relation, the truest friend,  
The warmest patriot, the worthiest man ;  
He exercised virtue in this age,  
Sufficient to have distinguish'd him even in the best.  
Sagacious by nature,  
Industrious by habit,  
Inquisitive with Art ;  
He gain'd a compleat knowledge of the state of Britain ;  
Foreign and domestic.  
In most the backward fruit of tedious experience,  
In him the early acquisition of undissipated youth.  
He served the court several years :  
Abroad, in the auspicious reign of queen Anne,

At home, in the reign of that excellent prince king George I.

He served his country always,

At court independent,

In the senate unbiass'd,

At every age and in every station:

This was the bent of his generous soul,

This the business of his laborious life.

Public men, and public things,

He judged by one constant standard,

The true interest of Britain ;

He made no other distinction of party,

He abhorred all other ;

Gentle, humane, disinterested, beneficent,

He created no enemies on his own account :

Firm, determin'd, inflexible,

He feared none he could create in the cause of Britain.

Reader,

In this misfortune of thy country lament thy own.

For know,

The loss of so much private virtue

Is a public calamity.

Adjoining to the abbey wall, near the east-end of the north walk, is an epitaph inscribed to the memory of the reverend William Laurence. As it is somewhat singular we shall here recite it :

With diligence and trust most exemplary,  
Did William Laurence serve a prebendary ;  
And for his pains, now past, before not lost,  
Gain'd this remembrance at his master's cost.

O ! read these lines again, you seldom find

A servant faithful and his master kind.

Short-hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,

And hasty death short-hand of him hath made.

Well couth he numbers, and well measure land,

Thus doth he now that ground whereon we stand,

Wherein he lies so geometrical ;

Art maketh some, but thus will nature all.

Ob. Dec. 28, 1621, Ætat. 29.

In the centre of the east walk, adjoining to the wall, is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walsh, esq; on which is the following inscription : " near this place are deposited the remains of George Walsh, esq; late lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who died October 23, 1761, aged 73.

" The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,  
" And care and pain and sickness are no more."

There are many other monuments in these walks ; but as they have not any thing particular to distinguish them, and would be tedious to the reader, we shall pass them over ; and, after reciting a singular circumstance, which was omitted in its proper place, shall proceed to the next chapter.

In Henry the VIIth's chapel, on the right hand is a small place enclosed, called the duke of Richmond's chapel, in which are two coffins : the one contains the remains of the envoy of Savoy ; the other those of the ambassador from the court of Spain, both of whom was never interred, owing to their corpse being arrested by their creditors in the time of king James the first.

C H A P.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

*Farther incorporation of the Taylors. Great fire on London-bridge. Expence of the city charters being confirmed. Henry VIIth's charter against foreigners buying goods to sell. He discharges a number of prisoners for debt. His death. Accession of Henry VIII. to the throne. Execution of Empson and Dudley. Parade of the city watch. King and queen attend to see the procession. Sir William Fitzwilliam disfranchised. Moorfields levelled, and bridges erected. Empannelling city juries. Inclosures destroyed by rioters. Remarkable great frost. Celebration of May-day. Occasion of its being afterwards called Evil-May-day. Great disturbances. Many of the rioters condemned, but only one executed. Citizens address the king. Upwards of four hundred prisoners brought before the king in Westminster-hall. At the instigation of the nobility they are pardoned.*

**I**N the year 1503, the company of Taylors having very considerably increased, purchased a charter of the king, by which they obtained the title of Merchant-Taylors of the city of London.

On the twenty-first of November, the same year, a dreadful fire broke out at the north-end of London-bridge, which made great devastation; and on the seventh of January following, many houses were burnt down in Thames-street.

In the year 1505 the citizens complimented the king with five thousand marks as an acknowledgment for his granting them the confirmation of their liberties. Great care was taken in this act to prevent encroachments being made by foreigners on the franchises and customs of the city. This charter of Henry VII. which is dated the twenty-third of July 1505, contains, among many other particulars, the following:

“ That of all time of which the memory of man is not to the contrary, for the commonwealth of the realm and city aforesaid, it hath been used, and by authority of parliament approved and confirmed, that no stranger, from the liberty of the city, may buy or sell from any stranger from the liberties of the said city, any merchandize or wares within the liberties of the same city, upon forfeiture of the same. The said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their predecessors, by all the time aforesaid, have had and received, and have been accustomed to receive, perceive, and have, to the use of the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens, all and all manner of merchandizes and wares bought and sold within the liberties of the same city as aforesaid, and forfeitures of the same merchandizes and wares, until of late past time they were troubled or molested: the same lord Henry the VIIth, by his letters patent as aforesaid, for pacifying and taking away from henceforth controversies and ambiguities in that behalf, and to fortify, and by express words to explain and declare the liberty and custom aforesaid to them the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their heirs and successors, and willing the said liberties to be peaceably and quietly had, possessed

“ and enjoyed to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, with the forfeitures aforesaid, against the said late king Henry, his heirs and successors, granted, and by his said charter confirmed to the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, that no stranger from the liberties of the same city may buy or sell from any other stranger to the liberty of the same city any merchandizes or wares within the liberty of the said city: and if any stranger to the liberty of the same city, shall sell or buy any merchandizes or wares within the liberty of the same city of any other stranger to the liberty of the same city, that the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, may have, hold, and receive, all and all manner of such like merchandizes and wares so bought, and to be bought, sold, or to be sold, within the liberty of the said city, between whatsoever strangers to the liberty of the same city, as forfeited; and all the forfeitures of the same, and also the penalties, fines, and redemptions whatsoever any ways forfeited, lost, or to be lost, or to be forfeited, or due thereon, to the use and profit of the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens, their heirs and successors, without any hindrance of the same late king, his heirs and successors, any statute, act, or ordinance, of us or our progenitors, made to the contrary notwithstanding; although the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, or their predecessors, have before that time used, abused, or not used those customs and liberties: saving always, that great men, lords and nobles, and other English and strangers, of what condition soever they be, may freely whatsoever merchandize engross for their families and proper uses within the liberties of the said city, without any forfeitures, loss, or hindrance whatsoever, so that they do not sell again the said merchandizes to any other. And further, the said late king, of his more ample grace, by his said letters patent, among other things, did give and grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the same city of London, and their successors, the office of gauger within the said

“ said city, and the disposing, ordering, surveying, and correction of the same; to have, hold, exercise, and occupy the said office and other premises, with all fees, profits, and emoluments to the same office in any manner belonging or appertaining to the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens by themselves, or by their sufficient deputy or deputies, from the twenty-second day of August, in the first year of his reign, for ever, without any account to be made thereof, or any thing rendering and paying to the said lord Henry the VIIth, his heirs or successors, as by the said letters patents more plainly may appear.”

In the year 1507, the king, having a remorse of conscience for the many exactions he had laid on the citizens, endeavoured to mitigate it by acts of benevolence. He discharged all the prisoners in London whose debts did not amount to more than forty shillings; endowed many religious foundations, and gave very considerable alms. Notwithstanding which, he still countenanced the extortions of Empson and Dudley, two evil counsellors, who, under pretence of abuses committed two years before, ordered Thomas Knesworth the mayor, and Roger Grove and Richard Shoare, his sheriffs, to be taken to the marshalsea prison, and there detained till they should advance the sum of fourteen hundred pounds. Had not the death of the king intervened, the like fate would have befallen Sir Lawrence Aylemer and Sir William Capel, both of whom were fined two thousand pounds. The king dying soon after, they were discharged from their confinement, and all arbitrary measures subsided.

King Henry VIII. succeeded his father, and was proclaimed king with the usual solemnities, on the twenty-first of April, 1509. Two days after which he caused all foreign beggars to be banished the city, and dispersed to their respective parishes.

The king and queen, on the twentieth of June following, rode in great pomp from the Tower to Westminster, and were most joyfully received by the Londoners. The city was adorned with rich silks and tapestry, and part of Cornhill, and Goldsmith's-row, in Cheapside, with gold brocades. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, with the city companies, attended the procession, and the whole was conducted with such elegance as gave the highest satisfaction to the spectators.

The king, anxious to preserve the affection of the citizens, committed Empson and Dudley (his father's commissioners employed by him to raise money on penal laws) to the Tower; after which they were attainted by parliament, and beheaded on Tower-hill the eighteenth of August 1510. Many of their agents were exposed on the pillory, and compelled to ride through the streets with labels in their hats, and their faces to the horse's tail, as a mark of that contempt their infamy deserved.

Henry, disguised in the habit of a yeoman of the guard, went into the city on the eve of St. John to see the grand cavalcade of the city

watch. He was so highly pleased with the sight, that he returned on St. Peter's eve, with his royal consort, attended by the principal nobility, and stood in Cheapside, where they saw the stately march. This ceremony was performed twice every year, viz. on the eve of St. John Baptist, and the feast of St. Peter and Paul. The manner of conducting this nocturnal parade was as follows: the city music followed by the Lord-mayor's officers in party-coloured liveries: the sword bearer on horseback, in beautiful armour, before the Lord-mayor, mounted on a stately horse richly decorated, attended by a giant and two pages, on horseback, three pageants, morrice-dancers and footmen: after these came the sheriffs, followed by their officers in proper liveries, and attended by their giants, pages, &c. then a considerable body of demi-lancers in bright armour, on stately horses; these were followed by a great number of carabineers in fustian coats, with the city arms on their backs and breasts; then marched a division of archers, with their bows bent, and by their side shafts of arrows; after these a great number of halberdeers, preceded by a party of pikemen, crosslets and helmets; and the rear was brought up by a party of billmen with aprons and helmets of mail: the whole body consisted of about two thousand men, in different divisions, in each of which were properly fixed musicians, drums, standards, and ensigns. The march began at the conduit the west-end of Cheapside, and passed through Cheapside, the Poultry, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Aldgate; from whence it returned through Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, Cornhill, and so back to the conduit again. The procession was illuminated by nine hundred and forty large lanterns fixed at the ends of poles, and carried on mens shoulders; two hundred of which were provided at the expence of the city; five hundred at that of the companies, and two hundred and forty by the city constables; exclusive of these a great number of lamps were hung against the houses on each side the way, decorated with flowers and greens made into garlands. The whole formed a very pleasing sight, and gave the highest satisfaction to the royal pair.

This year Sir William Fitzwilliam, alderman of Breadstreet-ward, was disfranchised for refusing to serve the office of sheriff, and retired to Milton in Northamptonshire. After which, being greatly esteemed by the king, he made him knight of the garter, lord-keeper of the privy-seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which places he enjoyed till his death.

In the year 1511 a scarcity of corn being apprehended, the Lord-mayor, Roger Achiley, caused Leadenhall (the city granary) to be plentifully stored with grain of all sorts. In the same year he likewise levelled Moorfields, which extended from London-wall to Hoxton, and caused bridges and causeways to be erected for the greater convenience of passengers.

In the year 1512 a great fire broke out in the Tower, which consumed the chapel in that part of it called the White-Tower.

This year an act of parliament passed by which the sheriffs of London and Middlesex were empowered



powered to empanel juries for the city courts, and each juror so empanelled, to be a citizen worth one hundred marks; and for non-appearance on his first summons to forfeit one shilling and eightpence, for the second, three shillings and fourpence, and for every default afterwards double the sum. A great mortality raged at this time, which took off a considerable number of the citizens, but whether pestilential or not is uncertain.

In the year 1514, the inhabitants about Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch debarred the citizens from their accustomed exercises in those fields, by enclosing their grounds. They were so enraged at this treatment, that, at the instigation of a fellow who ran about the streets, crying spades and shovels, they assembled together in a large body, and with those tools destroyed all the fences that had been so lately made. Commissioners were sent into the city by his majesty to know the cause of the tumult; and being met in Grey-friars, now called Christ's-Hospital, the lord-mayor and aldermen were ordered to attend to give an account of such sedition: they were severely reprimanded, and strictly enjoined to prevent all farther mischief for the future, and preserve the peace of the city.

In the year 1515 there was so great a frost, that carriages of all sorts passed on the ice between Lambeth and Westminster.

The citizens preserved an ancient custom of celebrating May-day, by diverting themselves in the neighbouring woods and fields. This amusement became so universal, that the king and queen, on May-day in the morning, attended by many lords and ladies rode a maying from Greenwich to the top of Shooter's hill. Their majesties were met by a number of tall yeomen clad in green, with green hoods and bows and arrows. Robin Hood, who was their captain; addressed the king to stop and see his men shoot, which they performed at a whistle with the greatest dexterity: the arrows were so contrived, that when shot off, they also whistled, making a strange and loud noise. After this the king and queen with their retinue, were conducted by Robin into the green wood, where, in harbours made with boughs, and decorated with flowers, they were plentifully entertained with wine and venison.

On May-day in the year 1517, an accident happened, which occasioned it to be afterwards called Evil-may-day. It arose from the artificers thinking themselves aggrieved by permitting strangers to exercise their trades in London. In consequence of which they prevailed on one Dr. Bell, or Bele, to support their cause in the pulpit, at the Spital, on Tuesday in Easter week. He complied with their request; and, after reading a bill of complaint given him by one John Lincoln, representing the grievances of the merchants and artificers, he took for his text the following words: "The heavens to the lord of heaven; but the earth is given to the children of men." On this text he endeavoured to shew, that to Englishmen was this land given, and that, as birds defend their nest, so ought Englishmen to cherish and maintain themselves, and for the good of the commonwealth to hunt and drive out aliens. He affirmed, from another text,

"Fight for your country," that by the laws of God they were justified, and therefore it was their duty to clear the city of strangers. This sermon had such an effect on many weak minds, that they assaulted foreigners as they passed along the streets: for which offence, on the twenty-eighth of April, Stephen Studley, Stephen Betts, and some others, who were principals, were committed by the Lord-mayor to prison. Soon after which a report was spread, that the citizens intended, on May-day following, to destroy all strangers that should be found in the city, or its liberties.

The king's council hearing of this rumour, cardinal Wolsey sent for the mayor, and advised him to be on his guard, and prevent the like disturbances for the future. To effect which he summoned the aldermen, about four o'clock in the afternoon preceding May-day, to meet him at Guildhall immediately. The assembly being met, they, with the approbation of the cardinal, came to the following resolution: that every man should be commanded to shut up his doors, and keep his servants within. In consequence of which, an order was made and published by the alderman of each respective ward, that no man after nine o'clock should stir out of his house, but keep his doors shut, and his servants within till nine o'clock in the morning.

Before this order was properly dispersed, it unluckily happened, that Sir John Mundy, in his way home, was rudely treated by two young men playing at bucklers in Cheap, one of whom he ordered to be sent to the Compter. Many prentices who were by, rescued the young man from the alderman, crying out, "Prentices! Prentices! Clubs! Clubs!" on which so great a body assembled with clubs and other weapons, that the alderman was put to flight. These were increased by a number of servingmen, watermen, and others; and by eleven o'clock at night there assembled in the Cheap about seven hundred, and in St. Paul's church-yard three hundred. They proceeded in a body to the Compter, which they broke open, and released the rioters who had been committed there by the mayor for assaulting foreigners; after which they went to Newgate, and took out Studley and Betts committed for the like offence. A proclamation was issued by the mayor and sheriffs, in the king's name, but without effect. The mob increasing, they threw sticks and stones at many strangers as they passed, particularly one Nicholas Dennis, a serjeant at arms, who, being much wounded, cried out, "Down with them." This heightening their resentment, they broke the windows and doors of the houses in St. Martin's-le-grand, and plundered the house of one Mewtas, a Frenchman, in Leadenhall-street, whom they intended, had they met with him, to have destroyed. Early in the morning they dispersed, from an apprehension of being overpowered by the forces preparing to march into the city, under the command of the earls of Shrewsbury and Surry. In this time, by the diligence of the mayor, three hundred of them were taken, and committed to the Tower, Newgate, and the Compters; and about five o'clock in the morning the riot subsided. Among those

those committed to the Tower was Dr. Bell, for preaching his seditious sermon. A commission of oyer and terminer was immediately made out for the trials of the offenders, on the second of May at Guildhall. On their arraignment they pleaded not guilty, and their trials were postponed till the fourth of May. The commissioners appointed for this purpose were the Lord-mayor, earl of Surry, and the duke of Norfolk, who came into the city escorted by thirteen hundred men; and the prisoners to the amount of two hundred and seventy-eight, some men, some lads not exceeding fourteen years of age, were brought through the city tied with ropes. On the first day John Lincolne, and several others were indicted and found guilty; and the next day thirteen were condemned to be drawn, hanged and quartered. For this purpose, and to strike a greater terror, ten pair of gallows were set up at the following places: Aldgate, Blanchapelon, Grass-street, Leadenhall, opposite each Compter, Newgate, St. Martin's, Aldersgate, and Bishopsgate. They were made to run on wheels for the better convenience of removing them to such places as might be properly adapted for the execution of so many rioters. Some little time after sentence was passed, Lincolne, Sherwin, and the two brothers named Betts, were drawn upon hurdles to the standard in Cheapside. The first was executed; but as the others were near being turned off, a reprieve came from the king, to the universal joy of the populace, who unanimously cried out, God save the king.

On the eleventh of May, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, dressed in mourning gowns, waited on the king, who then resided at Greenwich; and being admitted to the door of the privy-chamber, from whence his majesty came, attended by several of his nobles, the recorder, in the name of the rest, falling on his knees, addressed the king in the following words:

"Most natural, benign, and our sovereign lord, we well know that your grace is highly displeased with us of your city of London, for the great riot done and committed there; wherefore we assure your grace, that none of us, nor no honest person were condescending

"to that enmity: yet we, our wives and children, every hour lament that your favour should be taken from us: and forasmuch as light and idle persons were the doers of the same, we most humbly beseech your grace to have mercy on us for our negligence, and compassion on the offenders for their offences and trespasses."

The king, in his answer, accused them of negligence in opposing the rioters, and conniving at their proceedings; therefore, said he, "We will neither grant you our favour nor good will, nor to the offenders mercy: but resort to our lord chancellor, and he shall declare to you our pleasure."

The king being expected at Westminster on the twenty-second of May, they, by the direction of the chancellor, resolved to wait upon him. Accordingly on that day the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and principal commoners attended in their liveries, when his majesty, being seated under a canopy of state at the upper end of the hall, ordered the prisoners to be brought before him. They were accordingly brought in their shirts, bound together with ropes and halters about their necks, to the number of four hundred men and eleven women; which sight had such an effect on the principal part of the nobility, that they warmly solicited the king for their pardon. Silence being proclaimed, and the city magistrates and commonalty ordered into the king's presence, the cardinal chancellor reprimanded them for their negligence; and then, addressing himself to the prisoners, said, that for their offences against the laws of the realm, and against his majesty's crown and dignity, they had incurred the punishment of death. On the close of these words, the people, with piteous lamentation, cried out, "mercy, gracious Lord, mercy." This wrought so effectually on the king, that he yielded to the intreaties of his courtiers, and pronounced them pardon. Their halters were immediately taken off, and the people with one voice cried out, "God save the king." These rioters were called the Black-waggon, and the day on which the riot first began was from that time called Evil-May-Day.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

*Institution of the court of conscience. Sessions of peace removed to Guildhall. College of Physicians incorporated. Great plague. Reception of the emperor Charles V. and the king and queen of Denmark. Arbitrary tax imposed by Cardinal Wolsey. Great famine. Return of the sweating sickness. One Richard Rose boiled in Smithfield for murder. Grand entertainments at Ely-house. New testament translated. Afterwards burnt. Henry VIII. divorced. His marriage with Anne Boleyn. Procession of the queen to Westminster. Her coronation.*

**I**N the year 1517-18 an act was passed by the common-council of London for erecting a court of conscience, in which it was enacted, that the Lord mayor and aldermen, for the time being, should monthly assign and appoint two aldermen and four discreet commoners to

"sit at Guildhall in a judicial manner, twice a week, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, there to hear and determine all matters brought before them between party and party, being citizens and freemen of London, in all cases, where the due debt or damage did not exceed  
"forty

"forty shillings." It was intended to continue only two years; but the utility of it being very evident, it remained in force till the reign of James I. when it was finally established by act of parliament.

At this time the sweating sickness raged again violently in London, which took off a great number of the citizens.

The citizens of London finding great inconveniencies from their sessions of peace being held in the monastery of St. Martin's-le-Grand, a foreign liberty, petitioned Henry VIII to repeal that part of Edward the third's charter; to which his majesty graciously condescending, granted them the following charter:

"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

"Whereas Edward the third, sometime king of England our progenitor, by his letters patents, amongst other things, has granted to the citizens of the city of London, that all inquisitions from hence, to be taken by the justices, and other the ministers of the men of the said city, should be taken at Great St. Martin's in London, and not elsewhere, except inquisitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower of London, and for the goal delivery of Newgate.

"Know ye, that we, for some urgent causes reasonable us moving, at the petition of the mayor and commonalty aforesaid, and of the citizens of the same city, have, of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, granted, and by these presents do, for us and our heirs (as much as in us is) grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and unto their successors, and unto the same citizens of the same city, that all inquisitions by the justices or other our ministers, or of our heirs, to be from henceforth taken of the men of our city aforesaid, shall be taken at the Guildhall, within the city aforesaid, or at any other place within the same city, where it shall from time to time be thought to our justices for the time being, before whom those inquisitions ought hereafter to be taken, most expedient and most convenient, and not elsewhere, except inquisitions to be taken at the circuits of the Tower of London, and for the goal delivery of Newgate. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the sixteenth day of June, in the tenth year of our reign."

On the twenty-third of September 1519, king Henry VIII. granted the physicians a charter of incorporation to enable them to frame proper regulations for practitioners. By this charter they were allowed a common seal, and to chuse a president annually; to purchase lands and tenements, and to make laws for the government and correction of their college, and of all those who practised physic within seven miles of London; to choose four persons annually to inspect and govern the whole body, and those who offended

by neglect in their medicines or receipts to be punished by fines and imprisonment: and that the president and all the members of the college should be exempted from serving on juries.

In the year 1521 an infectious distemper raged in London, which took off a considerable number of its inhabitants; and corn was so scarce, that wheat sold for twenty shillings the quarter, which at that time was a great price.

In the year 1522 the emperor Charles V. came into England on a visit to king Henry, who with his queen, and principal nobles, received him at Greenwich, and conducted him from the palace there to London, which on this occasion was decorated with the most pompous ornaments, and a variety of magnificent pageants. On their entrance into the city the Lord-mayor, aldermen and sheriffs received them in their formalities, attended by the principal citizens on horseback richly accoutred: they were conducted through the city to Black Friars, which was the place adopted for the residence of the emperor, and the princes and nobility of his retinue to theirs in the new palace at Bridewell.

In the following year Henry received a visit from Christian king of Denmark and his queen. On their arrival they were received by the mayor and citizens, who conducted them with great splendor to the bishop of Bath's palace, which was appointed for their residence. St. Peter's Eve happening at the time of their stay in London, their majesties, attended by the principal nobility went to see the pompous march of the city watch; for which purpose they were conducted to the king's head in Cheapside, and afterwards elegantly entertained by Sir Thomas Baldry, the mayor.

The king at this time being in great want of money, cardinal Wolsey, his prime minister, issued out commissions in his majesty's name for levying the sixth part of all the goods and chattels of the laity, and a fourth of those of the clergy. The people were so incensed at this arbitrary proceeding, as to be almost ripe for an open rebellion; which coming to the king's ears he was so much affected that he openly disavowed the cardinal's irregularities, and sent a letter to the mayor and citizens of London, in which he declared that he would not exact or demand any thing of them by compulsion, but by way of benevolence. In consequence of this the cardinal sent for the mayor, and aldermen, and expostulated with them on his majesty's gracious condescension in remitting the payments of a sixth of all their effects; and instead thereof had only appointed them to pay a certain benevolence; he therefore desired them to return and make proper assessments in their respective wards for raising the same. The recorder replied, that such benevolences had been abolished by the first of Richard III. To which the cardinal answered, "that Richard was an usurper and tyrant, a murderer, and one of the greatest criminals: that he had no power to make a law; and that no act made by such a wretch could be binding; therefore the city's argument was trifling and of none effect." Wolsey then tried what he could do with the magistrates separately: to effect which he began with

the Lord-mayor, who honestly told him he could give no answer to such a question without the consultation of the common-council. He then desired the mayor and aldermen, in their private capacities, to contribute what they thought proper. The magistrates, however, remained inflexible, but submitted so far as to communicate his request to the common-council, who so strongly resented it, that the court moved for expelling three of their members for speaking in favour of so great an imposition, and broke up without coming to any resolution. Thus, by the vigilance of the city of London against the iniquitous schemes of ministerial power, was the oppressive method proposed by cardinal Wolley to raise money without consent of parliament, entirely brought to nought.

At this time the plague raged so violently in London, that his majesty removed to Eltham; the term was postponed, and the city so much deserted by its inhabitants, that the festival of Christ's nativity was that year called the still Christmas.

In the year 1526 the citizens finding themselves greatly hurt by foreigners who had purchased licences for the importation of woad, applied to the mayor and common council, who enacted, that for the future no citizen should presume to buy, sell, or have any intercourse with foreign importers of woad.

The following year a most dreadful famine happened in the city, owing to the scarcity of corn, by which many citizens perished. But by an immediate supply from his majesty of one thousand quarters of corn, and the great importation of wheat and rye from Dantzick, they were sooner relieved from their distress than any other part of the kingdom.

This year a public entry was made by two French ambassadors extraordinary, into this city. Apartments were provided for them and their attendants in the bishop of London's palace; at which place they were presented by the mayor, in the name of the citizens, with five fat oxen, twenty sheep, twelve swans, twelve cranes, twelve pheasants, four dozen of partridges, twenty sugar loaves, all sorts of spices, and eight hogsheds of wine.

On the first of June an act of common-council was passed, whereby it was agreed, ordained and enacted, "that if hereafter any freeman or free-woman of this city take an apprentice, and within the term of seven years suffer the same apprentice to go at his large liberty and pleasure; and within and after the said term agree with his said apprentice for a certain sum of money, or otherwise, for his said service, and within, or after the end of the said term, the said freeman present the said apprentice to the chamberlain of the city, and by good deliberation, and upon his oath made to the same city, the same freeman or freewoman assureth and affirmeth to the said chamberlain, that the said apprentice hath fully served his said term as apprentice: or if any freeman or freewoman of this city take any apprentice, which, at the time of the said taking, hath any wife: or if any freeman or freewoman of this city give any

wages to his or her apprentice, or suffer the said apprentices to take any part of their own getting or gains: or if any freeman or free-woman of this city hereafter colour any foreign goods, or from henceforth buy or sell for any person or persons, or with or to any person or persons, being foreign or foreigners, cloths, silks, wine, oils, or any other goods or merchandize, whatsoever they be, whether he take any thing or things for his or their wages or labour, or not: if any person or persons, being free of this city, by any colour or deceitful means, from henceforth do buy, sell, or receive of any apprentice within this city any money, goods, merchandize, or wares, without the assent or licence of his master or mistress: and, upon examination, duly proved before the chamberlain of the said city for the time being, and the same reported, by the mouth of the said chamberlain, at a court to be holden by the mayor and aldermen of the said city in their council chamber: that as well the said master, as the said apprentice, shall for ever more be disfranchised."

To which act the following instructions were added.

"Ye shall constantly and devoutly on your knees, every day, serve God, morning and evening, and make conscience in the due hearing of the word preached, and endeavour the right practice thereof in your life and conversation. You shall do diligent and faithful service to your master for the time of your apprenticeship, and deal truly in what you shall be trusted. You shall often read over the covenants of your indenture, and see and endeavour yourself to perform the same to the utmost of your power. You shall avoid all evil company, and all occasions which may tend to draw you to the same; and make speedy return, when you shall be sent of your master's or mistress's business. You shall be of fair, gentle, and lowly speech and behaviour towards all men; especially to all your governors. And according to your carriage expect your reward, for good or ill, from God and your friends."

In the year 1528 the sweating sickness broke out again in this city so violent, that a great number of people died within six hours after its first appearance. This occasioned the adjournment of the term, and the suspension of the annual solemnity of the city watch, which was afterwards, by order of the king, discontinued till the second of Edward VI.

The following year a court of justice was erected in Black Friars for trying the legality of the king's marriage with his royal consort queen Catharine. In which sat, as judges, the legates Campejus and cardinal Wolsey; the latter of whom was deprived of the chancellorship in October the same year.

From the proceedings of this court was the first advance made in England toward the work of reformation. The king took such disgust at the



the pope, that he issued out an edict prohibiting all commercial intercourse with the see of Rome.

This year Whitehall was fixed as the chief residence of the English monarchs, and continued so till they were burnt out in 1697. Before this it was called York-place. It was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who dying in 1243, left it to the Black Friars in Chancery-lane, Holborn; after which it was purchased by Walter de Gray, archbishop of York; he bequeathed it to his successors in that see as their city mansion for ever. In consequence of which Cardinal Wolsey became possessed of it, and with the approbation of the chapter of York, made a feoffment thereof to the king, from which it was called the king's manor of Westminster.

In the year 1531 Richard Rose, cook to the bishop of Rochester, was boiled to death in Smithfield for poisoning sixteen people with porridge: it was intended for his master, who luckily escaped it, owing to a want of appetite.

A grand entertainment was this year made at Ely-house by eleven gentlemen of the law, on their promotion to the dignity of the coif: it continued five days, and the guests were, the king, queen, foreign ministers, lord mayor, judges, master of the rolls, masters in chancery, aldermen, serjeants at law, principal merchants, and the livery. To shew the disparity between that time and this, respecting the price of provisions, we shall insert the following, which is part of the bill of fare.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Twenty-four large oxen, each at	1	6	8
The carcase of a large ox	1	4	0
One hundred sheep, each at	0	2	10
Fifty-one calves, each at	0	4	8
Thirty-four hogs, each at	0	3	8
Ninety-one pigs, each at	0	0	6
Ten dozen capons of Greece, each dozen at	0	1	8
Nine dozen and a half of Kentish capons, each at	0	1	0
Nineteen dozen of common capons, each at	0	0	6
Seven dozen and nine of grose or heath cocks, each at	0	0	8
Fourteen dozen and eight common cocks, each at	0	0	3
The best pullets, each at	0	0	2½
Common ditto, each at	0	0	2
Thirty-seven doz. of pigeons, each dozen at	0	0	10
Three hundred and forty dozen of larks, each dozen at	0	0	5

At this time the people became very zealous for the work of reformation; and indeed it was highly encouraged at court, though not without considerable opposition from the clergy. A translation of the New Testament was now published by Tindall and others; but the bishop of London obtained as many copies of them as he could and caused them to be burnt at St. Paul's Cross. The bishop soon after this attempting to ask contribution from his parochial clergy towards pay-

ing 100,000l which had been granted to the king, the city clergy resented it so much, that they forced themselves into the chapter-house of St. Paul's, where they beat and abused the bishop's servants. This intimidated the bishop so much, that he forgave them, and desired them to part peaceably. After this he applied to the lord chancellor for redress; and by his order fifteen priests, with their accomplices, were seized by the Lord-mayor, and committed to prison, where they continued for a considerable time.

The king was so highly pleased with the citizens of London in concurring with his measures to throw off the Romish yoke, that, as a testimony of his regard and affection, he confirmed to them many former grants by the following charter:

" Henry the eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

" Whereas we, by our letters patents, the date whereof is the eighteenth day of June, in the thirteenth year of our reign, have of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, given and granted, for us and our heirs, for as much as in us then was, to Sir William Sidney, knt. the office of the keeper of the great beam and common balance or weight within our city of London, for weighing of all merchandizes of avoirdupoise, and also all weights whatsoever within the same city, which office one William Stafford, deceased, lately exercised and occupied, by what name soever the said office was named or known. And have ordained, made, and constituted the said Sir William Sidney keeper of the great beam, balance, and weight, and of all other weights whatsoever; and also the weights of all spices, wares, commodities, merchandizes, and things in the city aforesaid, there to be weighed and accustomed, and used to be bought and sold by weight. And have granted also, by our said letters patents, to the said Sir William Sidney, authority and power to make, name and assign, from time to time, all manner of clerks, porters, servants, and ministers of the great beam and balance, and of the iron beam, and of the beam of the stilliard, and of the weights aforesaid; and also all other clerks, porters, servants, and ministers to the same office belonging; and also to remove the same or any of them, and other or others to make, put, or constitute in his or their place, as often as to him shall seem expedient, to have, occupy, and exercise the office and offices aforesaid, together with the authority aforesaid to the said Sir William Sidney by himself, or by his deputy or deputies, during our pleasure, to his proper use and behoof, with all and singular commodities, houses, advantages, profits, fees and emoluments to the said office, in our time, or in the times of any of our progenitors, kings of England, due and accustomed, pertaining or belonging, in as ample manner and form as any person having or occupying such office before this time had, received, and enjoyed the same; and hath given and granted

" the

“ the same commodities, houses, advantages,  
 “ profits, fees and emoluments, and all and sin-  
 “ gular the premises for the exercise and occupa-  
 “ tion of the office aforesaid, to the said Sir Wil-  
 “ liam during our pleasure, to the use and be-  
 “ hoof of the said Sir William, without account,  
 “ or any other thing, to us or our heirs in this  
 “ behalf, for the premises to be made, given,  
 “ or paid: although expresse mention be not  
 “ made of the true yearly value, or of any cer-  
 “ tainty of the premises, or any grant or grants  
 “ by us, or any of our progenitors, to the said  
 “ William before this time made, contained in  
 “ the said letters patents above specified, or any  
 “ statute, act, ordinance, restraint, or provision,  
 “ before this time made or provided to the con-  
 “ trary; or any other thing, cause, or matter  
 “ whatsoever in any thing notwithstanding, as  
 “ by the same our letters patents fully appeareth;  
 “ which our pleasure in that behalf we will by  
 “ these shall be determined: and which letters  
 “ patents the same Sir William Sidney hath sur-  
 “ rendered into our chancery to be cancelled, to  
 “ the intent we would vouchsafe to grant our  
 “ letters patents to the mayor, commonalty, and  
 “ citizens of our city of London.

“ And because now of late we understand of  
 “ the grievous complaint of our well beloved the  
 “ mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our said  
 “ city of London, that the said lord Edward,  
 “ sometime king of England, the second, our pro-  
 “ genitor, by his charter dated the eighteenth of  
 “ June, in the twelfth year of his reign, amongst  
 “ other things, granted to the then citizens  
 “ of our said city, predecessors to the now mayor,  
 “ commonalty, and citizens aforesaid, that the  
 “ weights and beams for the weighing of mer-  
 “ chandizes between merchants and merchants,  
 “ of which the profits growing, and knowledge  
 “ of the same, pertain to the commonalty of the  
 “ said city, should remain to be kept, at the will  
 “ of the commonalty, in the custody of two suf-  
 “ ficient men of the same city, expert in that of-  
 “ fice, to be thereunto chosen by the commonal-  
 “ ty of the said city. And they should in no wise  
 “ be committed to any others than to such as  
 “ should be so chosen; as by the same his letters  
 “ patents, which we have seen, more fully ap-  
 “ peareth. And because also the lord Henry,  
 “ sometime king of England, the fourth, our  
 “ progenitor, by his letters patents, dated the  
 “ twenty-fifth of May, in the first year of his  
 “ reign, of his favourable grace, amongst other  
 “ things, granted to the said citizens of the said  
 “ city, tronage, that is to say, the weighing of  
 “ lead, wax, pepper, allom, madder, and all  
 “ other such wares within the said city for ever;  
 “ which letters patents, we, of our especial grace,  
 “ by our charter dated the twelfth day of July,  
 “ in the first year of our reign, ratified and con-  
 “ firmed to the same then citizens, and to their  
 “ successors, as by the same letters patents more  
 “ fully appeareth; by which letters patents, and  
 “ by the continual keeping of the office of beam,  
 “ balance, weights, and of other the premises,  
 “ time out of mind, by the said citizens and  
 “ their predecessors, and by the exercise and oc-  
 “ cupation of the same within the said city, with-

“ out any challenging, it is manifest, and with-  
 “ out any difficulty evident and apparent unto us,  
 “ that the said office of the great beam and com-  
 “ mon balance, ordained for weighing between  
 “ merchants and merchants, and the office of  
 “ keeping the great balance or weight within  
 “ our city of London, for the weighing of all  
 “ merchandizes of avoirdupoise, and also of all  
 “ weights whatsoever within the said city, and  
 “ also of all spices, wares, merchandizes, and  
 “ things in the city aforesaid to be weighed; and  
 “ also the authority and power to name and assign  
 “ all and all manner of clerks, porters, servants,  
 “ and ministers of the said great beam and ba-  
 “ lance, and of the iron beam; and of the beam  
 “ of the stillyard, and also all other clerks, por-  
 “ ters, servants, and ministers of the said office  
 “ pertaining, and the issues and revenues there-  
 “ of coming, and all and singular the premises  
 “ pertaining, and of ancient right belonging to  
 “ the mayor, commonalty and citizens, we will  
 “ in no wise be wronged.

“ And to the end that all ambiguity in such  
 “ cases might be taken away, and that the said  
 “ mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and  
 “ their successors, may not in time to come be  
 “ impeached, impleaded, or grieved by us, or  
 “ our heirs and successors, or any of our justices  
 “ or ministers, of or for the premises, or any  
 “ of them, we will and grant to the now mayor,  
 “ commonalty, and citizens, and to their suc-  
 “ cessors, that the weights and beams for weigh-  
 “ ing of merchandizes between merchant and  
 “ merchant, whereof the profits growing, and  
 “ the knowledge of them to the commonalty of  
 “ the city aforesaid, shall remain at the will of  
 “ the commonalty of the same city, to be kept  
 “ in custody of good sufficient men of the same  
 “ city, expert in that office, and to be thereunto  
 “ chosen by the commonalty aforesaid; and that  
 “ to others then so to be chosen, to be in no wise  
 “ they be committed; and that they shall have  
 “ tronage; that is to say, the weighing of wax,  
 “ lead, pepper, allom, madder, and all other  
 “ such like wares, within the said city for ever.  
 “ Willing also to do the said mayor and common-  
 “ alty a more ample pleasure in this behalf, we  
 “ have of our favourable grace, and from our  
 “ certain knowledge and mere motion, given  
 “ and granted, and by these presents do give and  
 “ grant, to the same mayor and commonalty,  
 “ and citizens of the city of London, the afore-  
 “ said office of keeper of the great beam and  
 “ common-balance, ordained for weighing be-  
 “ tween merchant and merchant; and also the  
 “ office of the great beam and weights within the  
 “ said city, for the weighing of merchandizes of  
 “ avoirdupoise, and also all weights whatsoever  
 “ within our said city, and of all spices, wares,  
 “ merchandizes, and all things in our said city  
 “ there to be weighed, by whatsoever name the  
 “ said office is named or known; and do by these  
 “ presents make, ordain, and constitute the same  
 “ mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their  
 “ successors, keepers of the great-beam, balance,  
 “ and weights aforesaid, and other weights what-  
 “ soever; and also the weighing of all spices,  
 “ wares, merchandizes, and things in the city  
 “ aforesaid

"aforesaid there to be weighed, and accustomed to be bought and sold by weight within our said city : and also we do give and grant, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our city aforesaid, authority and power to make, name and assign, from time to time, all, and all manner of clerks, porters, servants, and ministers of the great beam and balance, and of the iron beam, and of the beam of the stillyard, and weights aforesaid ; and also all other clerks, servants, and ministers to the said office pertaining : and also to remove them, or any of them, and to make, constitute, or place other in his or their place, as often as to them shall seem expedient ; to have, occupy, and exercise the office aforesaid, together with the authority and power aforesaid, to the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, by themselves, their deputy or deputies, for ever, to their own proper use and behoof, together with all and singular commodities, houses, advantages, profits, wages, fees, and emoluments, in our time, or in the times of any of our progenitors, kings of England, due and accustomed, pertaining or belonging to the said office, in as ample manner and form, as the same citizens and their predecessors, or any other person or persons, having or occupying the said office before this time, had and received, or enjoyed the same : and also we give and grant, by these presents, to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and to their successors, the commodities, houses, advantages, profits, fees, and emoluments, and all and singular the premises for the exercise and occupation of the said office, to the proper use and behoof of the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, without account, or any other thing, to us or our heirs to be delivered, made, given, or paid, in this behalf, for the premises, or any of them, in these letters patents specified or contained ; although express mention be not in these presents made of the true value or certainty of the premises, or of their gifts or grants by us to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city, before this time made ; or any statute, act, ordinance, provision or restraint thereof made, ordained, or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the thirteenth day of April, in the twenty-second year of our reign."

In the year 1532, king Henry, fearful of the consequences that might arise from his intended blow on the pope's supremacy, and desirous of knowing his own strength, ordered a general muster to be made of the most defensible men within the city of London, from the age of sixteen to sixty, to be held at Mile-end ; with an account of the weapons, armour, and other military accoutrements belonging to the city. In compliance with this request of his majesty, the citizens were clothed in white, with caps and feathers of the like colour ; and the Lord-mayor, aldermen,

recorder and sheriffs were dressed in white armour with black velvet coats, on which were embroidered the city arms ; they were mounted on beautiful horses richly caparisoned, had gold chains about their necks, velvet caps on their heads, and in their right hands were gilt battle axes. They were attended by proper servants richly dressed, and mounted on horseback, and the whole formed a very pleasing sight.

On the day appointed, early in the morning, the muster was made, and before nine o'clock, they began to march, entering at Aldgate, and proceeding through London to Westminster, where they were reviewed by the king and his nobles, who expressed great satisfaction at so splendid an appearance ; from thence they returned round St. James's Park, down Holborn, to Leadenhall, where the procession closed about five in the afternoon.

On the divorcement of queen Catharine, his majesty espoused Anne Boleyn, or Boloine ; and intending her coronation, ordered the Lord-mayor to make all necessary preparations for conducting her majesty from Greenwich to the Tower by water ; and likewise that the city might be magnificently adorned against her proceeding from thence to Westminster.

In compliance with the royal precept, the Lord-mayor ordered all the city companies to attend him at Billingsgate on the twenty-ninth of May, at a fixed hour, with their barges properly decorated, and good bands of music. In consequence of which fifty barges were prepared, and about one o'clock set off to attend the Lord-mayor's barge, which was richly ornamented, with strict orders to keep at least twice their lengths asunder.

The city barge was preceded by one mounted with ordnance, carrying figures of savages, dragons, and other hideous creatures vomiting out fire and smoke, and making an incessant noise. The city barge was covered with gold brocades, and silken sails, with two rich standards of the king's and queen's arms at the head and stern, with a great variety of streamers and flags, containing the company's arms and those of the merchant-adventurers ; and the shrouds and rattlings were hung with a great number of small bells, which produced a very pleasing noise. On the left of this was a barge exhibiting a mount, on which stood a white falcon crowned, perched on a golden stump encircled with red and white roses, the queen's emblem ; and round the mount sat beautiful virgins singing and playing melodiously. After these followed all the companies barges in their proper order. The queen was so highly pleased at this grand procession, that on her arrival at the Tower, she returned the mayor and citizens her hearty thanks for their magnificent attendance.

Two days after, in her majesty's procession from the Tower of London, through the city to Westminster, she was received at the Tower-gate by the Lord-mayor in a gown of crimson velvet, and a rich collar of SS. attended by the sheriffs and two domestics in red and white damask. From the Tower to Temple-bar the streets were new gravelled, and railed in on each side ; within

B b b

which,

which, near Gracechurch, stood the Anseatic merchants, and next to them the several corporations of the city in their respective formalities, reaching to the aldermens station at the farther end of Cheapside. On the other side were placed the city constables, dressed in silk and velvet, with staves in their hands to keep off the croud, and prevent disturbances. Gracechurch-street and Cornhill were hung with crimson and scarlet cloth, and Goldsmiths Row in Cheapside with velvet and gold brocades.

Twelve of the French ambassador's servants preceded the procession; they were dressed in blue velvet, mounted on horses trapped with blue pansenets interspersed with white crosses; after whom marched those of the equestrian order, two and two, followed by the judges in their robes; after them the knights of the Bath, in violet gowns trimmed with meniver; then the abbots, barons, bishops, earls and marquises in their robes, two and two; after these the lord chancellor, venetian ambassador, and archbishop of York; next the ambassador of France and the archbishop of Canterbury, followed by two gentlemen who represented the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine; then proceeded the Lord-mayor of London with his mace, and Garter in his coat of arms; then the duke of Suffolk, lord high steward, and the lord Howard as deputy-marshal of England; next followed all the other great officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several offices; these were followed by the nobility in crimson velvet, and all the queen's officers in scarlet, followed by her chancellor uncovered, who immediately preceded his mistress sitting in a litter or chair covered with tissue of silver, and drawn by two beautiful pads cloathed in white damask, and led by her footmen. Her majesty was dressed in a silver brocade, with a mantle of the same furred with ermine. Her hair hung loose, and on her head was a chaplet adorned with jewels of inestimable value. Over the litter was a canopy of cloth of gold, supported by sixteen knights alternately, four at a time, with a silver bell hanging at each corner. Her majesty's chamberlain followed next, and after him her master of horse leading a stately pad with a side saddle, and trappings of silver tissue; next to these came seven ladies in crimson velvet, faced with gold brocade, and mounted on beautiful horses richly trapped with gold; these were followed by two chariots covered with cloth of gold, in which were the duchesses of Norfolk, and marchioness of Dorset in the first, and in the second four ladies in crimson velvet; next came several ladies in the same apparel on horseback, adorned with beautiful trappings, then a third chariot all in white, carrying six ladies in crimson velvet; then a fourth all in red, in which were eight ladies in the same dress; then thirty gentlewomen, attendants on the ladies of honour, on horseback, dressed in silks and velvets; and the whole was closed by the guards well mounted and elegantly accoutred.

On her majesty's arrival in Fenchurch-street she stopped at a beautiful pageant, crowded with children in mercatorial habits; who, addressing themselves to her majesty, congratulated her on

her happy arrival. She then proceeded to Gracechurch corner, where was erected a magnificent pageant, representing Parnassus, with the fountain of Helicon, in white marble, from which were four springs issuing out Rhenish wine, which centered in a small globe at the summit, and continued running plentifully all day: on the mount sat Apollo, and at his feet Caliope; under whom were the rest of the muses playing on musical instruments; and at their feet were inscribed, in letters of gold, epigrams adapted for the occasion.

At Leadenhall was another stately pageant, representing a hillock encompassed with red and white roses; above which was a golden stump, and a little higher a tippe with a celestial rose, from which descended a white falcon, which perched on the stump; this was soon followed by an angel in a celestial choir who put a crown of gold upon his head. On the hillock, a little lower, sat St. Anne, surrounded by her progeny, one of whom addressed the queen in a speech, wishing her majesty blessed with a happy issue.

At the conduit in Cornhill the graces sat enthroned, with a fountain before them incessantly playing with wine, and underneath a poet describing their peculiar qualities, and presenting the queen with their several presents. The great conduit opposite Mercer's-hall in Cheapside, was beautifully painted with a variety of curious emblems, and which, for the entertainment of the populace, ran all day with a diversity of rich wines. The standard in Woodstreet was beautifully ornamented with royal portraitures, encompassed by a number of flags, on which were painted coats of arms and trophies; and above was a fine concert of music, both vocal and instrumental. When her majesty arrived at the aldermens station near the little conduit at the upper end of Cheapside, John Baker, the recorder, after addressing her with an elegant speech, presented her, in the name of the citizens, with a purse of golden tissue, containing one thousand marks, which her majesty gratefully received. On the little conduit, in a rich pageant, were seated Pallas, Juno and Venus; before whom stood Mercury, who, in their names presented the queen with a golden ball trebly divided, representing the three gifts of Wisdom, Riches, and Felicity. At the gate of St. Paul's a stately pageant presented itself; in which three ladies sumptuously dressed, with chaplets on their heads, exhibited various inscriptions adapted for the occasion. As her majesty passed St. Paul's school, she was highly entertained with verses made by the scholars in praise of herself and the king.

Ludgate was on this occasion beautifully ornamented; and on the top were men and boys singing in concert during the procession. At the end of Shoe-lane, Fleet-street was erected a handsome tower with four turrets, in each of which stood a cardinal virtue, and their symbols; who, addressing themselves to the queen, promised never to leave her, but be always her constant attendants; the conduit ran all the time with variety of wines, and in the tower was a fine concert of music. At Temple-bar her majesty was again entertained with songs sung in concert by men



men and boys; and proceeding from thence to Westminster, she there dismissed the Lord-mayor, returning him her sincere and hearty thanks for his good offices, and those of the citizens that day.

The day after being appointed for her majesty's coronation, the Lord-mayor and aldermen attended the ceremony in their proper stations, and in the same dresses, as the preceding day. The king, as a mark of gratitude and affection to the citizens, on the Wednesday following, invited the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and forty of the principals to the christening of his daughter the princess Elizabeth.

The magistrates of the city of London had till now permitted foreign butchers to bring their meat on Wednesdays and Saturdays to Leadenhall-street, and to sell it on stalls before the citizens houses, who made considerable advantage of the ground on which they stood: but it being now thought that the city revenue might be greatly augmented by erecting stalls in Leadenhall, and obliging all butchers to repair to them, it was ordered, by the court of aldermen, that they should sell their meat in Leadenhall-market, and no where else.

## CHAPTER XXX.

*The lord-chancellor and the bishop of Rochester beheaded on Tower-hill. A conduit erected at Aldgate. Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded. Suppression of religious houses. Grand muster of the city militia. Invention of leaden pipes. Imprisonment of the sheriffs by the House of Commons for breach of privilege. A law made to prevent luxurious eating. Return of the plague. The king borrows a large sum of money of the citizens. Alderman Read pressed, and sent to Scotland as a common soldier. Tythes of the clergy ascertained. Incorporation of St. Bartholomew's hospital. Coronation of Edward VI. Parade of the city watch revived. The protector sent to the Tower. Edward VIth's charter, granting parcels of land in Southwark, &c.*

**I**N the year 1534 John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, was committed to the Tower for objecting to swear to the act of succession, particularly that part of it wherein the marriage with queen Catharine was declared to be unlawful; and likewise to another act that passed afterwards for the king's supremacy, and for abolishing the pope's power in this kingdom; for which they were attainted by parliament, and both executed on Tower-hill; the bishop in June 1535, and Sir Thomas the month following.

The following year a conduit was erected, by the contribution of the public, on the south side of the street, just without Aldgate, to receive water from Hackney, for the convenience of the inhabitants in that part of the city. In the same year an act was passed for paving the high streets from Holborn-bridge to the bars, to be kept in repair at the expence of the ground-landlords.

By an act of parliament passed this year for the better conservation of the river Thames, it was enacted, "that if any person or persons do, or procure any thing to be done, in the annoying of the stream of the said river of Thames, making of shelves by any manner of means, by mining digging, casting of dung, or rubbish or any other thing into the said river, or take, pluck, or convey any boards, stakes, piles, timber work, or other thing, from the said banks or walls, (except it be to amend, and the same to repair again) or dig, or undermine any banks or walls, on the water-side of the Thames aforesaid, to the hurt, impairing, or damage, of the said walls or banks, then the said person or persons, and every of

them, shall forfeit and pay for every thing so offending, 100s. one moiety thereof to be to the king, and the other moiety thereof to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, by bill or complaint, writ of debt, or information, severally against every offender, in any of the king's courts in which actions and suits, or any of them, the party defendant shall not be assigned, or wage his law, or any protection to be allowed the same." And it was further enacted, "that if any person that shall have the office and ordering of ballasting of ships near the said river of Thames, and do not take for parcel of the said ballasting, the gravel and sand of the shelves between Greenwich and Richmond, within the said river of Thames, or in any place or places, that is or shall be unto the damage or annoyance of the said river of Thames, or in any part thereof, that then, upon every such complaint, the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, lord president of the king's most honourable council, lord privy seal, and every of them, calling both the justices of either bench, or one of them, shall have power and authority from time to time to hear and finally determine every such complaint by their discretion, and to put such order therein, for the taking of ballast for ships upon every such complaint, as by their discretion shall seem most convenient for the preservation of the said river of Thames; and the parties offending such order shall suffer imprisonment, and be fined five pounds to the king's use, for every time offending or breaking the same. With this proviso, that any person may dig, carry, and take away sand, gravel or rubbish, earth, or thing

“ thing, lying or being in or upon any thelve or  
“ shelves within the said river of the Thames.”

In the month of May, in the year 1536 queen Anne Boleyn, second wife to king Henry VIII. was beheaded on the green within the Tower of London.

On the twenty-first of October 1537, king Henry, by the ministry of his vicar-general Cromwell, ordered the church of St. Thomas of Acres, otherwise Thomas of Becket, in London, to be suppressed. On the 16th of November, the Black-friars; and on the 17th the White-friars, the Grey-friars, and the Carthusian-monks of the Charter-house, underwent the same fate.

The common council of the city of London passed an act in pursuance of the statute of the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. for the conservation of the river Thames, whereby it was enacted, “ that proclamation should be made within  
“ this city, and the same to be put in writing,  
“ and tables thereof made, and set up in divers  
“ places of this city, that it shall be lawful to  
“ every person to dig, carry away, and take away  
“ sand, gravel, or any rubbish, earth, or any  
“ thing, lying and being in any thelve or shelves  
“ within the said river of Thames, without let  
“ or interruption of any person, and without any  
“ thing paying for the same : and after that to  
“ sell the same away, or otherwise to occupy or  
“ dispose of the said gravel, sand, or other thing,  
“ at their free liberty and pleasure. And that all  
“ paviours, bricklayers, tylers, masons, and all  
“ others, that occupy sand or gravel, shall en-  
“ deavour themselves, with all diligence, to oc-  
“ cupy the said sand or gravel, and none other,  
“ paying for the same reasonably, as they should  
“ and ought to pay for other sand or gravel, dig-  
“ ged out of other men’s grounds about the said  
“ city. That further application be made to  
“ his majesty, that all persons having lands or  
“ tenements along the said river side, shall well  
“ and sufficiently repair and maintain all the walls  
“ and banks adjoining unto their said lands, so  
“ that the water may not, nor shall break in upon  
“ the same. And that strong grates of iron  
“ along the said water-side, and also by the street-  
“ side, where any water course is had into the  
“ said Thames, be made by the inhabitants of  
“ each ward, so along the said water, as of old  
“ times has been accustomed : and that every  
“ grate be in height twenty-four inches at the  
“ least, as the place shall need ; and in breadth  
“ one from another one inch.” And further,  
“ that if the occupiers of the said lands and te-  
“ nements made default contrary to the ordinance  
“ aforesaid, or else if any person or persons, in  
“ great rains or at other times, sweep their soil-  
“ age, or filth of their houses, into the channel,  
“ and the same afterwards is conveyed into the  
“ Thames, every person so offending shall for-  
“ feit for every such default 1s. 8d. and that  
“ upon complaint to be made to any constable  
“ next adjoining to the said place, where any  
“ such default shall be found, or his sufficient  
“ deputy for the time being, from time to time,  
“ to distrain for the said offence, and to retain  
“ the same irreplacible. And a like law to be

“ kept and observed, and like penalty to be paid  
“ by every person that burns ashes and straw in  
“ their houses, or walk in the common-streets or  
“ lanes, and to be recovered as aforesaid ; and  
“ one moiety thereof to be to the Lord-mayor and  
“ commonalty, and the other moiety between the  
“ constable and the informer : and that the con-  
“ stable that shall refuse to do his duty in this  
“ case, shall pay 3s. 4d. for every offence, re-  
“ coverable in the same manner, and for the same  
“ uses. And that no person or persons, having  
“ a wharf or house by the water-side, shall make  
“ their lay-stalls where the common rakers of  
“ this city use to lay all their soilage, to be car-  
“ ried away by them in their dung-boats : and  
“ that the said rakers shall lay their dung to be  
“ carried away in boats, at such places as shall be  
“ appointed by the Lord mayor and the court of  
“ aldermen, under the penalty of five pounds for  
“ every offence.” Which act or ordinance is still  
in force.

King Henry having suspected the consequences of throwing off the spiritual yoke of Rome, and finding that the pope had stirred up the emperor and the French king against him, began to prepare for the worst ; for which purpose he fortified the coasts of his kingdom, put his navy in thorough repair, and ordered another general muster to be made, at Mile-end, of all the citizens from the age of sixteen to sixty. Exclusive of pioneers and other attendants, this army, consisting of three divisions of 5000 men each, marched through the city to Westminster, where they were reviewed by the king, queen, and nobles, who expressed great satisfaction at so splendid and numerous a body. This was the greatest muster that ever was made by the citizens of London.

In consideration of the great wisdom and discretion of Paul Wythyn Pool, an order of common-council was made on the 22d of October 1539, by which he was empowered to be present at all common-councils, and elections of mayors and sheriffs. An honour never before conferred on any unqualified citizen.

The king, having restrained the annual custom of the city watch, owing to its great expence, endeavoured to preserve the manly exercise of shooting, by granting a charter to the company of archers, who were called the fraternity of St. George ; by which they had a power to use and exercise shooting at all manner of marks as well in the city as suburbs, with long bows, cross bows, and hand-guns : with this clause, that in case any persons were shot and slain in these sports by some arrow shot by these archers, he was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before he shot, used that common word *Faßt*. The chieftain of these archers was called prince Arthur, and the rest of them his knights. The principal place of exercising their sport was Mile-end, where they were frequently honoured with the presence of the king himself.

The river Thames was at this time so empty, owing to an excessive drought, that the salt water flowed above London-bridge. At the same time the useful art of making leaden pipes without using solder, for the conveyance of water under-ground

ground was invented by Robert Brock, chaplain to the king.

In the year 1542 the House of Commons having sent their serjeant at arms to demand the releasement of George Ferrars, member of Plymouth, who had been arrested at the suit of one White, for two hundred marks, the sheriffs and their officers belonging to the Compter, then situated in Bread-street, assaulted the said serjeant at arms, and broke his mace: for which they were ordered to attend the house; when, after a severe reprimand for their contempt, the sheriffs and White were committed prisoners to the Tower; one of their clerks to a room in the said place called little ease; and the arresting officer, with four others, to Newgate; where they continued for a considerable time, till, by the interposition of the Lord-mayor, and the perseverance of many friends, they were, by an order of the house, discharged.

The king at this time first granted a privilege for printing the bible in English to a bookseller in London. In the same year an act of parliament passed, by which it was enacted, that Algate-high-street, (from the gate to Whitechapel church) Chancery-lane, High-holbourn, (from the bars eastward to St. Giles's) Gray's-in-lane, Shoe-lane and Fetter-lane, should be paved with stone, as other streets were in the city.

In the year 1543 so great a mortality raged among the horned cattle that meat became excessive dear. To remedy which the Lord-mayor and common council made a sumptuary law for preventing luxurious eating, whereby it was ordained, that the Lord-mayor should not have more than seven dishes at either dinner or supper; the aldermen and sheriffs no more than six; the sword-bearer, four; and the mayor and sheriffs officers three; on the penalty of forty shillings for every supernumerary dish. And by the same authority it was enacted, that neither the mayor, aldermen, nor sheriffs should, after the ensuing Easter, buy cranes, swans, or bustards, on the penalty of twenty shillings for every fowl so bought.

Another act of parliament passed this year, by which it was enacted, that the streets called Whitecross-street, Chiswell-street, Grub-street, Shoreditch, Goswell-street, St. John's-street, Cowcross-street, Wych-street, Holywell-street, near St. Clements Danes, the Strand, from Temple-bar to Strand-bridge, Petty-france in Westminster, Water-lane in Fleet-street, Long-lane in Smithfield, and the Butcher-row without Temple-bar, should be paved with stone, and a channel made in the middle, at the expence of the ground landlords in each street. And it was further enacted, "that the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. of London shall have power to enquire into, hear, and determine the defaults of paving, and reparation of streets; and that any three justices in London, whereof the mayor to be one, may set fine upon such as do not pave and repair any street in London, or the liberties thereof, to be levied by distress or action, &c. by the chamberlain, to the use of the mayor and commonalty of the said city." And it was further enacted, "that the conduits of London should be made and repaired, for the better

"watering of the city and its liberties; and that the mayor and citizens should have power to bring water to the said conduits from Flampstead-heath, St. Mary-le-bone, Hackney, and Mufwell-hill, upon their indemnifying the owners of lands for damages that might be done by the said water-courses, &c."

This year the plague raged so violently in London, that a great number of citizens died, and the term was adjourned to St. Alban's.

In the year 1544 died Sir John Allen, Lord-mayor of London, and privy-counsellor to the king. He gave a rich collar of gold to be worn by his successors, and five hundred marks to be stock for sea-coal; and the rents of his lands he distributed to the poor in each ward for ever. He was buried at St. Thomas of Acres, in a chapel built by himself. The manner of this gentleman's funeral was very different from that of Margaret Atkinson, who by her will, dated October 18, in the same year, appointed, that, on the Sunday after her interment, a collation should be provided by her executors for the entertainment of her fellow parishioners, to consist of two dozen of bread, a kilderkin of ale, two gammons of bacon, three shoulders of mutton, and four rabbits, to be eaten in the church, on a table for that purpose provided.

The king being in great distress for money to carry on the war with Scotland, the twelve companies lent him 21,263l. 6s. 8d. on mortgage of crown lands, for that purpose. This not being sufficient his majesty afterwards sent commissioners into the city to assess the Londoners in an arbitrary manner by way of benevolence. To this arbitrary proceeding Richard Read, an alderman, not only objected; but absolutely refused paying the sum demanded; for which he was pressed, and sent to Scotland to serve as a common soldier; where he was taken prisoner, and, after undergoing great hardships, was compelled to pay a considerable ransom for his liberty.

This year an act of parliament passed, in which it was enacted, that every person possessed of four hundred marks in real and personal estate, was properly qualified to serve on the grand jury. And the same parliament enacted that every citizen and inhabitant within the city and liberty thereof should, for every ten shillings annual rent, pay to the vicars of their respective parishes one shilling and four-pence, and two shillings and nine pence for every rent of twenty shillings; and so in proportion as the rents might be higher.

The citizens, who had before rejected the king's request, and thereby incurred his displeasure, now recovered his affection, by voluntarily fitting out one thousand foot, at their own expence, to reinforce the army in France. In consequence of this assistance peace was proclaimed between England and France, on Whit Sunday, in the year 1546. On this occasion a solemn procession was made from St. Paul's church to Leadenhall, and back again. It consisted of a number of men carrying the parochial silver crosses, followed by the parish clerks, choristers and priests in London, together with the choir of St. Paul's in their richest copes, followed by the different companies of the

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city in their liveries; and the procession was closed by the Lord-mayor and aldermen dressed in their scarlet robes.

Claude Annebaut, high-admiral of France, and the French ambassador extraordinary, after having made his public entry into London, was, by the citizens, presented with four large silver flagons, richly gilt, with many other valuables.

The better to enforce the powers granted by a late act of parliament for supplying the city with water, the common-council this year granted two fifteenths for erecting a conduit in Lothbury, which was built near St. Margaret's church; and to bring water from Dame-Annis-the-clear, at the south-east entrance of the village of Hoxton.

The earl of Surry, eldest son to the duke of Norfolk, was tried by a common jury at Guildhall, before the Lord-mayor, for high treason, and notwithstanding the excellent defence he made, was convicted, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill. His father was so near sharing the same fate, that the warrant for his execution had been sent to the lieutenant of the Tower, but the king dying between the date of the warrant and the execution, his life was preserved.

King Henry VIII. having dissolved the priory and old hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, he, in the last year of his reign, founded it anew, and endowed it with the annual revenue of five hundred marks, on condition that the city should pay an equal sum. The proposal being accepted, the new foundation was incorporated by the name of "The hospital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West-Smithfield."

The coronation of Edward VI. being appointed on the twenty-fourth of February, his majesty, attended by the nobility, rode on horseback, in the greatest pomp, from the Tower of London to Westminster. The streets on this occasion were sumptuously adorned, and in divers places were erected the most stately pageants. At St. Paul's his majesty was particularly diverted by a Spaniard, who slid down a rope, head foremost, on his breast, from the battlements of St. Paul's steeple, to the Dean's gate, in the churchyard.

The combinations and conspiracies which were daily concerted by the journeymen and labourers, being found very detrimental to trade, the parliament, among other things, enacted, "That if any artificers, workmen, or labourers, do conspire, covenant, or promise together, that they shall not make or do their work but at a certain price or rate, or shall not enterprize or take upon them to finish that work which another hath begun, or shall do but a certain work in a day, or shall not work but at certain hours or times; that then every person so conspiring, covenanting, or offending, being thereof convicted by witnesses, confession, or otherwise, shall forfeit for the first offence ten pounds, or have twenty days imprisonment; for the second offence, twenty pounds, or pillory; and for a third offence, forty pounds, or to sit on the pillory, and to have one ear cut off, besides being rendered infamous, and incapable of

"giving evidence upon oath." In this act are included butchers, bakers, brewers, poulterers, cooks, &c. And all justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, &c. in their sessions, leets and courts, have full power and authority to enquire, hear, and determine, all and singular the offence against this statute, and to cause offenders to be punished.

In the year 1548 the march of the city watch, which had been discontinued by command of king Henry VIII. was revived by Sir John Gresham the mayor. The procession received an additional splendor from three hundred light horsemen, which had been raised by the citizens for the service of the king.

This year London was again visited by a plague which took off a great number of its inhabitants.

The privy-counsellors being highly dissatisfied with the conduct of the protector, (the duke of Somerset) found means, by stratagem, to secure the Tower of London, of which they substituted a new governor, and armed themselves and domestics. The earl of Warwick, with his accomplices, retired to London, where he drew up a charge against the duke, which he caused, by consent of the mayor, to be proclaimed in different parts of the city. They likewise demanded a supply of five hundred men, and importuned the mayor and aldermen to put the city in a posture of defence. The magistrates so far agreed, as to order the several companies to mount guard alternately, but would not proceed any farther without consulting the common-council: on which meeting the mayor and aldermen produced the king's letter to the city, demanding five hundred men completely armed, to be sent to him immediately at Windsor. Robert Brook, the recorder, earnestly requested them to supply the lords with that number, as it would enable them to bring the protector to an account, and thereby redress the grievances of an injured nation. He was heard by the court with profound silence, till George Stadlow rose, who, after reciting the bad consequences of the city's joining the barons against king Henry III. said, "Wherefore, as this aid is required of the king's majesty, whose voice we ought to hearken unto, for he is our high shepherd, rather than unto the lords; and yet I would not wish the lords to be clearly shaken off; but they with us, and we with them, may join in suit, and make our most humble petition to the king's majesty, that it would please his majesty to hear such complaint against the government of the lord-protector, as may be justly alledged and proved: and I doubt not but this matter will be pacified; that neither shall the king, nor yet the lords have cause to seek for further aid, neither we to offend either of them." This speech had so good an effect, that the court broke up without coming to any resolution. After which the lords held a conference with the mayor and aldermen, wherein it was resolved to dispatch Sir Philip Hobby with credentials to his majesty, imploring him to permit the said Sir Philip to deliver their message, and to credit what he should declare in their names. Sir Philip delivered himself with such firmness and pertinence to the king,



king, in the presence of the protector, that his majesty commanded the protector immediately to withdraw, and soon after committed him prisoner to Beauchamp's tower, in Windsor castle; from whence he was conducted to the Tower of London.

A combination being at this time held between the graziers, salesmen, and others, to enhance the price of butchers meat in London, the following prices were stipulated by order of the king and council.

From Midsummer to Michaelmas.

	l.	s.	d.
The best fat ox to be sold at	—	2	5 0
The best steers and runts	—	1	5 0
The best heifers and kine	—	1	2 0

From Hollowmas to Christmas.

The best fat ox to be sold at	—	2	6 8
The best steers and runts	—	1	6 8
The best heifers and kine	—	1	3 0

From Christmas to Shrovetide.

The best fat ox to be sold at	—	2	8 4
The best steers and runts	—	1	8 4

From shearing-time to Michaelmas.

The best fat weather to be sold at	0	4	4
If shorn	—	0	3 0
The best fat ewe	—	0	2 6
If shorn	—	0	2 0

From Michaelmas to Shrovetide.

The best fat weather, at	—	0	4 4
If shorn	—	0	3 0

In the year 1550 the river Thames ebbed and flowed thrice within the space of nine hours, occasioned by a violent easterly wind repelling the ebb before it could perform its natural course.

This same year a great dearth of provisions happening, the king and council settled the following prices:

	s.	d.
White wheat, the quarter at	13	0
Red ditto at	11	0
All other sorts of ditto at	8	0
Malt the best, the quarter at	10	0
Second sort of ditto at	8	0
Rye the best, the quarter at	7	0
Second sort of ditto at	6	0
Barley the best at	9	0
Second sort of ditto at	7	0
Beans and peas the best, the quarter at	5	0
Second sort of ditto at	3	0
Oats, the quarter at	4	0
The best sweet butter, the pound at	0	1
Essex barrelled butter, the pound at	0	0 ½
All sorts of other barrelled butter at	0	0 ½
Essex cheese, the pound at	0	0 ½
All other sorts of ditto at	0	0 ½

The king was so highly pleased with the conduct of the citizens in the late application made to them by the discontented lords, and so well satisfied of their attachment and affection to his royal house and person, that he granted them the following charter:

" Edward the sixth, by the grace of God, king  
 " of England, France, and Ireland, defender  
 " of the faith, and on earth supreme head of the  
 " church of England and Ireland; to all to whom  
 " these present letters shall come, greeting.  
 " Know ye, that for the sum of six hundred  
 " and forty-seven pounds two shillings and a  
 " penny, of lawful money of England, paid to  
 " the hands of the treasurer of our court of  
 " augmentation and revenues of our crown, to  
 " our use, by our well beloved the mayor and  
 " commonalty and citizens of the city of Lon-  
 " don, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully  
 " satisfied and paid, and the mayor and com-  
 " monalty and citizens and their successors to  
 " be thereof acquitted and discharged by these  
 " presents; and for other causes and conside-  
 " rations, us thereunto especially moving, have  
 " of our special grace, and from our certain  
 " knowledge and mere motion, and also with  
 " the advice of our council, given and granted,  
 " and by these presents do give and grant, to  
 " the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of  
 " the city of London, all that our messuage or  
 " tenement, with the appurtenances, now or  
 " late in the tenure of Simon Sebatson, situate  
 " and being next our mansion, late Charles,  
 " late duke of Suffolk's, in Southwark, in the  
 " county of Surry; and all that our messuage or  
 " tenement with the appurtenances, next the  
 " broad gate of the same our mansion in South-  
 " wark aforesaid, and all that our close of ground  
 " called Moulter's close, containing by estimation  
 " 15 acres, lying in Newington, in our said coun-  
 " ty of Surry; and all that our close of ground  
 " containing by estimation two acres, now or late  
 " in the tenure of John Parrow, lying or being  
 " in St. George's Dunghill, in the parish of St.  
 " George in Southwark aforesaid; and also all  
 " that one close of ground, late in the tenure of  
 " John Billington, lying in Lambeth-marsh, in the  
 " parish of Lambeth, in the said county of Surry;  
 " and also all those our 39 acres and three rods  
 " of meadow, with the appurtenances, now or  
 " late in the possession of William Bafely, lying  
 " and being in divers parcels, in the field called  
 " St. George's field, in the parish of St. George,  
 " in Southwark, in our said county of Surry; and  
 " one messuage or tenement of ours situate near  
 " Broad-gates in Southwark aforesaid; and all  
 " those our two messuages or tenements, and one  
 " chamber, and three stables, and one garden of  
 " ours, with all their appurtenances, situate and  
 " being in Southwark aforesaid; all and singular  
 " which premises sometimes parcels of the pos-  
 " sessions and hereditaments of Charles duke of  
 " Suffolk; and all other the messuages, lands,  
 " tenements, rents, reversions, and hereditaments  
 " whatsoever, with all their appurtenances in  
 " Southwark, in the said county of Surry, which  
 " were the aforesaid Charles duke of Suffolk's,  
 " and

“ and which were lately purchased by our dear father, Henry the VIIIth, late king of England, of the same Charles late duke of Suffolk; except nevertheless always to us, and to our heirs and successors, all that our capital messuage and mansion-house called Southwark-place, in Southwark aforesaid, late the duke of Suffolk's, and all gardens and ground to the same adjoining or appertaining, and all our park in Southwark aforesaid, and all the messuages, and all the buildings and grounds, called the Antelope there.

“ Furthermore we give, and for the consideration aforesaid, and with the advice aforesaid, do by these presents grant, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and to the citizens of the said city of London, all that our lordship and manor of Southwark, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, in the said county of Surry, late pertaining to the late monastery of Bermondsey, in the said county; and all messuages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, dove-houses, ponds, pools, springs, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, waste-street, void-ground-rents, reversions, services, court-leet, view of frank-pledge, chattels, waives, strays, free-warren, and all other rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments, whatsoever, in Southwark aforesaid, to the said lordship and manor of Southwark, by any means belonging, or being before this time accounted, known, or taken as member or parcel of the said lordship and manor, (except before excepted). Furthermore we give, and for the consideration aforesaid, and with the assent aforesaid, by these presents do grant, unto the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, all our manor and borough of Southwark, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, in the said county of Surry, late parcel of the possessions of the archbishop and archbishopric of Canterbury, and all our annual rent of 3s. 2d. ob. and the services going out of the lands and tenements sometimes of John Burceter, knight, and now or late in the tenure of William Glasscock, esq; in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our yearly rent of 3s. and service going out of the house or tenement called the Swan, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our yearly rent of 4s. 10d. and the service going out of the messuage or tenement called the Mermaid, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that the yearly rent of 1s. 8d. a quarter, and the service going out of the messuage or tenement called the Helmet, in the borough of Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 16s. and the services going out of the messuage or tenement called the Horse-head, in the borough of Southwark aforesaid: and also all that our annual rent of 6s. 4d. and the services going out of the messuage or tenement called the Gleyne, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 2s. a quarter, and the services going out of the messuage or tenement called the Rose; and one acre of ground lying in the Lock, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 20d. a quarter, and the services

“ going out of the messuage or tenement called the Lamb, in Southwark aforesaid, pertaining to the company of Fishmongers of London: and also all that our annual rent of 20d. a quarter, and the service going out of one messuage or tenement, pertaining to the said society of Fishmongers in London, called the Bale, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that annual rent of 20d. a quarter, going out of one messuage or tenement pertaining to the said society of Fishmongers, commonly called the Flower-de-luce, in Southwark aforesaid: and also that our annual rent of 4s. and the service going out of the 12 acres of land, lying at the Lock, in Southwark aforesaid, sometimes the lord Wildford's, and now or late pertaining to the said society of Fishmongers: and all that our annual rent of 8d. and the service going out of two acres of land of Giles Athorn, called Tipping in the Hole, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 3s. and the service going out of the messuage or tenement late Thomas lord Poynings, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 12d. halfpenny, and the service going out of the messuage or tenement now or late of William Malton's, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 20d. halfpenny, and the service going out of the messuage or tenement called the White-Hart, in Southwark aforesaid: and also all that our annual rent of 7s. 4d. and the service going out of a messuage or tenement called the Crown, in Southwark aforesaid, now or late of the masters of the Bridge-house, London: and also all that our annual rent of 2s. and the service going out of a messuage or tenement of the same masters of the Bridge-house, called the Christopher, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 12d. and the service going out of the lands and meadows of the masters of the Bridge-house in London, lying and being at the Lock, called Carpenter's-hall, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 10d. halfpenny, and the service going out of the messuage or tenement called the Blue Mead, in Southwark aforesaid: and all that our annual rent of 2s. and the service going out of one messuage or tenement now or late of William Salisbury, in Southwark aforesaid: and also all that our annual rent of 16d. and the services going out of a certain field or ground of four acres of land, now or late the heirs of Robert Linled, lying and being in the Lock, and abutting upon the lands of the late duke of Suffolk, in Southwark aforesaid; and in Newington, or in either of them, in the said county of Surry: and all our annual rent of 2s. and the service going out of a certain field of ground, sometimes John Sola's field, and now or late the heirs of Robert Linled, in Southwark and Newington aforesaid, or either of them: and all our annual rent of 20d. and the services going out of five acres of ground, now or late Stephen Middleton's, lying and being at the Lock of Southwark and Newington aforesaid, or either of them: and all that our annual rent of 4d. and the service going out of four acres of land, now

or

" or late William Champion's, lying and being  
 " in South-mead, in Walworth field; in the parish  
 " of Newington, in our said county of Surry:  
 " and all that our annual rent of 20d. farthing,  
 " and the service going out of the messuage or  
 " tenement called Circot, in Southwark and New-  
 " ington aforesaid, and either of them: and all  
 " other our messuages, lands, tenements; rents,  
 " reversions, services and hereditaments whatso-  
 " ever, which were parcel of the possessions, rents  
 " and revenues of the archbishop and bishoprick  
 " of Canterbury, in Southwark, in the county of  
 " Surry. We furthermore give, and for the con-  
 " siderations aforesaid, and with the advice afore-  
 " said, do grant by these presents to the said mayor  
 " and commonalty, and citizens of the city of  
 " London, all and all manner of woods, under-  
 " woods and trees whatsoever, growing and be-  
 " ing of, in, and upon all and singular the pre-  
 " mises, and the soil and ground of the same;  
 " and also whatsoever reversions of all and singu-  
 " lar the premises, and every part thereof, and  
 " all the rents and yearly profits whatsoever, re-  
 " served upon whatsoever demises and grants  
 " made of the premises, or any part thereof, by  
 " any means. We also give, and by these pre-  
 " sents grant, to the said mayor and commonalty,  
 " and citizens of the city of London, all and sin-  
 " gular the premises with the appurtenances, as  
 " fully, and in as ample manner and form, as  
 " the said Charles late duke of Suffolk, or any  
 " other abbot of the late monastery of Bermond-  
 " sey, or any archbishop of Canterbury, or any of  
 " them, or others before this time, having and  
 " possessing the said manors, and other premises,  
 " or any parcel thereof, or being thereof seised,  
 " ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have  
 " or enjoy the same, or any part thereof; and  
 " as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as large  
 " manner and form as all and singular the same  
 " came or ought to have come to our hands, or  
 " to the hands of our most dear father Henry the  
 " VIIIth, late king of England, by reason or  
 " pretence of any charters, gift, grant, or con-  
 " firmation, or by reason or pretence of the dis-  
 " solution of the said monastery, or by any other  
 " means or right they came or ought to have  
 " come, or as the same now be or ought to be in  
 " our hands. Know ye moreover, that we, as  
 " well of our grace, knowledge and motion  
 " aforesaid, and with the advice aforesaid, as for  
 " the sum of 500 marks of lawful money of  
 " England, paid into the hands of our treasurer  
 " of our court aforesaid, to our use, by the said  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the  
 " said city of London, whereof we confess us to be  
 " fully satisfied, and the said mayor and common-  
 " alty, and citizens and their successors thereof,  
 " to be acquitted and discharged by these pre-  
 " sents; have given and granted, and by these  
 " presents do give and grant, for us and our  
 " heirs, to the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens of the city aforesaid, and to their suc-  
 " cessors, in and through all the town and bo-  
 " rough aforesaid; and in and through all the  
 " parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, and St.  
 " George's in Southwark, and in the parish and  
 " through all the parishes lately called St. Tho-

" mas's hospital, and now called the king's hospi-  
 " tal, in Southwark aforesaid, and elsewhere so-  
 " ever in the said town and borough of South-  
 " wark aforesaid; and in Kentish-street, and in  
 " Blackman-street aforesaid, and the parish of  
 " Newington, and elsewhere in the said town  
 " and borough of Southwark; all goods and  
 " chattels, waived estrays, and all treasure found  
 " in the town and precinct aforesaid, and all  
 " manner of handy work, goods and chattels,  
 " of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitives out-  
 " lawed, condemned, convicted, and of felons  
 " defamed, and put in exigent, felons of them-  
 " selves, and deodands, and denying the law of  
 " our land, wherefore, or before whomsoever  
 " justice ought to be done of them; and all goods  
 " disclaimed, found, and being within the bo-  
 " rough, town, parishes and precincts aforesaid;  
 " and also all manner of escheats, and forfeitures  
 " to us and our heirs, may there pertain as fully  
 " and wholly as we should have them, if the said  
 " town and borough were in the hands of us or  
 " our heirs; and that it shall be lawful to the  
 " same mayor, and commonalty, and citizens,  
 " and their successors, by themselves, or by their  
 " deputy or ministers of the said town or bo-  
 " rough, to put themselves in seisin of and in all  
 " the handy-works and chattels of all manner of  
 " traitors, felons, fugitives, outlawed, condemn-  
 " ed, convicted, and of felons defamed, and de-  
 " denying the law of our land, and of other pre-  
 " mises; and also of and in goods disclaimed,  
 " found, or being, within the same borough,  
 " town, parishes, or precincts thereof; and also  
 " of and in all estreats and forfeitures to us and  
 " our heirs there pertaining. And the same  
 " mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their  
 " successors, by themselves, or by their deputy,  
 " minister or ministers, shall have, in the bo-  
 " rough, town, parishes, and precincts aforesaid,  
 " the assize and assay of bread, wine, beer and  
 " ale, and of all other victuals and things what-  
 " soever, set to sale in the town aforesaid: and  
 " also, and whatsoever doth pertain to the clerk  
 " of the market of our house, or of the house  
 " of our heirs, together with the correction and  
 " punishment of all persons selling wines, bread,  
 " beer, ale, and other victuals there to be sold,  
 " and of others there dwelling, or exercising arts  
 " howsoever; and with all manner of forfeitures,  
 " fines and amerciaments to be forfeited, with all  
 " other things which therefore do or may there  
 " pertain to us, or our heirs and successors, in  
 " time to come: and that they shall have there  
 " the execution of all manner of writs of ours,  
 " or of our heirs and successors, and of all other  
 " writs, commands, extracts, and warrants, with  
 " the return of the same, by such their ministers  
 " and deputies, whom they shall thereunto chuse;  
 " and that the same mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and their successors, shall every year  
 " have there, and through all the town, borough,  
 " parishes and precincts aforesaid, one fair, or  
 " mart, to endure three days; that is to say, the  
 " seventh, eighth, and ninth days of the month  
 " of September, to be holden, together with the  
 " court of pye-powder, and with all liberties  
 " and free customs to such fair pertaining: and

" that they may have and hold therein, and at  
 " the said court, before their minister or deputy,  
 " through the said three days, from day to day,  
 " and hour to hour, and from time to time, all  
 " the actions, plaints, and pleas, of the said court  
 " of pyc-powder, together with all summons,  
 " attachments, rests, issues, fines, redemptions  
 " and commodities, and all other rights whatso-  
 " ever, to the same court of pyc-powder, by any  
 " means belonging; without any impediment,  
 " let, or disturbance of us, our heirs or successors,  
 " or of other our officers or ministers whatsoever.  
 " And also, that they may have, in and through  
 " the precinct aforesaid, view of frankpledge,  
 " together with all summons, attachments, ar-  
 " rests, issues and amerciements, fines, redemp-  
 " tions, profits, commodities, and other things  
 " whatsoever, which therefore may or ought  
 " there to pertain to us, our heirs and successors,  
 " by any means. And further, that the said  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their  
 " successors, may, by themselves, or by their mi-  
 " nister or deputy, in the borough, town, parish,  
 " or precinct aforesaid, constituted and to be  
 " constituted, take and arrest all manner of fel-  
 " lons, thieves, and other malefactors, found  
 " within the borough, town, parishes and pre-  
 " cincts aforesaid, and may bring them to our  
 " goal of Newgate, there to be safely kept, un-  
 " til by due process of law they may be deliver-  
 " ed. And furthermore, that the said mayor and  
 " commonalty, and citizens, and their succef-  
 " sors, may have in the borough, town, parishes,  
 " and precincts aforesaid, for ever, all and all  
 " manner of liberties, privileges, franchises, ac-  
 " quittals, customs and rights, which we or our  
 " heirs should or might there have, if the same  
 " borough or town were or remained in the hands  
 " of us or our heirs. And further, we have of  
 " our grace, knowledge, and motion aforesaid,  
 " and by the advice aforesaid, granted, and by  
 " these presents do grant, for us, our heirs and  
 " successors, to the said mayor, commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and their successors, that the said  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, from  
 " henceforth for ever, shall and may hold all and  
 " all manner of contracts and demands whatso-  
 " ever, within the borough, town, parishes, and  
 " precincts aforesaid, changing, happening, and  
 " growing, before the mayor and aldermen, and  
 " sheriffs of the said city, for the time being, or  
 " any of them, in the Guildhall of the chamber  
 " of the Guildhall and hustings of the said city, or  
 " any of them to be holden by like actions, bills,  
 " plaints, process, arrests, judgments, execu-  
 " tions, and other things whatsoever, and at the  
 " same days and times, and in such like manner  
 " and form, as such, happening in the said city,  
 " have time out of mind been taken, held, levied,  
 " prosecuted and executed in the court, before  
 " the mayor and aldermen, and sheriffs of the  
 " said city, or in any of them. And that the  
 " serjeants at mace of the city of London for the  
 " time being, which have used to execute and  
 " serve any process, or any other things, in the  
 " said city, may hereafter make, do, and exe-  
 " cute any manner of process, and do whatsoever  
 " things in the said borough, town, parishes,

" and precincts, concerning all and singular  
 " things arising and happening about such pleas,  
 " and executions of the same, within the pre-  
 " cincts aforesaid, as by all the time aforesaid it  
 " hath been used in the said city of London; and  
 " the inhabitants of the town and borough, pa-  
 " rishes, and precincts aforesaid, as concerning  
 " the causes and matters there arising, may be  
 " impleaded, and plead in the same city in form  
 " aforesaid, and in the courts aforesaid. And if  
 " the men impannelled and summoned in juries,  
 " for trials of such issues, have not appeared be-  
 " fore the said mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs,  
 " in the said courts of the said city, that then  
 " such men impannelled and summoned as afore-  
 " said, making default, shall be amerced by the  
 " said mayor and sheriffs, and shall forfeit such  
 " issues upon them returned, and to be returned,  
 " after the same or in like manner and form as  
 " the men impannelled and summoned in the said  
 " city for the like issues in the courts of the said  
 " city to be tried, have before this time forfeited,  
 " and have accustomed to forfeit. And also,  
 " that such amerciements and issues forfeited  
 " should be levied by the ministers of the said  
 " city, to the use of the mayor and commonalty,  
 " and citizens, and their successors for ever. And  
 " also, that the same mayor and commonalty,  
 " and citizens, and their successors, shall and  
 " may from henceforth ever have cognizance of  
 " all manner of pleas, actions, plaints, and suits  
 " personal, happening or growing out of any  
 " court of ours, or our heirs, before us, or our  
 " heirs, or before any of the justices, for or con-  
 " cerning any thing, cause, or matter, within the  
 " town, borough, parishes, and precincts afore-  
 " said, before the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs,  
 " or any of them, in the said courts of the said  
 " city, or any of them. And that the issues  
 " happening upon the said pleas and suits shall  
 " be tried in the same courts, before the mayor,  
 " and aldermen, and sheriffs, or any of them, by  
 " the men of the same borough or town, in such  
 " sort as issues in the same city are tried. And  
 " that the said mayor and commonalty, and citi-  
 " zens, and their successors, may for ever chuse,  
 " according to the form of the law, and may  
 " constitute every year, or as often as, and in  
 " what time soever shall seem to them expedient,  
 " two coroners in the borough or town aforesaid.  
 " And that the said coroners, and either of them,  
 " being elected and constituted, may and shall have  
 " full power and authority to do and execute in  
 " the said borough, town, parishes, and precincts  
 " aforesaid, all and singular things, which to the  
 " office of coroner, in any county of our realm  
 " of England, do, or ought to pertain to be done  
 " and executed. And that none other coroners  
 " of us, our heirs, or successors, shall enter into  
 " any thing, which to the office of such coroner  
 " pertaineth, to be done within the said borough,  
 " town, parishes and precincts; neither shall at  
 " all intermeddle about any thing belonging to  
 " the office of coroner, happening within the  
 " borough, town, parishes, and precincts afore-  
 " said. And that the mayor of the said city,  
 " for the time being, shall be our escheator,  
 " and escheator of our heirs, in the borough,  
 " town



town, parishes, and precincts aforesaid. And that he shall have full power and authority to make his precept and commandment to the sheriff of the county of Surry for the time being, and do, execute, and finish there; all and singular, things which appertain to the office of escheator in any county of our realm. And that none other escheator of ours, or of our heirs, shall enter there, in any thing, which to the office of escheator appertaineth to be done; neither shall at all intermeddle with any thing to the office of escheator there belonging. And that the mayor of the said city, for the time being, shall be clerk of the market, and of the market of our heirs, within the borough, town, parishes, and precincts aforesaid; and shall do and execute therein all such things which to the clerk of the market appertaineth. And that the clerk of the market of our house, or of the house of our heirs, or any other clerk of the market, intermeddle not there. And that the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, shall and may from henceforth, and for ever, have, hold, enjoy and use, as well within the said manor, as in the town, borough, parishes and precincts aforesaid, as well all and singular liberties and franchises aforesaid, as tolls, stallages, pickages, and other our jurisdictions, liberties franchises, and privileges whatsoever, which any archbishop of Canterbury, and which the said Charles, late duke of Suffolk, or any master, brethren, or sisters, of the late hospital of St. Thomas's, in Southwark aforesaid; or any abbot of the said late monastery of St. Saviour's, St. Mary Bermondsey, next Southwark aforesaid, in the county aforesaid; or any prior and convent of the late priory of St. Mary Overy, in the said county of Surry, or any of them; ever had, held, or enjoyed, in the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises or places aforesaid, or any of them, or which we have, hold, or enjoy, by any means whatsoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample manner, as we, or our most dear father Henry the VIIIth, late king of England, had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the same. And that none of our sheriffs, or any other officer or minister of ours or of our heirs and successors, shall any way intermeddle in the town, borough-town, parishes and precincts aforesaid, or in any of them, contrary to this our grant. And we, with the advice aforesaid, do farther by these presents grant to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London, and to their successors, that all and singular persons, from time to time, inhabiting or resident within the town, borough, parishes, and places aforesaid, shall from henceforth be in the order, government, and correction of the mayor and officers of the city of London, and their deputies for the time being, as the citizens and inhabitants of the said city of London be, and ought to be, by virtue of the charter before this time by any means made, granted, and confirmed by any of our progenitors to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the said city, and their

successors, shall and may from henceforth have, hold, and enjoy, so many and so great the same, such and the like rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and privileges whatsoever, in the towns, parishes, and places aforesaid, and in every parcel thereof, as fully, freely, and wholly, as the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the said city enjoy and use, or may enjoy and use in the said city, by virtue of any of the charters and grants made, granted, and confirmed by any of our progenitors, kings of England to any mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city. And that the mayor of the same city, for the time being, and the recorder thereof, for the time being, after the said aldermen have exercised and born the charge of mayor of the said city, shall be justices of our peace, and our heirs, in the town, borough, parishes, and limits aforesaid, so long as the same aldermen shall be and remain aldermen of the said city; and every of them shall there do and execute all and singular things which other justices of our peace, and our heirs, may do and execute within the said county of Surry, according to the laws and statutes of our realm of England. And that the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, shall have on every week, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, within the borough and town aforesaid, one market or markets, to be there holden, and all things which to a market do appertain, or may appertain, for ever. Except always, and reserved to us, our heirs, and successors, out of these our letters patent, all and all manner of rights, jurisdictions, liberties, and franchises whatsoever, within the walk, circuit, and precinct, over the capital messuage, gardens, and park, in Southwark aforesaid, and in all gardens, curtilages, and lands to the same mansion, gardens, and park appertaining; and except and always reserved the house, messuage or lodging there called the King's-bench, and the garden or gardens to the same pertaining, with the appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a prison for the imprisoned as now it is. And except the messuage and lodging there called the Marshalsea, and the gardens to the same belonging, with the appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a prison as now it is. Provided also, that these our letters patent, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to the prejudice of the officers of the great master, steward, and marshal of our house, or of the house of our heirs or successors, to be exercised within the town, borough, parishes, and limits aforesaid, being within the verge: nor of John Gate, knight, one of the gentlemen of our privy-chamber, or for lands, tenements, offices, franchises or liberties, by us, or our father, to the said John Gate granted, during his life: which manors, lands, tenements, rents, privileges, and all other the premises, are now extended to the yearly value of 35l. 14s. 4d. to have, hold, and enjoy the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, woods, underwoods, rents, services, reversions, court-lects, view of frank-

“ frank-pledge, chattels, waved-strays, free-war-  
 “ rens, and all and singular the said premises,  
 “ with the appurtenances, (except before except-  
 “ ed) to the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 “ citizens of the said city of London, and to their  
 “ successors for ever; to be holden of us, and  
 “ our heirs and successors, as of our manor of  
 “ East-Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by  
 “ fealty only in fee soccage, and not in chief,  
 “ for all services and demands whatsoever. We  
 “ give also, and, for the consideration aforesaid,  
 “ do by these presents grant unto the said mayor  
 “ and commonalty, and citizens of the said city  
 “ of London, all the issues, rents, revenues, and  
 “ profits of the said manor, messuages, lands,  
 “ tenements, and all other the premises, with  
 “ their appurtenances, coming and growing from  
 “ the feast of St. Michael the archangel last past  
 “ hitherto, to have the same, to the said mayor  
 “ and commonalty, and citizens, of our gift,  
 “ without account, or any other thing to us, our  
 “ heirs and successors, by any means therefore  
 “ to be given, paid, or made. And furthermore,  
 “ of our ample grace, we will, and for us, our  
 “ heirs and successors, do by these presents  
 “ grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 “ citizens, and to their successors, that we, our  
 “ heirs and successors, will yearly for ever dis-  
 “ charge, acquit, and save harmless, as well the  
 “ said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and  
 “ their successors, as the said manors, messuages,  
 “ lands, tenements, and all other the premises,  
 “ with their appurtenances, and every part there-  
 “ of, against us, our heirs, and successors; and  
 “ against whatsoever persons concerning all and  
 “ all manner of corodies, rents, fees, annuities,  
 “ sums of money, and charges whatsoever, by  
 “ any means going out, or to be paid out of the  
 “ premises, or to be charged thereupon: saving  
 “ the services above by these presents reserved,  
 “ and the demises and grants by any means made  
 “ for terms of life, or years, of the premises,  
 “ or any parcel whereupon the old rent and more  
 “ is reserved, and shall be due yearly during the  
 “ terms aforesaid, and besides the covenants in  
 “ the demises and grants in being; and saving 10l.  
 “ by the year of the ancient farm for the town of  
 “ Southwark aforesaid, by the said mayor and  
 “ commonalty, and citizens, due in our exche-  
 “ quer, yearly to be paid and payable: willing,  
 “ and by these presents by streight injunction  
 “ commanding, as well our chancellor and gene-  
 “ ral overseers, and council of our said court of  
 “ augmentations, and revenues of our crown,  
 “ and all receivers, auditors, and other our offi-  
 “ cers, of ours, or of our heirs, whatsoever,  
 “ for the time being, that they, and every of  
 “ them, upon the only shewing of these our let-  
 “ ters patents, or of the inrollments of the  
 “ same, without any other writ or warrant from  
 “ us or our heirs, by any means to be obtained  
 “ or prosecuted, shall make, and cause to be  
 “ made unto the said mayor and commonalty,  
 “ and citizens of the said city of London, and  
 “ their successors, full power and due allowance,  
 “ and manifest discharge of all such corodies,  
 “ rents, fees, annuities, and sums of money  
 “ whatsoever, going out, or to be paid out of

“ the premises, or thereupon charged or to be  
 “ charged, (except as before excepted.) And  
 “ these our letters patents, and the enrollment  
 “ of the same, shall be yearly, and from time to  
 “ time, a sufficient warrant and discharge, as  
 “ well to the said chancellor and general over-  
 “ seers, and to our council of our said court of  
 “ augmentations and revenues of our crown, as  
 “ to all receivers, auditors, and other officers,  
 “ and ministers of ours, our heirs and successors,  
 “ whatsoever, for the time being, in this behalf.  
 “ We will also, and by these presents do grant,  
 “ to the said mayor and commonalty, and citi-  
 “ zens of the said city of London, that they may  
 “ and shall have these our letters patents in due  
 “ manner made and sealed under our great seal of  
 “ England, without fine or fee, great or small,  
 “ to us in our hamper or elsewhere, to our use;  
 “ to be by any means given, paid, or made, al-  
 “ though express mention be not in these presents  
 “ made of the true yearly value, or of the cer-  
 “ tainty of the premises or of other gifts or  
 “ grants of us, or by any our progenitors, to the  
 “ said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, be-  
 “ fore this time made; any statute, act, or or-  
 “ dinance, provision, or restraint thereof made,  
 “ ordained, or provided to the contrary, or any  
 “ thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any  
 “ thing notwithstanding. In witness whereof we  
 “ have caused these our letters to be made pa-  
 “ tents. Witness myself at Westminster the  
 “ twenty-third day of April, in the fourth year  
 “ of our reign.”

In the year 1551 the sweating sickness broke  
 out again in London, which took off a great  
 number of its inhabitants. And so peculiar was  
 it to the English in particular, that it proved fa-  
 tal even to those that were abroad.

At this time the king wanting money, applied  
 to the citizens of London to be security for a  
 considerable sum he intended to borrow of An-  
 thony Fugger and Co. bankers in Antwerp: and  
 his majesty, in conjunction with the lord-mayor  
 and citizens, were bound for the payment  
 thereof.

In consequence of an act of common-council  
 passed this year, a postern gate was made out of  
 the wall on the north-side of the dissolved cloister  
 of Friars minors, or Grey-Friars, which is now  
 Christ's-hospital, to pass through to the hospital of  
 St. Bartholomew.

The manor of Southwark with its appurte-  
 nances having been purchased of the king by the  
 mayor and citizens, they became possessed of an  
 hospital dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle,  
 and endowed by Peter de Rupibus, bishop of  
 Winchester, with land valued at 343l. per annum.  
 Soon after which they repaired and enlarged it at  
 the expence of 1100l. and in November following  
 admitted into it two hundred and sixty poor, sick,  
 and helpless objects. The king incorporated the  
 Lord-mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Lon-  
 don governors of this hospital, with those of  
 Christ's and Bridewell.

In the year 1552 the duke of Somerset was ac-  
 cused of high treason, on account of an intended  
 rebellion, and being found guilty, was sentenced

to be beheaded. Accordingly, after two months imprisonment, he was brought to the scaffold on Tower-hill, and there executed, the 22d of January, amidst a great crowd of spectators, many of whom dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they preserved as a sacred relick.

This year king Edward VI. perfected what Henry VIII. in the last year of his reign, had begun. He founded Christ's-Hospital in the Greyfriars convent, for the relief and education of young and helpless children; and incorporated the governors by the title of "The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward VI. king of England, &c." He likewise gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city for the lodging of poor way-faring people, the correction of vagabonds and disorderly persons, and for finding them work. The city having appointed Christ's-hospital for the education of poor children, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's in Southwark, for the maimed and diseased, the king formed these charitable foundations into a corporation: for, in a charter

granted for that purpose, it is declared, "and that our intention may take the better effect, and that the lands, revenues, and other things granted for the support of the said hospitals, houses, and poor people, may be the better governed, for the establishment of the same, we do will and ordain, that the hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, erected, and established, shall be named, called, and stiled, The hospitals of Edward VI. of England, of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle; and that the aforesaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, and their successors shall be stiled, the governors of the said hospitals of Bridewell, Christ and St. Thomas the Apostle; and that the same governors, in deed, and in fact, and in name, shall be hereafter one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever. And we will that the same governors shall have perpetual succession."

In the beginning of this year the company of Antieatic-merchants, having engrossed almost the whole woollen manufacture trade, were, by order of king and council, dissolved.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

*Death of Edward VI. Lady Jane Grey first proclaimed, and afterwards the princess Mary. Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion. The queen harangues the citizens at Guildhall. Execution of Wyatt. Queen Mary married. Expensive living retrenched by act of common-council. Regulation of the taverns. Woodstreet-compter built. First bellman. Reception of the Russian ambassador. Death of queen Mary, and accession of queen Elizabeth. Her reception at London. The forces of the twelve companies reviewed. Remarkable accident of Sir William Hewet's daughter. Violent storm of thunder and lightning. A conduit erected in Walbrook. First lottery. The city cleared of beggars. The queen dines at Sir Thomas Gresham's. Citizens trained in the art of war. Great rain and flood. Return of the plague. Regulation of plays. Lamb's conduit erected. Imprisonment of aldermen Kympton. Great earthquake. Cheap-side cross destroyed. London-bridge water-works invented. Remarkable shooting match. A school for pick-pockets. Tobacco first brought into England. Rioters. Five of them executed.*

IN the year 1553, in the month of July, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and principal merchants being ordered to attend the privy-council, were informed of the death of the king, and of his having appointed lady Jane Grey \* his successor; in consequence of which she was proclaimed queen with the usual formalities in London. The same counsellors afterwards finding reasons to alter their opinions and conduct, repaired to Baynard's castle, there consulted with the Lord-mayor and aldermen, who all proceeded

on horseback to Cheap-side, where they proclaimed princess Mary, daughter of king Henry VIII. at the cross with the greatest demonstrations of joy. On the last day of the month her majesty rode from the Tower of London to Westminster in a chariot, before whom the Lord-mayor in a crimson velvet gown, carried the sceptre of gold: after her majesty followed the princess Elizabeth her sister, and the lady Anne of Cleve, in another chariot; and the procession was closed by a great number of ladies on horseback, richly trapped

\* This lady was soon after committed to the Tower, where she continued some months, and then received a message from queen Mary, desiring her to prepare for immediate death. She received the news without the least perturbation, and as she mounted the scaffold, addressed the spectators in words to this effect: "That she came thither for an example to posterity, that innocence cannot be any protection against greatness; and that she was to die, not

"for aspiring to a crown, but not for refusing one when it was offered her." She was beheaded on Tower-hill in the seventeenth year of her age. Her husband, the lord Guilford, was beheaded the same day; and about eleven days after her father, Henry Grey, shared the same fate.—For a more particular account of this unfortunate lady and her family, see Clarendon's History of England, Vol. I. page 527.

with velvets. She was received by the citizens in so pompous and joyful a manner, that she was pleased to return them her hearty thanks.

At the coronation of queen Mary, the Lord-mayor and twelve of the aldermen, according to ancient custom, officiated as chief butler; and the mayor, as usual, received for his fee a golden cup and ewer.

In order the more effectually to root out protestantism from this nation, a match was proposed between the queen and the king of Spain. This proceeding alarmed the nation; and the public grew so discontented, that the court thought it necessary to prepare against all events. The privy-council desired the Lord-mayor and aldermen to exert themselves in so critical a juncture for the preservation of the city; and advice being received of a dangerous insurrection in the county of Kent under the command of Sir Thomas Wyatt, they were strictly enjoined to put the city into a posture of defence.

In compliance with this command, the citizens not only placed a strong guard at every gate of the city, but raised five hundred men to march against Wyatt: this they did with such expedition, that in two days after they were sent down to Gravesend under the command of Alexander Bret, an experienced officer; where they were joined by the duke of Norfolk, and with him marched to Rochester, at which place Wyatt was, and had fortified the bridge. He and his men were offered a general pardon on their submission; but this not being complied with, the duke advanced to attack him. On which captain Bret, who commanded the Londoners, drew his sword, and addressed his men in the following words:

“ Gentlemen,

“ Nothing can be more barbarous and unjust than for us to fight against our friends and countrymen; especially considering that they are engaged in defence of the rights and liberties of our dear country, in opposition to the proud and imperious Spaniard; from whom, if the intended match succeeds, we can expect no other than that, if it may be called so, of becoming their slaves. Therefore, as that worthy patriot, Sir Thomas Wyatt, has laudably undertaken to protect and prevent us from being imposed upon by those lordly foreigners, I am humbly of opinion, that, instead of opposing, we ought, in duty to our country, to join him, for the more easily obtaining so salutary an end.”

The Londoners were so highly pleased with this speech, that they not only cried out, a Wyatt, a Wyatt; but effectually turned their ordnance against the queen's forces, insomuch, that they were obliged to retreat so precipitately as to leave their ammunition and ordnance to be a prey to Wyatt, who marched the next day to Deptford in his way into London.

The citizens were so alarmed on this near approach, and the court thrown into such confusion, that even the very judges and counsellors sat and pleaded in armour.

In this state of affairs her majesty repaired to Guildhall, attended by the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, where she harangued them in a long and soothing speech, in which she accused Wyatt and his adherents of seeking nothing less than the total subversion of all good government: she insisted on her right to the crown, and declared she was wedded to the realm and to the laws of the country, which she loved as affectionately as a mother doth her children. She said she had no desire to marry any man, much less a prince who might hereafter be detrimental to the welfare of her subjects. That notwithstanding a match had been proposed, by her council, with the king of Spain, yet she was determined not to listen thereto without the concurrence of the parliament; and concluded with exhorting them to stand fast against these rebels. She knew that Wyatt had many friends in London, and therefore put the care of the city into the hands of the mayor and lord Howard.

On the third day of February Wyatt and his army arrived in Southwark, when he was joyfully received and supplied with all necessaries for his men. His intentions were to march into the city, but these were frustrated by the gates being shut, and the draw-bridge cut down. He then marched to Kingston, in order to pass the river, that he might attack them on the land side; but the bridge was broke, and the opposite shore guarded by two hundred men. These he soon drove away with his ordnance; and ordered some sailors who were under his command, to wade the river, and bring the barges that were moored on the other side: with which he so expeditiously repaired the bridge, that he was able to pass his army over it the night after. Having had the promise of his friends in London to join him, and to admit him into the city at a certain hour, he continued his march with an intention to reach Whitehall the next morning by break of day. This scheme was rendered abortive by the carriage of one of his guns breaking at Turnham-green, where he was obliged to halt. The time he stopped there proved his destruction; for he lost the opportunity of joining his friends in London, who, at a certain time of that night, had promised to admit him into the city. This disappointment occasioned Harper, who had been very instrumental in bringing over Bret and his Londoners, to desert him; after which he discovered the whole design of Wyatt to the court. The example set by Harper was followed by many others; insomuch, that in a few hours he found himself forsaken by near one half of his army. Notwithstanding this he continued his march; and, with the remains of his forces, arrived at St. James's. He there mounted his artillery on an eminence; and having detached two companies, under the command of Cudbert Vaughan to Westminster, left the principal part of his army with the artillery, and, at the head of five companies only, halted away for London. At Charing-cross he was attacked by Sir John Gage, with a superior force, whom he not only repulsed, but obliged him to take shelter in the palace of Whitehall, where he left him, and continued his march towards the city. In his way thither, the earl of Pembroke, with his cavalry, fell



fell upon his rear, and cut off a considerable number of his men. On his arrival at Ludgate the gate was shut, and he was scoffed and laughed at by lord Howard, who commanded within. Finding himself thus circumstanced, and surrounded by his enemies, who gathered about him from every quarter, he resolved to return, but this was prevented by Pembroke's horse cutting off his retreat at Temple-bar. Thus perverted in every attempt, he, in a fit of despair, and at the instigation of Clarenceux king at arms, who pressed him to yield, with promises of mercy, surrendered himself to Sir Maurice Berkley. Thus ended this rebellion.

Wyat was beheaded soon after on Tower-hill, his head stuck upon the gallows at Hay-hill near Hyde-park, and his quarters hung up in different parts of the city. On the fifteenth of February fifty of his men were hung on gibbets erected for that purpose, and on the twentieth of the same month four hundred others were brought before the queen, with halsters about their necks, and received her majesty's free pardon.

In the year 1554 the match between Philip and Mary being concluded, their nuptials were solemnized; and on the twelfth of August they made their public entry into the city, which on this occasion was sumptuously adorned, and embellished with a great number of stately pageants.

The woolen trade being greatly hurt by the increase of hawkers and pedlars, the parliament passed an act this year for its better regulation; in which it was enacted. "That no person or persons, dwelling any where out of the cities or towns, (the liberties of the two universities only excepted) shall hereafter sell, or cause to be sold, by retail, any woolen or linnen cloth (except of their own making) or any haberdashery, grocery, or mercery ware, at or within any of the said cities, boroughs, towns corporate, or market towns, within this realm (except in open fairs) on pain to forfeit and lose, for every time so offending, six shilling and eight-pence, and the whole wares so sold, offered or proffered to be sold."

At this time an act of common-council passed for retrenching the extravagant method of living by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and companies; in which it was enacted, that thenceforth they should have no more than one course either at dinner or supper; and that on a festival, being a flesh day, to consist of no more than seven dishes, whether hot or cold; and on every festival, being a fish day, eight dishes; and on every common flesh day, six dishes; and on every common fish day, seven dishes, exclusive of brawn, collops with eggs, sallads, pottage, butter, cheese, eggs, herrings, sprats and shrimps, together with all sorts of shell-fish and fruits: that the aldermen and sheriffs should have one dish less than the above-mentioned; and all the city companies at their several entertainments the same number of dishes as the aldermen and sheriffs; but with this restriction, to have neither swan, crane, nor bustard, upon the penalty of forty shillings; and that all the serjeants and other officers belonging to the mayor or sheriffs on flesh days to have three, and

on fish days four dishes: but, when any foreign ministers or privy-counsellors are invited to any of the city entertainments, then the regulations or additions are left to the discretion of the mayor; always provided, that no other entertainment be given after dinner than Ipocrasts and Wafers: and the annual feasts on three days after Whitsunday and Bartholomew-tide were entirely laid aside. It was also enacted that no wyth should be carried away from the mayor's or sheriff's houses; and that none of them should keep a lord of misrule: and in consideration of the great and annual expence the mayor and sheriffs are at in providing a sumptuous entertainment every Lord-mayor's day at Guildhall, for the honour of the city and regaling persons of the greatest distinction, it was ordained, that every subsequent mayor, as an alleviation of that charge, shall be paid, out of the chamber of the city, the sum of one hundred pounds.

The great number of taverns and wine-vaults being found prejudicial to the morals of the people, the parliament this year enacted, that thenceforth the number of taverns or retailers of wine, within the city and liberty of London, should not exceed forty, nor those of Westminster three.

This year the keeper of Bread-street compter having ill treated his prisoners, and dishonoured the city by making his prison the common receptacle for whores and thieves, the Lord-mayor and citizens, at the common expence, erected a large and convenient building for that purpose in Wood-street, to which the prisoners were removed.

In the year 1555, there was so great a scarcity of corn, that it sold at fourteen shillings the quarter; and on the last day of September there fell such a quantity of rain, that boats were rowed from Westminster to King-street.

The citizens being still greatly hurt by the encroachments of foreigners on their respective trades, applied to the Lord-mayor and common-council for further relief, who enacted, "That thenceforth no citizen should presume to employ any foreigner in any manner of business, exclusive of felt-makers, cap-thickers, carders, spinners, knitters, and brewers, upon penalty of five pounds for every offence; and all offenders, upon conviction, refusing to pay, to be committed to prison, without bail or main-prize, till such fines were paid."

In the year 1556, Christopher Draper, alderman of Cordwainer-street ward, appointed a man to go about his ward by night with a bell, and, at certain places, with an audible voice, to bid the citizens be careful of their fires and lights, to help the poor, and to pray for the dead. This institution was soon after adopted in all other parts of the city.

A malignant fever raged violently at this time in London, which took off a great number of citizens; among whom were seven aldermen.

In the year 1558, the queen wanting money to carry on the war with France, applied to the citizens, who advanced her twenty thousand pounds, upon security, at 12 per cent.

This year queen Mary dying, was succeeded by her sister the princess Elizabeth, who, on the seventeenth

seventeenth of November, was proclaimed queen in London with the usual solemnities; at which the citizens expressed such demonstrations of joy as perhaps were never seen on the like occasion. The next day her majesty came from Hatfield to London; and at Highgate was met by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens, in their formalities, who conducted her to the Charter-house, where she continued till the 28th; on which day her majesty repaired to London, in great state; and from thence, on the first of December, to Somerset-house. On the twelfth of January she returned by water to the Tower; and on the fourteenth of the same month, she rode, in the most pompous manner, through the city to Westminster. At the west-end of Cheapside, her majesty was addressed by the recorder in an affectionate speech, who, at the same time, presented her, in the name of the citizens, with a velvet purse richly embroidered, containing one thousand marks of gold. Her majesty thanked them for this token of their affection, promised to continue their good and gracious sovereign, and that she would not hesitate even to spare her blood for their protection.

Her majesty now resumed that work of reformation which had been begun by her father, and supported by her brother Edward VI. On the first Sunday after her accession to the throne, by virtue of a proclamation for that purpose, the English liturgy was read in all churches throughout the city of London; and the epistle and gospel for the day was begun to be read at mass-time in the English tongue. The citizens encouraged her majesty to persevere in this great work by exhibiting a specimen of the strength and forces they could raise in matters of emergency: for, on the second of July the twelve principal corporations of London sent out twelve companies, consisting of fourteen hundred men, to be mustered in Greenwich park before the queen; eight hundred of whom were pikemen in bright armour; four hundred harquebusses, in coats of mail and helmets, and two hundred halberdiers in German rivets: these were accompanied by twenty-eight whiffers richly dressed, and led by the twelve principal wardens of the aforesaid companies, well mounted, and dressed in black velvet, with six ensigns in white satin, furred with black sarsnet, and rich scarves.

This year died Sir William Hewet the mayor, who was a clothworker, and possessed of six thousand pounds per annum. He had three sons and one daughter. The following remarkable story of this daughter is still represented in a painting carefully preserved in the noble family of the duke of Leeds. Sir William, her father, lived at this time on London-bridge, and as the maid-servant was diverting the infant on the edge of an open window, it accidentally, slipped out of her hands and fell into the Thames. An apprentice of Sir William's, whose name was Osborn, and one of the ancestors of the duke of Leeds, in a direct line, seeing the child drop, immediately jumped out of the shop window into the river, and, to the great joy of its parents, brought it out unhurt. When she arrived at the age of maturity she had many suitors, among whom was the earl of Shrewsbury; but Sir Wil-

liam, her father, rejected all their advantageous proposals, and gratefully betrothed her, with a very large fortune, to him who had saved her life at the risk of his own, declaring, that as Osborn had saved her, Osborn should have her.

In the year 1560 Richard Hills, merchant-taylor, gave five hundred pounds towards the purchase of a house called the Manor of the Rose, on which the Merchant-tailors founded their free school in London; together with the ground and some cottages on Tower-hill, where he built alms-houses for fourteen old women.

About this time William Lambert, esq; by company a draper, founded queen Elizabeth's college for poor people in East-Greenwich, and left it in trust to the company of Drapers: it was afterwards called queen Elizabeth's college.

In the year 1561, in the month of June, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, attended with dreadful claps of thunder. St. Paul's steeple was struck by a thunderbolt within a yard of the top: at first a little fire appeared, resembling the light of a torch, which so soon communicated itself to the weather-cock, that it fell down in eight minutes after; the wind rising high, the fire within an hour destroyed the whole steeple down to the very battlements; there likewise, receiving the timber that fell from the spire, burnt so violently, that the iron and bells melted, and fell down upon the stairs in the church; the east and west roofs catching fire, communicated themselves to the north and south, all which were destroyed before twelve o'clock at night; many houses were pulled down in the church-yard near the north-door, and a pinnacle on the east end, fell on a house in which were many people, but luckily no one received any hurt.

In the year 1563, the plague broke out violently in this city, and on the fifth of July, the Lord-mayor, by command of her majesty, ordered the master and wardens of the company of clerks to enquire the number of those who died of the plague within their respective parishes, and to make a certificate thereof; and that the curates and church-wardens should give notice to them of such houses where the plague appeared, and to forbid every person in such a house coming to church for the space of one month following, after the plague had been in it, and to fix a blue cross on the door of every house, with a writing underneath, signifying that the infection was there, and to avoid it. It was further ordered, on the ninth, that every man, in every street and lane should make bonfires three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till the infection should cease. In the beginning of August the Lord-mayor issued a proclamation for killing all dogs that should be found in the streets either by night or day. The number of people that died this year of the plague and other diseases, from the first of January to the last of December, amounted to twenty thousand, three hundred and seventy-two.

The citizens were this year reduced to the greatest state of misery, not only on account of the late dreadful plague, but likewise from a great scarcity of money and dearth of provisions.

In the year 1564, on the twenty-sixth of January, the river Thames was so agitated, that the

the tide recoiled twice, five hours before its time; and the same on the twenty-seventh; and likewise once the day after.

The common-council of London this year enacted, that all such citizens as should thenceforth be constrained to sell their household goods, leases of houses, or such like, should first cause the same to be cried through the city by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpose; and he to receive one farthing in the pound for his trouble.

The river Thames was frozen over so hard on the twenty-first of December, as to admit all sorts of carriages and diversions on it.

In the year 1566 a proposition was made by Sir Thomas Gresham, merchant of London, to the Lord-mayor and citizens, to erect, at his own expence, a commodious building for merchants to meet and transact business, provided they would find him a convenient site for the same. The citizens, agreeing to this proposal, purchased, for the sum of three thousand, five hundred and thirty-two pounds, eighty houses in the two alleys called New St. Christopher's, and Swan-alley, leading out of Cornhill into Threadneedle-street; the materials of which eighty houses were sold for four hundred and seventy-eight pounds, and the said ground, when cleared, was conveyed to Sir Thomas Gresham, who, on the seventh of June, accompanied by several aldermen, laid the first brick of the new building: each alderman likewise laid a brick, and a piece of gold for the workmen, who persevered with such assiduity and resolution, that the whole building was roofed by the month of November in the next year, and was soon after finished under the title of *The Burse*.

By the will of Sir Thomas, dated the twenty-sixth of November 1579, he devised this stately building, with all its appurtenances, and the profits arising thereby, to the mayor and citizens of London, and the company of Mercers, to be equally enjoyed and possessed by them, on condition that the citizens, out of their moiety, should pay a salary of fifty pounds per annum each, to four persons, who should read lectures in divinity, astronomy, music and geometry, in Gresham-college; and to pay six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence per annum each, to eight alms-people, situate behind the said college, in Broad-street; and ten pounds yearly to each of the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, King's-bench, Marshalsea, and Wood-street Compter. That the Mercers, out of their moiety, should pay fifty pounds each per annum, to three persons to read lectures in law, physic, and rhetoric, in his mansion-house; and one hundred pounds per annum for four quarterly dinners to be provided at their hall for the entertainment of the whole company; and also to pay ten pounds per annum to each of the following places, viz. the Poultry Compter, Christ's-hospital, St. Bartholomew's, the Spital, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas's.

In the year 1567, there being a great increase of foreigners in the metropolis, and a jealousy subsisting between England and Spain, her majesty commanded the Lord-mayor to take the name, quality, and profession of all strangers re-

siding within the city of London; on which examination there appeared to be, Scots forty; French four hundred and twenty-eight; Spaniards and Portuguese forty-five; Italians one hundred and forty; Dutch two thousand and thirty; Burgundians forty-four; Danes two; Liegeois one.

The following year Sir Thomas Rowe, knight, Lord mayor, among many other charitable actions, gave Old Bethlehem burial ground, containing about one acre, which he enclosed with a brick wall, for the interment of poor citizens, gratis. He likewise appointed a sermon to be preached every Whitsunday in the morning before the Lord-mayor and aldermen.

In the year 1569, a lottery began drawing at the west door of St. Paul's, on the eleventh of June, and continued incessantly night and day till the sixth of May in the following year. This is the first lottery mentioned in English history.

This year an order was made by the common-council for the sixteen beadles belonging to the hospitals to take up all sturdy beggars and vagrants, and to carry them to Bridewell; the sick, aged, lame, and blind to be taken to St. Bartholomew's; and all children beggars under the age of sixteen, to Christ's Hospital; appointing a proper district to the beadles of each hospital: on neglect of which they were to be punished with severe penalties. This, however, had not the desired effect; for the next year the streets swarmed again with beggars and vagrants. A resolution was then formed of appointing city-marshals; and the committee for this purpose chose William Symphon and John Read, whose office was to take such course with these vagrants and wandering people, as might clear the streets of them; for which a consideration was allowed of six shillings and eight-pence a day for them and their horses, and six persons a piece of their own choosing to attend them at one shilling each. For the more easy discharging this office, it was ordered that one month's pay should be given before hand; and accordingly the aldermen, by way of loan, disbursed the same, amounting to thirty-five pounds, nine shillings and four-pence. It was likewise thought convenient that twelve partisans suitably and conveniently armed, should be provided by the chamberlain for this service at the expence of the city, and coats or mandilions for the attendants on the marshals. The office of city-marshal took its origin from this incident.

The execution of the above office was attended with such expence to the city, that they soon after wisely determined to balance it, by suppressing the pompous cavalcade of the city-watch: instead of which the common-council substituted the common-watch, which, from that time has been continued to the present.

This year the plague broke out again in London, which occasioned the Michaelmas term to be adjourned to that of Hilary; and the Lord-mayor and aldermen issued their special orders for preventing its spreading, and for hindering idle persons going about, who might disperse it among the citizens.

About this time the city laid out eight hundred and fourteen pounds, fifteen shillings and eight-pence, in cleansing the city ditch, between Ald-

F f f

gate

gate and the postern on Tower-hill, and making a new sewer, and wharf, of timber, from the head of the postern into the town ditch, which, before this time, had always lain open, and was well stocked with good fish of divers sorts.

On the 23d of January, in the year 1570, her majesty, attended by the nobility, went into the city, and dined with Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. at his own house in Bishopsgate-street. After dinner her majesty returned through Cornhill, went into the Burs, newly built by Sir Thomas, and after viewing it in all parts, commanded proclamation to be made by a herald, with sound of trumpet, that thenceforth it should go by the appellation of the Royal-Exchange.

A dispute arose at this time between the tenants of the bishop of Ely, and the Lord-mayor of London respecting the exercise of the mayor's authority among them: the dispute was referred to the lord-keeper, the two chief justices, and the chancellor of the exchequer, who determined it in favour of the city: and that for the future, the mayor might as justly exercise his authority in the bishop's rents in Holbourn, as in any other part of the city.

In the year 1572 the poulterers of London having greatly enhanced the value of poultry, the Lord-mayor and aldermen, on the 4th of April, ascertained the following prices:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The best goose, at ———	0	1	0
The best wild mallard ———	0	0	5
The best capon at ———	0	1	0
The second sort ———	0	0	10
The best hen ———	0	0	7
The best chickens ———	0	0	3
An inferior sort ———	0	0	1½
The best woodcock ———	0	0	5
The green plover ———	0	0	3
Pidgeons, per dozen ———	0	1	0
Blackbirds ditto ———	0	0	10
Rabbits, each ———	0	0	3
Larks ditto ———	0	0	6
The best butter, at per pound ———	0	0	3
The best eggs five for ———	0	0	1

This year her majesty intending to make a tour into the countries, appointed the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, lord Wentworth, Sir Anthony Cook, Sir Thomas Worth, Sir Owen Hopton, Sir Thomas Gresham, Dr. Wylson, and Thomas Wilbraham, to assist the mayor and aldermen in the well governing the city during her absence.

On the 14th of September, in the year 1574, there fell such a violent shower of rain, that a young man eighteen years of age endeavouring to leap over the channel on Dowgate-hill, the stream was so rapid, that it carried him away, and he was drowned.

The institution of plays or interludes being at this time degenerated into nurseries of vice and lewdness, the common-council passed an act, "that no play should be openly played within the liberty of the city, wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of any unchastity, sedition, or such like unfit and uncomely matter, upon pain of imprisonment for fourteen days, and five pounds for every

"such offence. That no inn-keeper, &c. shall shew or play, or cause to be shewn or played; within his house or yard, any play which shall not be first perused, and allowed by the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen's order. And that no person shall be allowed to play, but shall be thereunto admitted by the Lord-mayor and aldermen. And that every person to be licensed, shall pay to the use of the poor in the hospitals of the city, or of the poor visited with sickness, certain sums to be agreed upon, upon pain of forfeiting his said licence. And that all sums and forfeitures incurred by any offence against this act, and all forfeitures of bonds, shall be employed to the relief of the poor of the hospitals, or of the poor infected or diseased in the city; to be sued for and recovered by the chamberlain in the court of the outer chamber of Guildhall, London, called the mayor's-court."

An exceeding high tide happened this year on the sixth of November. After having ebbed about an hour, a preternatural reflux returned with such impetuosity, that the Thames soon overflowed its banks, and, by filling the marshes, and the neighbouring cellars and warehouses, did incredible damage.

Although the number of alehouses had been reduced in the late reign, yet they were at this time so greatly multiplied, that the mayor, assisted by the recorders of Southwark and Lambeth, put down, within their several jurisdictions, upwards of two hundred. This example was soon followed by those in Westminster, the duchy of Lancaster, Tower Hamlets, and other parts of Middlesex adjoining to London.

In the year 1576, on digging the well where the pump now stands in Leadenhall-street, near the end of Lime-street, about the depth of thirteen feet on the virgin earth, was discovered a hearth built of roman bricks with charcoals thereon.

The following year Mr. William Lamb, citizen and clothworker, erected a conduit of springs drawn together at the north extremity of Red-lion-street, Holbourn, to feed the conduit on Snow-hill, in a leaden pipe two hundred yards long, the expence of which amounted to fifteen hundred pounds. This conduit still retains the name of its builder, who left to the clothworkers company his dwelling-house, situate a little south-west from where Cripplegate stood, with lands and tenements to the value of thirty-pounds per annum, for a minister to read divine service on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, every week, in the chapel adjoining to his house called St. James's in the wall, at the north-end of Monkwell-street, and for cloathing twelve men with a frize gown, one lockram shirt, and a good strong pair of winter shoes; and twelve women with a frize gown, a lockram smock, and a good pair of winter shoes, all made ready for wearing; to be given to such as were honest and in distress on the first of October.

In the year 1579 William Kympton, alderman, was, by the lord-chancellor, committed to the Fleet-prison for concealing a letter sent him by the vicar of Hadley in Middlesex, informing him of an insurrection at Northall, where the people had tumultuously





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of an Ancient Shooting-match between the*  
**CITIZENS of LONDON.**

tumultuously pulled down some pates: this offence being deemed a misprision of treason, he was, by the court of star-chamber, fined five hundred marks, and imprisoned during her majesty's pleasure.

The following year a dreadful earthquake happened in London on the sixth of April, which, though its duration did not exceed a minute, shattered many houses and churches, and killed several of the citizens.

About this time another inquisition was ordered to be taken of the number of foreigners in London, when, on the report being made, there appeared to be near three times the number as in the year 1568. This considerable increase produced a remonstrance from the Lord-mayor and aldermen, against the number of new buildings and inhabitants within the city and suburbs of London. In consequence of which her majesty issued out a proclamation, forbidding any new buildings of any house or tenement within three miles from the gates of the city, where no former house could be remembered to have stood; and likewise not to suffer more families than one to inhabit any house; empowering the Lord-mayor to commit offenders against this proclamation, or to hold them to bail. The next Lord-mayor when he took the oath in the exchequer, was strictly charged by the lord-treasurer to enforce the said proclamation, because, said he, from an increase of people there will arise an excessive price of victuals and fuel, and consequently great danger of infection and plague. His lordship farther admonished him to enquire diligently after fugitives, especially from Rome, who were mislikers of the religion, state and government, practicers of sedition, and persons dangerous to the realm.

The citizens of London became so extravagant in their dress, that it was thought necessary by her majesty to issue a proclamation against excess of apparel, gold chains and cloaks; which the men at this time wore down to their heels: by which also the length of daggers was limited to twelve inches beside the hilts, and swords to three feet.

In the year 1581, the cross in Cheapside having been frequently presented by the inquest as a public nuisance, in obstructing carriages, and the complainants not finding any redress, the inhabitants, (who were likewise offended at the figures with which the cross was adorned) so highly resented it, that in the night-time it was almost demolished by persons unknown.

In the year 1582, the luxury of the times having greatly prevailed among people of all degrees, in their apparel, particularly apprentices, the Lord-mayor and common-council enacted, "That no apprentice whatsoever should presume, 1. To wear any apparel but what he receives from his master. 2. To wear no hat, nor any thing but a woollen cap, without any silk in or about the same. 3. To wear neither ruffles, cuffs, loose collars, nor other thing than a ruff

at the collar, and that only of a yard and half long. 4. To wear no doublets but what are made of canvas, fustian, sackcloth, English leather, or woollen, without any gold, silver, or silk trimming. 5. To wear no other coloured cloth, or kersey in hose or stockings, than white, blue, or russet. 6. To wear no other breeches but what shall be of the same stuffs as the doublets, and neither stitched, laced, or bordered. 7. To wear no other than a plain upper coat, of cloth or leather, without pinking, stitching, edging, or silk about it. 8. To wear no other lirtout than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cotton or baize, with a fixed round collar, without stitching, guarding, lace or silk. 9. To wear no pumps, slippers or shoes, but of English leather, without being pinked, edged, or stitched: nor girdles, nor garters, other than of crewel, woollen, thread, or leather, without being garnished. 10. To wear no sword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife: nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor silver, nor silk, in any part of his apparel, on pain of being punished at the discretion of the master for the first offence; to be publicly whipped at the hall of his company for a second offence; and to serve six months longer than specified in his indentures for a third offence." And it was further enacted, "That no apprentice should frequent or go to any dancing, fencing, or musical schools: nor keep any chest, press, or other place, for keeping of apparel or goods, but in his master's house, under the penalties aforesaid."

This year one Peter Maurice, a German engineer, proposed a scheme to the Lord-mayor and aldermen for erecting a machine to supply the city with Thames water, which scheme being approved of, the same was erected in the River near London-bridge. As an encouragement for this great piece of ingenuity, Maurice obtained a lease of one arch, and a place for fixing his engine upon, at the north-end of the bridge, for the term of five hundred years, at the rent of ten shillings per annum. Two years after this, he obtained a lease for another arch: and the citizens finding the great utility of this invention, he and his posterity grew wealthy by its improvements. In 1701 they sold the property to Richard Soams, a goldsmith, for thirty-six thousand pounds. Maurice having first obtained another lease of the fourth arch. Soams got from the city a confirmation of Maurice's lease, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings, and a fine of three hundred pounds. After which Soams divided the whole property in three hundred shares, at five hundred pounds each, and made it a company.

In the year 1583, in the month of September, the citizens of London held a very splendid shooting match, under the direction of the captain of the London archers, who was stiled the duke of Shoreditch. \* the captain summoned his

\* King Henry VIII, having appointed a great shooting match at Windsor, it happened, that, towards night, when the diversion was almost over, one Barlow, a citizen of London, and inhabitant of Shoreditch, out shot all the rest; with

which the king was so well pleased, that he told Barlow, that thenceforth he should be called, the duke of Shoreditch: which title the captain of the London archers preserved for several generations after.

nominal



nominal nobility to attend him with their several companies under the following titles, viz. The marquisses of Barlow, Clerkenwell, Islington, Hoxton, and Shacklewell, and the earl of Pancrafts, &c. Being met at the time and place appointed, the pompous march began at the merchant-taylors hall, and proceeded through Broad-street, (the residence of the duke their captain) to Moorfields, and from thence by Finsbury to Smithfield; where, after performing several exercises, they shot at the target for glory. This body consisted of three thousand archers sumptuously apparelled, nine hundred and forty-two of whom had golden chains about their necks: those were preceded by whiffers and bellmen, that made up the number four thousand, besides pages and footmen.

In the year 1585 her majesty being apprehensive of an invasion from Spain, the citizens, at their own expence, sent five thousand men compleatly armed, to encamp on Blackheath; at which place they were reviewed different times by the queen: the said citizens soon after sent a considerable body of foldiers compleatly armed, and cloathed in red, to the assistance of the Dutch against the Spaniards.

This year a house was discovered on Smart's-key, near Billingsgate, wherein was a school for teaching young boys to pick-pockets, or cut purses: for which purpose two devices were hung up, the one was a purse, the other a pocket; the latter of which had counters in it, and was hung about with hawks-bells, and over it a small sacring-bell. In the purse was some silver, and he that could take out a counter without any noise was adjudged to be a public Foyster; that is, a pickpocket; and he that could take a piece of silver out of the purse without disturbing any of the bells, was allowed, according to the terms of that art, to be a Nypper; that is, a pick-purse, or cut-purse.

In the year 1586, the earl of Northumberland having been committed to the Tower on suspicion of conspiring, with some others, to invade England, and set the queen of Scots at liberty, was found dead in his bed, shot in the body with three bullets under his pap, and the door bolted on the inside.

This same year, on the sixth of December, Mary, queen of Scots was sentenced to be beheaded. The Lord-mayor and aldermen, together with many of the nobility, proclaimed the dreadful sentence in Cheapside, at Leadenhall, the end of London-bridge, and that of Chancery-lane. Soon after which she was executed on a scaffold erected for that purpose.

In the year 1587 her majesty still continued to prepare against any attempts that might be made by the Spaniards, sent the Lord-mayor, on the eighth of March, the following letter:

" Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.  
 " Whereas upon information given unto us of  
 " great preparations made in foreign parts with  
 " an intent to attempt somewhat against this our  
 " realm, we gave present order that our said  
 " realm should be put in order of defence;  
 " which we have caused to be performed in all  
 " parts accordingly, saving in the city of London.  
 " We therefore knowing your readines,

" by former experience, to perform any service  
 " that well-affected subjects ought to yield to  
 " their prince and sovereign, do let you understand,  
 " that within our said city our pleasure is,  
 " that there be forthwith put in a readines to  
 " serve for defence of our person, upon such occasions  
 " as may fall out, the number of ten thousand able men,  
 " furnished with armour and weapons convenient;  
 " of which number, our meaning is, that six thousand be enrolled  
 " under captains and ensigns, and to be trained  
 " at times convenient, according to such further  
 " direction as you shall receive from our privy-council,  
 " under six of their hands, which our pleasure is  
 " you do follow from time to time in the ordering  
 " and training of the said numbers of men. And these  
 " our letters shall be your sufficient warrant for the doing of the  
 " same. Given under our signet, &c."

Two days after, this was supported by another letter from the privy-council. These being laid before a court of common-council, they unanimously agreed to grant ten thousand troops as required; and that the aldermen and common-council should raise them in their several wards respectively. No sooner was this executed than the lords of the privy-council sent another letter to the Lord-mayor, entreating him to have them ready to march where her majesty should command to attack the enemy. This was not only immediately complied with, but on the third of April, the common-council granted a supply of sixteen of the largest ships in the river, and four frigates, which were fitted out with the greatest expedition, and supplied with all the necessaries of war. The expence of the ten thousand men and these ships, which were afterwards increased to thirty-eight, was defrayed by the citizens during the time they continued in the service of her majesty.

The following is a list of the quota of troops raised in the several wards of the city.

			men
In Farringdon within	—	—	807
Aldgate	—	—	347
Coleman-street	—	—	229
Bassishaw	—	—	177
Billingsgate	—	—	365
Broad-street ward	—	—	373
Bread-street ward	—	—	386
Aldersgate ward	—	—	232
Bridge ward within	—	—	383
Dowgate ward	—	—	384
Cornhill ward	—	—	191
Castle-baynard ward	—	—	551
Lime-street ward	—	—	99
Cheap ward	—	—	358
Queenhithe ward	—	—	404
Farringdon without	—	—	1264
Cordwainers ward	—	—	301
Tower-street ward	—	—	444
Walbrook ward	—	—	290
Vintry ward	—	—	364
Portoken ward	—	—	243
Candlewick ward	—	—	215
Cripplegate ward	—	—	925
Bishopsgate ward	—	—	326
Langbourn ward	—	—	349
			This



This year Mr. Ralph Lane, on his return from the West-Indies, brought some tobacco with him, which was the first of that weed ever seen in England.

In the year 1590, the owners of the coal-works at Newcastle, entered into a combination to enhance the price of that commodity in London, from four shillings to nine shillings the chaldron. And the lord high admiral of England, in the year following, claimed a right to the coal-metage in the port of London; but the mayor and citizens shewing their prior right to the same, he receded from his pretensions. To prevent all controversies in that respect for the future, the citizens applied to the queen, who confirmed their right to the same.

The following year the plague broke out again so violently in London, that notwithstanding the most salutary measures were taken for stopping its progress, it took off no less than ten thousand, six hundred and seventy-five citizens.

In the year 1593, the city of London and its suburbs being greatly pestered with vagrants, beggars, and thieves, her majesty issued a proclamation for suppressing them, and commanded the Lord-mayor and other officers to execute the same within three miles of the city.

The following year, in obedience to her majesty's request, the Lord-mayor and common-council agreed to fit out six ships of war at their own expence, and two frigates; and to store the same with provisions and ammunition for three months; two days after which they likewise agreed to raise four hundred and fifty men for the service of her majesty, and to maintain them at their own expence; for which a fifteenth was granted and raised among the citizens.

In the year 1595 the apprentices of London, having been seduced by a set of incorrigible villains, were arrived at such a pitch of insolence, that, to prevent riots, it was found necessary by the mayor to lay the case before the lord-treasurer for her majesty's protection. On the fourth of July, a royal proclamation was issued for apprehending such vagrants and rioters; in which her majesty appointed a provost-marshal, with power to apprehend all such as might be refractory to the officers of justice, and, by order of martial law, to execute them on the gallows. Sir Thomas Wilford, who was appointed provost-marshal, patrolled the city, with a numerous attendance on horseback, armed with pistols, and apprehended many of the rioters, whom he took before the justices appointed for their examination. On the twenty-second of July they were tried at Guildhall, and five of them being condemned, were, two days after, agreeable to their sentence, executed on Tower-hill. This put a stop to rioting for a considerable time after.

This year, her majesty, having preferred the recorder of London, informed the citizens of her intent to make choice of one herself; for which purpose she desired the Lord-mayor to send her the names of such persons as were intended to be put in nomination for that office. The citizens, alarmed at this extraordinary proceeding, and suspecting it to be a stroke on their rights and

liberties, nominated only one: with which nomination Sir John Spencer the mayor sent a letter to the lord-treasurer; the most material part of which runs thus: "The grave commoners of the city of London hearing a common bruit, that a new recorder was speedily to be chosen, at a common-council held at Guildhall on Tuesday last for other causes, one of them in that behalf made very earnest suit, because in all our counsels and consultations (which are almost daily for one cause or other) the recorder hath of ancient time been present as a principal man, both for advice in law and other direction; and now, of late, those which we have had have been for the most part absent; that therefore myself and the aldermen would take care, that hereafter we chuse no serjeant nor other stranger; but only some one that is resident and dwelling among us, and acquainted with our customs; and to make choice of ourselves, as we have been wont, without sending any names, as hath been mentioned: and therefore very urgent suit was made in common-council on the behalf of the commoners; whereof I have thought it my duty to advertise your lordship, most humbly desiring you to be a means, that we may herein have our own free election, according to our ancient custom: so that though we have lately had most worthy men, yet we have found their long and much absence a great mahim unto us. And for mine own opinion, my good lord, as also of many others, we have one born and dwelling amongst us, whom we have great experience of, and think very able to do us service in this behalf; his name is Mr. James Altham, son of Mr. Altham, late of Essex, esq; he is a bencher of Gray's-inn, and one of our ordinary sworn counsellors of the city, well acquainted with our customs, and very well thought of for his honesty and skill in law, both throughout the city and elsewhere." After which he concludes with his earnest request that her majesty would be pleased to approve this nomination.

In the year 1596, while the Lord-mayor and aldermen were attending a sermon at St. Paul's cross, they received a message from the queen, commanding them to raise a thousand able bodied men with all expedition. In compliance with which, they immediately left the church, and applied so diligently, that before eight at night, they obtained the number of men required, who were compleatly armed and ready to march before next morning: but unexpected advice being received from Calais, to whose relief they were intended, their appearance became unnecessary, and they were all discharged. The court, however, being again alarmed, on Easter-day in the morning sent another message to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, commanding them to raise the like number of men as before. In obedience to which they, with their proper officers, repaired to the different churches in their respective jurisdictions, and, causing the doors to be shut, they took, during the time of divine service, the number of men required; who being properly

G g g

armed

armed with all possible expedition, began their march the night following for Dover, in order for their embarkation for France: but her majesty receiving advice of the reduction of Calais

by the Spaniards, they were countermanded, and received orders to return to their respective habitations.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

*A great Famine. Six thousand men and sixteen ships raised by the citizens for the use of her majesty. Remarkable hurricane. Earl of Essex endeavours to engage the city to his party. Is defeated. Surrenders and executed. Act of common-council against bawlers, &c. Accession of king James I. to the throne. His reception into London, and coronation. Prohibition of fairs and new buildings. The power of the Court of Conscience farther enlarged by parliament. The king's first charter to the citizens. Is entertained by the Lord-mayor, and afterwards by the merchant-tailors. Great frost. The king's second charter. Rebuilding of Aldgate. Erecting of public graneries. Foundation and endowment of the Charter-house. Hicks's-ball founded.*

**I**N the year 1597 the harvest failing by the great quantity of rain that fell in England, so great a famine ensued, that wheat sold in London for five pounds four shillings the quarter, and rye at three pounds twelve shillings.

In the year 1599 the enemies of the earl of Essex having been apprized of his coming with an army from Ireland to suppress these courtiers, artfully gave out, that the Spaniards were meditating another invasion. In consequence of which her majesty demanding the assistance of the city of London on this occasion, they supplied her with six thousand soldiers, and fitted out sixteen ships of war; one moiety whereof were to take the field, and the other, composed of eminent citizens, to attend the queen as her body guard, at their own and the city's expence. During this time of public danger, by command of her majesty, strong guards were kept in all quarters of the city, chains drawn across every night at the ends of all streets and lanes, and a candle and lantern hung out at every door on pain of death.

In the year 1600, on the 23d of December, there was a most terrible hurricane, which did great damage to the city by blowing down chimnies, stripping churches and houses, and tearing up trees by the roots. The Gravescend tilt-boat was lost in the storm, and nineteen persons who were on board perished.

This year the citizens raised 500 soldiers, and, by the command of the queen, sent them into Ireland. And in the following year they fitted out several gallies for her service at sea, towards the charge of which three fifteenths were raised in the city by the common-council.

The earl of Essex, accompanied only by a few of his friends, arrived from Ireland at his house in the Strand: and having been made to believe that the citizens were disposed to rise in his favour should he enter the city, he too precipitately made the attempt, but found himself disappointed: at last, by order of the queen, he was proclaimed a traitor in Cheapside, and his retreat cut off by forces placed at Ludgate. In

consequence of this his few friends deserted him, and he was obliged to fly by water to Essex-house; to which place being pursued by the earl of Nottingham, and finding no prospect of success from his defence against the queen's forces, his lordship surrendered at discretion. Whereupon he was taken prisoner to Lambeth palace, and afterwards removed to the Tower, in which place he was beheaded. He was the last person who was executed within the walls of the Tower.

The trade and navigation on the coast of England having been greatly interrupted by Spanish privateers, her majesty commanded a number of ships of war to be built; for the defraying of which expence no less than five fifteenths were raised by the city of London; and a proclamation was issued for discharging all such debtors in the goals of London as were willing to enter on board the said ships.

In the year 1602, the trade of the city of London having been greatly detrimented by the increase of hawkers and pedlars, the common-council enacted, "That no citizen or other inhabitant of London, for the future, should under any pretence whatsoever, presume to let, before his, her, or their house, any stall, stand, or perpresture, upon the penalty of twenty shillings. And that all hawkers offending against the tenour of this act, not only to forfeit all their goods so offered to sale, but likewise pay a fine of twenty shillings for every such offence."

In the year 1603 queen Elizabeth made her last demand of the citizens; which was, to fit out two ships of war and a tender for her service, and to maintain them at the expence of six thousand pounds per annum.

It is something very singular, that, during the long reign of this queen, and considering the readiness with which the citizens of London always answered her demands, she did not grant them any new charter of privileges, nor even so much as confirm their ancient franchises.

On the demise of queen Elizabeth, the privy-council, assisted by the Lord-mayor, having acknowledged

knowned James king of Scotland to be the lawful successor to the crown of England, he was proclaimed in the city of London on the 24th of March with the greatest demonstrations of Joy.

On his majesty's approach to London, he was met at Waltham by Sir John Swinnerton, one of the sheriffs, (his colleague being ill) attended by sixty servants in rich liveries; and on his arrival at Stamford-hill, he was received by the Lord-mayor and aldermen in their scarlet robes, with gold chains about their necks, accompanied by five hundred of the principal citizens on horseback. His majesty was conducted from hence to the Charter-house, where he was sumptuously entertained by lord Howard, for four days successively. But the great preparations that had been making for the king's public entry into London, and the city rejoicings, was postponed to the following year, on account of the plague, which at this time raged so violently in the city, that within the year it carried off thirty thousand five hundred and seventy eight persons, three thousand and ninety of whom died in one week.

This calamity, however, being happily over, on the fifteenth of March the king, and queen, and prince Henry rode from the Tower of London through the city, which on this occasion was decorated in the most pompous manner, and embellished with seven magnificent triumphal arches, and a great number of stately pageants. The streets were adorned with the richest silks and carpets, and lined on each side by the several corporations in their formalities and stands, with their flags and bands of music.

On the twenty-fifth of July, the day appointed for the coronation; the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and twelve principal citizens, attended in quality of chief butler of England, and received the usual fee of a gold cup and ewer. The following day the Lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majesty agreeable to the royal command, and those who had not been knighted were now dignified with that honour.

In consequence of the great plague in London, a proclamation was issued for suppressing not only Bartholomew fair, but all others within fifty miles of the city: and another strictly prohibiting all persons from building on new foundations within the walls, and within three miles of the city gates, on the penalty that all such houses should be destroyed.

In the year 1604, the Court of Requests or Court of Conscience, which had been originally established in 1517, by act of common-council, was found so beneficial to the inferior class of citizens, that the corporation, in order to strengthen their own act against the artful attempts of the lawyers and unmerciful creditors, applied to parliament, and obtained an act for more firmly establishing the said court. This precaution, however, did not answer the good end proposed; for many persons converted some particular words in the said act for their own lucre and benefit, contrary to the good meaning of the said act. To remedy which, another act of parliament passed the following year, whereby the authority of the said court was much farther enlarged, viz. "That every citizen and freeman of London, and

every other person and persons, inhabiting, or that shall inhabit, within the city of London, or liberties thereof, being a tradesman, victualler, or labouring man, which have, or shall have, any debts owing to him or them, not amounting to forty shillings, by any citizen or freeman, or by any other person or persons, being a victualler, tradesman, or labouring man, inhabiting within the said city, or the liberties thereof, should or might cause such debtors to be warned to appear before the said commissioners of the said court of requests. And the said commissioners or any three or more of them, shall have power to set down such orders between plaintiff and defendant, creditor and debtor, touching such debts not amounting to forty shillings, as they shall find to stand with equity and good conscience, and to administer an oath to the creditor or debtor, and to such witnesses as shall be produced on each part; and to commit to prison, in one of the compters, such creditor and debtor as shall not appear upon lawful summons, or not perform such order, as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall set down." With this proviso, "That this shall not extend to any debt for any rent upon any lease of lands or tenements, or any other real contracts; nor to any other debt that shall arise by reason of any cause concerning testament or matrimony, or any thing concerning, or properly belonging to the ecclesiastical court, albeit the same shall be under forty shillings."

The citizens had so effectually wrought themselves into the favour of the king, that his majesty, this same year, granted them the following charter:

"James, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom our letters patents shall come, greeting. Whereas our beloved the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of our city of London, time out of mind, have had, exercised, and ought, and have accustomed themselves to have and exercise, the office of bailiff, and conservation of the water of Thames, to be exercised and occupied by the mayor of the said city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or by his sufficient deputies, in, upon, and about the water of Thames, that is to say, from the bridge of the town of Staines, in the county of Middlesex, and toward the east unto London-bridge, and from thence to a certain place called Kentdall, otherwise Yenland, otherwise Yenlet, towards the sea, and towards the east, and in Medway, and in the port of the city of London aforesaid, upon whatsoever bank, and upon every shore, and upon every wharf, of the said water of Thames, within the limits and bounds aforesaid, and in, and upon, and about all and every of them: and also for all the time aforesaid, have, had, and taken, and ought and have accustomed to have and take, to their own proper use, by the mayor of the same city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty,

" mayoralty, or by his sufficient deputies, all  
 " wages, rewards, fees and profits, belonging to  
 " the said office of water-bailiff. And whereas the  
 " said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, from  
 " all the time aforesaid, have had and exercised  
 " the office of measurer, and measuring of all  
 " coals and grain of whatsoever kind; and also  
 " of all kinds of salt, and all kind of apples,  
 " pears, plumbs, and other fruits whatsoever;  
 " and also all kind of roots eatable, of what  
 " kind soever, and of onions, and of all other  
 " merchandizes, wares, and things whatsoever  
 " measureable, and the measuring of every of  
 " them, in or unto the said port of London com-  
 " ing, carried, or brought upon the said waters  
 " in whatsoever ship, boat, barge, or vessel, float-  
 " ing, laden, and being on whatsoever part of  
 " the said water of Thames, or upon whatsoever  
 " bank, shore, or wharf of the said water of  
 " Thames, which shall come to, arrive, abide, be  
 " delivered, or laid down, from the said bridge  
 " of the said town of Staines westward to the  
 " said bridge of London, and from thence to the  
 " said place called Yendall, otherways Yenlet, to-  
 " wards the sea, and towards the east, and in Med-  
 " way: and in the said port of the city of Lon-  
 " don aforesaid, to exercise and occupy the same  
 " office by the mayor of the city, for the time,  
 " during the time of his mayoralty, or by his  
 " sufficient deputies. And also for all the said  
 " time they have had and taken, and ought to  
 " have and take, to their proper use, by the mayor  
 " of the said city for the time being, during his  
 " mayoralty, or by his sufficient deputies, all  
 " wages, rewards, fees, and profits to the said of-  
 " fice belonging: and notwithstanding they,  
 " the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of  
 " late times thereof have been disquieted, and in  
 " some measuring aforesaid unjustly hindered, and  
 " especially in the said office of measuring coals,  
 " supposing that office to the mayor and com-  
 " monalty, and citizens, anciently not to apper-  
 " tain, neither by any lawful grant or prescrip-  
 " tion as yet to appertain and belong, whereas  
 " in truth it doth manifestly and plainly appear,  
 " that the same offices, and all other premises to  
 " them of old time appertaining, and do now  
 " of right appertain, and that they lawfully re-  
 " ceived and enjoyed, and ought to have, take  
 " and enjoy the wages and rewards, fees and  
 " perquisites thereof: we therefore, to take away  
 " all controversies, and remove all doubt in this  
 " behalf, and to the intent that the said mayor  
 " and commonalty, and citizens, may securely,  
 " freely, and quietly use, have, exercise and en-  
 " joy the offices aforesaid, and every of them,  
 " and the measuring aforesaid, and the fees,  
 " wages, rewards and profits to the said office  
 " and measuring belonging, and all and singular  
 " other the premises to them and their successors  
 " for ever, without the contradiction, molesta-  
 " tion, or hindrance any ways of us, our heirs  
 " or successors, admiral of England, justices,  
 " escheators, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other our officers  
 " or ministers whatsoever. And because it is  
 " well pleasing unto us to shew favour in this  
 " behalf to the same mayor, commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and rather increase, strengthen, and

" enlarge, than diminish the liberties, franchises,  
 " jurisdictions, privileges, and free-customs of  
 " the city of London aforesaid, of our special  
 " grace, and from our certain knowledge and  
 " meer motion, we do by these presents approve,  
 " allow, certify and confirm, for us, our heirs,  
 " and successors, all and singular the offices and  
 " measuring aforesaid, and other recited premises,  
 " and the wages, fees, and profits, belonging  
 " and appertaining thereto, and the use and  
 " customs aforesaid, to the said mayor and com-  
 " monalty, and citizens of the said city aforesaid,  
 " and their successors. And further of our spe-  
 " cial grace, and certain knowledge and meer  
 " motion, we have granted, and by these pre-  
 " sents, for us, our heirs and successors, do  
 " grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and their successors, that they may ex-  
 " ercise and execute the said office of water-bailiff,  
 " and conservation of the water of Thames, by  
 " the mayor of the said city for the time being,  
 " during the time of his mayoralty, or his suffi-  
 " cient deputies, from time to time, for ever,  
 " in, upon, or about the same water of Thames;  
 " that is to say, from the bridge of Staines to the  
 " bridge of London, and from thence to a cer-  
 " tain place called Yendall, otherwise Yenlet, to-  
 " wards the sea, and towards the east, and in Med-  
 " way, and in the port of the city of London  
 " aforesaid, and upon whatsoever bank, shore,  
 " and wharf of the same water of Thames,  
 " within the limits and bounds aforesaid, in, upon,  
 " and about every one of the same, and to receive  
 " and collect, and enjoy all and singular wages,  
 " rewards, fees, and profits to the same office of  
 " bailiff pertaining, to the proper use of the said  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, by the  
 " mayor of the same city for the time being,  
 " during the time of his mayoralty, or by his  
 " sufficient deputies: and also of our more ample  
 " grace, and from our certain knowledge and  
 " meer motion, we have given, and by these  
 " presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do  
 " grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and their successors that they may  
 " peaceably and quietly, from time to time, for  
 " ever execute and exercise the aforesaid office  
 " of measurer of all and singular coals and grain,  
 " of what sort soever, and all kind of apples,  
 " pears, plumbs, and other fruit whatsoever;  
 " and all roots to be eaten of whatsoever sort;  
 " and also of onions, and other merchandizes,  
 " wares, and things measureable, and the mea-  
 " suring of them, whatsoever in or to the port  
 " of London coming, carried, or brought, in  
 " whatsoever ships, boats, barges, or other ves-  
 " sels, floating, laden, remaining, or being in  
 " any part of the same river of Thames, and  
 " upon any bank, or shore, or wharf of the same  
 " water of Thames, happening to unlade, stay,  
 " remain, be delivered, or laid down, from the  
 " said bridge of the town of Staines, in the coun-  
 " ty of Middlesex, and towards the west unto  
 " London-bridge aforesaid, and from thence to the  
 " said place called Yendall, alias Yenlet, towards  
 " the sea and east, and in Medway, and in the said  
 " port of the city of London, by the mayor of  
 " the aforesaid city for the time being, during  
 " the



“ the time of his mayoralty, or by his sufficient deputies; and to have, receive, collect, and enjoy all and singular the wages, rewards, fees, and profits whatsoever, to the same office of measuring, belonging or appertaining, to the use of the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, to be received and taken up by the mayor of the aforesaid city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his sufficient deputies, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, or any of our officers, bailiffs, or ministers, or of our admiral of England, or of our successors, or any others of our subjects, or of our heirs and successors, to be made to the contrary; to have, hold, and enjoy the said office, and all and singular the premises, with all and singular wages, rewards, fees, profits, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said offices, and every or any of them, belonging or appertaining, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors forever, by the mayor of the aforesaid city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty, or his sufficient deputies, to be exercised and executed, without any account, or any other thing, to be rendered or made thereof to us, our heirs or successors; so as no other bailiff, or conservator, of the said water, or measurer of coals, grain, salt, apples, pears, plumbs, roots to be eaten, onions, or other merchandizes and commodities, or of any thing or things above-mentioned, shall be, or shall in any wise intermeddle in the premises, or any of them. And we, willing to shew to our said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, more ample favour, of our special grace, from our certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, and by this our present charter confirm unto the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, hitherto in some case happening, have not used, or peradventure have abused the offices aforesaid, or any, or some of the offices, or the measuring aforesaid, or any thing or things, to any or some of them appertaining or belonging: notwithstanding they the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, from henceforth freely and peaceably shall use and enjoy the said offices, so not without hindrance used or abused, and every of them, without the let or impediment of us, our heirs or successors, or of our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs, officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors; any statute or ordinance made, or judgment rendered, or any charters of us, our progenitors or predecessors, in times past made or granted notwithstanding: although there be no express mention in these presents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors to the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London aforesaid, before these times made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restraint to the contrary thereof theretofore had, made, published, ordained or

provided; or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever notwithstanding.

“ In witness whereof, these our letters we have caused to be made patents: witness myself at Westminster, the twentieth day of August, in the third year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the thirty-ninth.”

In the year 1605, the king borrowed of the city of London sixty thousand pounds, and in the month of October he was proclaimed, in Cheap-side, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

On the twelfth of June, 1606, the Lord-mayor entertained his majesty in a most splendid manner at Clothworkers-hall; and presented him with a purse of gold, which his majesty accepted with the strongest marks of affection for the citizens: and on the fifteenth of July he conferred the same honour on the master and wardens of the Merchant-tailors, who likewise presented him with the same compliment, and another to his son prince Henry, who, by command of the king, honoured the company by accepting the freedom thereof. His majesty this day discharged a debt of sixty thousand pounds, which he had borrowed of the citizens.

The proclamations hitherto published to prevent buildings on new foundations having proved ineffectual, another proclamation was made this year to enforce the said acts: but this not being regarded, the matter was taken into consideration by the star-chamber, and many persons were censured for not regulating their buildings according to the royal edict. To prevent the decay of wood, it was also enjoined, “ That all persons should build the fronts of their houses either with stone or brick.”

In the year 1607, the city being still greatly pestered with foreign hawkers and pedlars, the common-council enacted, “ That no foreigner whatsoever should presume to vend his, her, or their goods in the city, by connivance or otherwise, either in house, shop, stall, or street, upon the penalty of five pounds for every offence; except such as bring provisions to the city.”

This year the river Thames was frozen over so hard, that it became the place of all public entertainments and diversions: and on the nineteenth of February following, the tide ran so contrary to its natural course, that it was high water at London-bridge at the time it should have been low water. This preternatural tide, after it had ebbed about half an hour, returned with such impetuosity, that it arose two feet higher than at first, it gradually ebbed and flowed a second and third time, and then returned to its natural course.

In the month of May following, the king wanting money, applied to the citizens, who, in consideration of his former good payment, advanced him the sum of sixty-three thousand pounds.

Soon after this his majesty, in order to confirm the citizens of London in their love and affection for him, granted them the following advantageous charter:

H h h

“ James,

“ James, by the grace of God, of England,  
 “ Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender  
 “ of the faith, &c. to all to whom these present  
 “ letters shall come greeting. Whereas very many  
 “ of our progenitors, sometimes kings of Eng-  
 “ land, of their special grace, and for free, laud-  
 “ able, multiplied, and continued service, done  
 “ and expended in times past by the mayor,  
 “ commonalty, and citizens of the city of Lon-  
 “ don, and their predeceffors; and also, for di-  
 “ vers other urgent causes and considerations them  
 “ thereunto especially moving, have given, grant-  
 “ ed, and confirmed, to the said mayor and com-  
 “ monalty, and citizens, of the city of London,  
 “ and their successors, divers liberties, privileges,  
 “ franchises, immunities, authorities, jurisdic-  
 “ tions, ordinances, customs, and quittances, as  
 “ by the several letters patent of our progenitors  
 “ and predeceffors, sometimes kings of England,  
 “ more fully and manifestly is and appeareth.  
 “ We also, for and in consideration of the high  
 “ fidelity, constancy, and ready and laudable ser-  
 “ vice, by the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 “ citizens, of our said city of London, to us in the  
 “ beginning of our reign, and continually ever  
 “ since manifested, faithfully done and expended;  
 “ have ratified and allowed, and by us, our  
 “ heirs, and successors, as much as in us is, do  
 “ accept of and approve, all and singular the  
 “ letters patent, charters, and confirmations of  
 “ our most famous progenitors and ancestors, to  
 “ the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 “ of the said city of London, and their predeces-  
 “ sors, by whatsoever name of incorporation be-  
 “ fore these times made, granted, or confirmed;  
 “ and all and singular gifts, grants, confirmations,  
 “ restitutions, customs, ordinances, explanations,  
 “ and all other things whatsoever, in whatsoever  
 “ letters patent, or charters, of our predeceffors,  
 “ progenitors, or ancestors, kings of England;  
 “ and also all and singular things in the said let-  
 “ ters patent, charters, grants, confirmations,  
 “ or any of them, contained, cited, confirmed,  
 “ or explained; and all and singular jurisdictions,  
 “ authorities, privileges, quittances, and free-  
 “ customs and hereditaments whatsoever, which  
 “ the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of  
 “ the said city of London, or their predeceffors,  
 “ by the name of mayor and commonalty, and  
 “ citizens of the city of London; or by the name  
 “ of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Lon-  
 “ don; or by the name of the mayor, citizens,  
 “ and commonalty of the city of London; or by  
 “ the name of the mayor and commonalty of the  
 “ city of London; or by the names of the citizens  
 “ of the city of London; or by the names of the  
 “ barons of London; or by the names of the ba-  
 “ rons of the city of London; or by any other  
 “ names whatsoever; by reason or force of any  
 “ letters patent, charters, or confirmations, of  
 “ any of our progenitors, kings of England,  
 “ which in any time or times they had reasonably  
 “ used or exercised: and them all and singular to  
 “ the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of  
 “ the said city of London, and their successors, do  
 “ ratify and confirm; to have and hold, enjoy  
 “ and exercise, all and singular the premises to  
 “ the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens

“ of the said city of London, and their successors  
 “ for ever; so fully, clearly, and entirely, and in  
 “ as ample manner and form, as if they were or  
 “ had been severally, particularly, and by name  
 “ in these presents expressed and declared. And  
 “ further, we will, and of our special grace, for  
 “ us, our heirs, and successors, do grant, that  
 “ the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 “ and their successors, be restored to all and sin-  
 “ gular their authorities, jurisdictions, liberties,  
 “ franchises, privileges, acquittances, immuni-  
 “ ties, and free-customs; and we do restore the  
 “ same to them, and their successors, by these  
 “ presents, as fully, freely, and entirely, as they  
 “ or their predeceffors, in any time of our pro-  
 “ genitors or predeceffors, kings of England, used  
 “ or enjoyed, or ought to have, use and enjoy  
 “ the same. And we will also, and by these  
 “ presents for us our heirs and successors, of  
 “ our special grace, do grant, that although the  
 “ same mayor and commonalty, and citizens of  
 “ the city aforesaid, in some case happening, have  
 “ not hitherto used, or peradventure have abused  
 “ the same, or any authorities, jurisdictions, li-  
 “ berties, privileges, franchises, immunities,  
 “ quittances and free-customs, in the letters-  
 “ patent and charters aforesaid, or any of them  
 “ contained, and other their customs: they  
 “ notwithstanding, the mayor and commonalty,  
 “ and citizens of the said city, and their succeff-  
 “ sors, from henceforth, fully may enjoy and  
 “ use the same authorities, liberties, privileges,  
 “ franchises, immunities, quittances, and free-  
 “ customs whatsoever, totally not used or abused,  
 “ and every of them, without let or hindrance  
 “ of us, our heirs, or successors, the justices,  
 “ sheriffs, coroners, escheators, or any other bai-  
 “ liffs, or ministers of us, our heirs, or succeff-  
 “ sors whatsoever, any cause, matter, or thing,  
 “ whatsoever in times past to the contrary there-  
 “ of notwithstanding; to hold all and singular  
 “ the premises of us, our heirs, and successors,  
 “ by the same and such like services, fee-farm  
 “ rents, sums of money, and demands whatso-  
 “ ever, by which, and as the same of us and  
 “ our progenitors or predeceffors before this time  
 “ were holden. And whereas within the said  
 “ city of London, the liberties and suburbs, and  
 “ port of the same, we are informed the search  
 “ and surveying of oil, hops, soap, salt, butter,  
 “ cheese, and such other like things coming or  
 “ brought to the port of the said city, to the in-  
 “ tent to be sold or exposed to sale by way of  
 “ merchandize; and also the measuring of all  
 “ corn whatsoever of any kind, onions, salt,  
 “ sea-coals, and fruits of all kinds, fish called  
 “ shell fish, measurable and used to be measured,  
 “ which are coming or brought to the said city of  
 “ London, to the intent to be sold by way of mer-  
 “ chandize, hitherto have pertained to the mayor  
 “ and commonalty, and citizens of the city of  
 “ London, and their predeceffors, to be exercised  
 “ and executed by the mayor of the same city for  
 “ the time being, according to the laws, ordi-  
 “ nances, and statutes made concerning the same,  
 “ and the custom of the said city: we, of our  
 “ certain knowledge and meer motion, for us,  
 “ and our successors, do ratify the same search,  
 “ surveying,

" surveying, and measuring aforesaid, in and by  
 " all things, as the said mayor and commonalty,  
 " and citizens of the said city, or their successors,  
 " lawfully had and enjoyed before this time; and  
 " to the said now mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens of the said city of London, and their  
 " successors, confirm by these presents. And  
 " further we will, and by these presents, for us,  
 " our heirs, and successors, do ordain, and grant  
 " to the said mayor and commonalty, and citi-  
 " zens of the said city of London, and their suc-  
 " cessors, that the said city of London, and the cir-  
 " cuit, bounds, limits, franchises, and jurisdiction  
 " of the same, do extend and stretch forth, and  
 " may and can extend and stretch forth, as well in  
 " and through all and singular the several circuits,  
 " bounds, limits, franchises, and jurisdictions of  
 " the late dissolved priory of the church of Tri-  
 " nity, near Aldgate, London, commonly called  
 " Creed-church-street, or the Duke's-place; and  
 " the late dissolved priory of St. Bartholomew,  
 " London, near Smithfield; and the late dissolved  
 " hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield,  
 " without Newgate, London, commonly called  
 " Great St. Bartholomew's and Little St. Bartho-  
 " lomew's; and also the late dissolved house or  
 " priory of Preaching Friars, within Ludgate,  
 " London, commonly called Black-Friars, and  
 " also the late dissolved house or priory of Friars  
 " of the order of the Virgin Mary of Mount  
 " Carmel, called White-Friars; and also the inn  
 " or liberty of Cold Herbage, otherwise Cold  
 " Harburgh, and Cooled Harborough-lane, with-  
 " in the liberty of London aforesaid; so as from  
 " henceforth for ever, all and singular the cir-  
 " cuits and franchises aforesaid of the late dis-  
 " solved priory church of St. Trinity, and the  
 " said dissolved priory or house of St. Bartholo-  
 " mew, and the said late dissolved hospital of St.  
 " Bartholomew, and also the late dissolved house  
 " or monastery of Preaching Friars, and also the  
 " late dissolved house or priory of Friars of the  
 " blessed Virgin Mary, and also the said inn and  
 " liberty of Cold Harbour, be, and every of  
 " them is, and for all times to come shall be and  
 " remain within the circuits, precincts, liberties,  
 " franchises, and jurisdictions of the same our  
 " city of London. And that all and singular  
 " the inhabitants and dwellers within the same,  
 " or any of them, shall be, and every of them  
 " is, and for all time to come shall be and remain  
 " under the rule, government, jurisdiction,  
 " oversight, search, correction, punishments, pre-  
 " cepts, and arrests of the said mayor and com-  
 " monalty, and citizens of our city of London  
 " aforesaid, and their successors, and the sheriffs  
 " of our city of London for the time being,  
 " and their officers and ministers for ever, any  
 " liberties, franchises, privileges, exemptions, or  
 " authority whatsoever, to the contrary notwith-  
 " standing. Provided nevertheless, and we will  
 " and ordain, that all persons now inhabitants,  
 " or who shall inhabit in time to come, within the  
 " liberties and franchises aforesaid, of the said late  
 " dissolved priory called the Black-Friars, and the  
 " late dissolved priory called the White-Friars,  
 " and the whole precinct, circuit and compass of  
 " them, and all buildings therein built, and

" to be built from henceforth for ever, shall be  
 " quit and exonerated of and from all taxes,  
 " fifteenths, and other burdens of scot, and of  
 " watch or ward, through or within the city of  
 " London; to be paid, made, sustained, or con-  
 " tributed, except the charges and expences due  
 " and reasonable for setting out soldiers; and for  
 " the defence of our realm, and such like special  
 " services, concerning us, our heirs, and succes-  
 " sors; and except the charges for pavements  
 " and cleansing the lanes, ditches, ways, water-  
 " courses, and sewers, within the circuits, pre-  
 " cincts, liberties, and jurisdictions of the same  
 " late houses or priories called Black-Friars and  
 " White-Friars aforesaid, respectively to be paid;  
 " and that the inhabitants shall be quit and ex-  
 " onerated of and from the office of constable  
 " and scavenger, and such offices of charge with-  
 " in the city aforesaid, without the circuits and  
 " limits of the said late house or priory called the  
 " Black-Friars, and the White-Friars respective-  
 " ly, to be executed and exercised. Nevertheless,  
 " we will that all freemen of the city aforesaid,  
 " for the time being, inhabiting, or who shall  
 " inhabit, within the said liberties and franchises  
 " of the said late house or priory of Black-Friars  
 " and White-Friars, shall be charged eligible un-  
 " to all offices and charges, as well mayor or  
 " sheriffs and aldermen of the said city, as of the  
 " company within the said city of London, of  
 " which they are or shall be free, as other free-  
 " men of the said city are. And furthermore,  
 " for the better and common profit of our city  
 " of London, and for the accommodation and  
 " supportation of the charges and expences of  
 " the said city, for us, our heirs, and successors,  
 " we will and grant to the same mayor and com-  
 " monalty, and citizens of the said city, and to  
 " their successors, that from henceforth all and  
 " singular persons, though they be not free of  
 " the same city, who now are or hereafter shall  
 " be dwelling within the said city, the liberties  
 " or precincts of the same, (except the inhabi-  
 " tants within the liberties and franchises of the  
 " aforesaid several late houses or priories of the  
 " late friars, called the Black-Friars and the  
 " White-Friars) in whatsoever aids, tallages,  
 " grants, and other contributions whatsoever, to  
 " the use and service of us, our heirs, and suc-  
 " cessors, or to the use of the said city, for main-  
 " taining the state, good, or benefit of the said  
 " city, howsoever to be assessed, shall reasonably  
 " be taxed and shall contribute. And the same  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the  
 " city aforesaid, may and can levy the same aids,  
 " tallages, grants, and other contributions, (ex-  
 " cept before excepted) by their officers and mi-  
 " nisters, by distress of the goods and chattels of  
 " such persons, who from time to time shall be  
 " charged with the payments of such aids, tal-  
 " lages, grants, and other contributions, of any  
 " of them, and so levied, they can and may have,  
 " hold, and enjoy, to the use and behoof afore-  
 " said: provided nevertheless always, that such  
 " residents and dwellers in any houses within the  
 " aforesaid city, who are not or will not be free-  
 " men of the aforesaid city, shall be taxed such  
 " aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions,  
 " from

" from time to time, only for the houses in which  
 " they shall inhabit or reside, or are dwelling  
 " within the same city of London, liberties or  
 " precincts of the same, according to the custom  
 " of the said city shall be assessed and taxed, and  
 " no otherwise: provided also, that if any one,  
 " or any of the said inhabitants, residents, or  
 " dwellers, who are not, or shall not be a free-  
 " man, or freemen of the said city, shall think  
 " himself, by reason of the said aids, tallages,  
 " grants or contributions, unjustly grieved; that  
 " then, and in such cases, the chancellor of Eng-  
 " land of us, our heirs and successors, for the  
 " time being, upon the complaint of any person  
 " or persons grieved, shall moderate and qualify  
 " such aids, tallages, grants and contributions,  
 " as to him in that behalf shall be thought fit,  
 " which moderation shall stand and be of force.  
 " And furthermore we will, and by these pre-  
 " sents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant  
 " to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and their successors, that the mayor  
 " and recorder of the said city which now are,  
 " and every mayor and recorder of the same city,  
 " who hereafter for the time being shall be, as well  
 " those aldermen of the said city, as those alder-  
 " men who shall for the time to come bear the  
 " charge of mayoralty of the same city, after  
 " that they have ceased, or removed from the  
 " office of mayoralty of the same city, and so  
 " long as they shall continue aldermen of our  
 " city of London aforesaid, for ever be, and shall  
 " be our justices, and of our heirs and successors,  
 " and every one of them be, and shall be ju-  
 " stices and keepers of us, our heirs and succes-  
 " sors, in and through all and singular circuits,  
 " precincts, liberties, franchises, and places afore-  
 " said, commonly called Black-friars, the White-  
 " friars, Duke's-place, otherwise Creed-church-  
 " street, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bar-  
 " tholomew's, and Cold Harburgh aforesaid, and  
 " every of them, and to keep, or cause to be  
 " kept and executed, all ordinances and statutes  
 " of this realm, made for the good of our peace,  
 " and for the quiet rule and government of our  
 " people, in all their articles, according to the  
 " force, form and effect of the same; and to  
 " chastise and punish those, who, contrary to the  
 " form and effect of those ordinances and statutes,  
 " or any of them, within the limits, franchises,  
 " and places aforesaid, are found to offend, as  
 " ought to be done, according to the form of the  
 " said ordinances and statutes, and to make to  
 " come before them, all those who threaten any  
 " of the people of us, our heirs or successors,  
 " concerning their bodies, or burning their houses,  
 " to find sufficient security of the peace or good  
 " behaviour towards us, our heirs or successors;  
 " and if they refuse to find such security, them  
 " to cause to be safely kept in prison, until they  
 " shall find such security. And further we will  
 " and grant for us, our heirs and successors, that  
 " the mayor of the said city for the time being,  
 " and the recorder of the same now being, and  
 " who for the time to come shall be, and every  
 " alderman as aforesaid, who has been, or here-  
 " after shall be, mayor of the said city, after  
 " they shall cease to be removed from the office of

" mayoralty of the said city, and so long as the  
 " aldermen of the said city shall continue, or any  
 " four or more of the same, mayor, recorder, and  
 " aldermen, (whereof the mayor and recorder of  
 " the same city for the time being we will to be  
 " two) from henceforth for ever, may be justices  
 " of us, our heirs and successors, to enquire of  
 " all and all manner of felonies, witchcrafts, in-  
 " chantments, sorceries, magic art, trespasses,  
 " forestallers, regrators, ingrossers, and extor-  
 " tions whatsoever, and of all and singular other  
 " misdeeds, and offences, of which our justices  
 " of the peace may and ought lawfully to en-  
 " quire, howsoever, or wheresoever done or com-  
 " mitted, or which hereafter shall be done or  
 " attempted, in the liberties, franchises, and  
 " places aforesaid; and also of all other who  
 " within the said franchises, liberties and places,  
 " go or ride in assemblies, or armed force, against  
 " our peace, and to the disturbance of our peo-  
 " ple; and also of those who lie in wait to kill  
 " our people, or hereafter shall presume to lie in  
 " wait: and also of hostlers, and all and singu-  
 " lar other persons who have offended or at-  
 " tempted, or hereafter shall presume to offend  
 " or attempt, in abuse of weights and measures,  
 " and in selling victuals, against the form of the  
 " ordinances and statutes, or any of them, made  
 " for the common profit of our kingdom and  
 " people; and also to hear and determine all and  
 " singular the same felonies and misdeeds, ac-  
 " cording to the laws and statutes of our realm  
 " of England; and also to hear and determine,  
 " do, execute, all and singular other thing or  
 " things which pertain, have pertained, or in  
 " time to come may pertain, to justices of the  
 " peace within the said city of London: so al-  
 " ways, that the said mayor, commonalty, and  
 " citizens, and their successors, may have and  
 " hold all and singular their ancient privileges  
 " free, whole, and unhurt; and that no other  
 " keepers of the peace, or justices, or other offi-  
 " cers or ministers, of us, our heirs or successors  
 " whatsoever, shall intermeddle in the same, or  
 " any of them. We will also, and by these pre-  
 " sents, for us, our heirs and successors, charge  
 " and command our sheriffs of the said city of  
 " London for the time being, that from time to  
 " time they be assisting, aiding, attending and  
 " devising, as it behoveth to the said mayor, re-  
 " corder, and aldermen, and every or any of  
 " them, in execution of the premises, and ac-  
 " cording to our true meaning herein expressed.  
 " And further, we do hereby give and grant,  
 " for us, our heirs and successors, to the said  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our  
 " said city of London, and their successors, that  
 " the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 " and their successors for the time being, may  
 " have and enjoy to their own proper use, with-  
 " out any account thereof to be rendered to us,  
 " our heirs and successors, all treasure found or  
 " to be found in the said franchises and places,  
 " called Black-friars, White-friars, Duke's-place,  
 " Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bartholo-  
 " mew's, and Cold Harbour aforesaid, and  
 " waved goods and chattels, and estrays, goods  
 " and chattels of felons, and fugitives, for what-  
 " soever



“soever felony done, or to be done by them, within any the franchises or places, adjudged, or to be adjudged, before us, our heirs and successors, or any the justices aforesaid: and it shall be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, by their deputy or minister, deputies or ministers, of the said city, liberties, or suburbs of the same, to put themselves in seisin and possession of and in all manner of treasure found, goods and chattels waived and estrayed, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, from time to time, when they shall happen, by virtue of these our letters patents, without any further warrant whatsoever. We will also and by these presents grant, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London, that they shall have these our said letters-patent under the great seal of England, in due manner and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to be rendered, paid, or made to us in our hamper, or otherwise to us in any wise for the same, for that express mention is made of the time, yearly value, or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants made by us, or by our progenitors or predecessors, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, before their time; or any statute, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction, to the contrary thereof heretofore made or ordained, set forth or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever; whereof these our letters we have caused to be made patent. Witness ourself at our honour of Hampton-Court, the 20th day of September, in the year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, the sixth; and of Scotland the two and fortieth.”

By this valuable charter, not only the ancient rights, liberties, and immunities of the citizens are in the most ample manner confirmed, but likewise the precincts of Duke's-place, St. Bartholomew's the Great and Less, Black and Whitefriars, and Cold Harbour, are added to the bounds of the city and jurisdictions thereof.

In the year 1609 his majesty was pleased to offer the citizens of London, the whole province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland, on the condition that they would engage to settle an English colony therein; which offer being accepted of, the common-council passed an act to raise twenty thousand pounds for carrying the design into execution; and a committee was appointed of six aldermen and eighteen commoners to be annually chosen for the government thereof.

The late proclamation against the increase of new buildings in and about London not having its intended effect, and his majesty being apprehensive that it might in time bring the plague to Whitehall, he, by the advice of his council again strictly prohibited the erecting buildings on new foundations within two miles of the city, on the penalty of having them demolished.

This year Aldgate, which had been taken down in 1606, owing to its ruinous condition, was completely finished. In a large square on the east front was placed the statue of king James I. In

gilt armour, with a golden lion and chained unicorn couchant at his feet. On the top was a vane supported by a gilt sphere; on each side of which stood a soldier, holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements. The figure of Fortune was placed on the west side standing on a globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head; under which was carved the king's arms. On the south-side, somewhat lower, stood Peace, with a dove perched on one hand, and a gilded wreath in the other: and on the north side was the emblem of Charity. Over the arch were genteel apartments allotted for one of the Lord-mayor's carvers, to which they ascended by a pair of stairs from the postern on the south side of the gate. In the postern, on the north-side, was the watch-house for Aldgate ward. This beautiful building was taken down and totally demolished by virtue of a late act of parliament.

In the year 1610 the proprietors of the fields for two miles without the city walls, having restrained the exercise of archery by enclosing their grounds and destroying the old marks, especially about Mile-end, his majesty empowered commissioners to go upon those places, and view and survey such grounds, next adjoining to the city and suburbs, within the compals of two miles, and the same to reduce into such order and state for the archers as they were in the reign of Henry VIII. and to cause the hedges, banks, ditches and quicksets to be made plain and re-formed.

This year the Lord-mayor and citizens, suspecting that the great increase of inhabitants might produce a famine, prepared for its dreadful consequences by erecting twelve new public graneries at Bridewell, large enough to contain six thousand quarters of corn, which, in case of a scarcity, or any combination by the dealers in that commodity, was to be sold to the poor at prime cost.

Mr. Thomas Sutton, a rich bachelor, purchased this year of the earl of Suffolk, the religious house of the Carthusian-monks, called the Charter-house, for thirteen thousand pounds, and in the year following obtained a patent for his intended charitable foundation, which, in 1628, was confirmed by parliament. He endowed his hospital and school with fifteen manors, and other lands, to the value of four thousand four hundred and ninety pounds per annum and upwards, which now goes at six thousand pounds a year, for the maintenance of eighty pensioners, who are to be provided with handsome apartments, and all necessities of life, except cloaths, instead of which each is allowed a gown and seven pounds per annum. These must be decayed gentlemen, merchants or soldiers. Forty four-boys lodged and boarded, and instructed in classical learning: twenty nine students at the universities, who have each an allowance, for eight years, of twenty pounds per annum. The governors have the patronage of nine ecclesiastical benefices, and they are obliged to give the preference to such as are educated in the Charter-house. There is a master and usher, a preacher, and some person of great reputation for his learning to be master of the house, all of whom are chosen by the governors, who likewise admit the pensioners and boys:

the

the latter of which, on being put out to trades, have forty pounds given with each of them.

In the year 1611, Sir Baptift Hicks, one of the justices of peace in Middlesex, built a sessions-house in St. John's-street for the better accommodation of the justices, who, before this time, used to transact their business in the Castle-Inn. The justices gave it the name of Hicks's-hall, which it has retained from that day to this.

In the following year Frederick the Elector Palatine arrived in London, and was espoused to princess Elizabeth, only daughter to king James I. from whom is descended the house of Hanover. On the wedding day the city presented the electoral bride with a necklace of oriental pearl of above two thousand pounds value. Soon after the prince palatine honoured the Lord-mayor with his company to dinner at Guildhall; and receiv-

ed from his lordship, in the name of the citizens, a very large bason and ewer, and two large pots or flagons of silver richly gilt.

The citizens having been dilatory in settling the province of Ulster in Ireland, lately conferred on them by royal favour, were severely reprimanded by his majesty. In consequence of which the common-council came to a resolution to send a deputation from their body to superintend the work of plantation, and to compleat the establishment of that colony. Accordingly they deputed an alderman and a commoner, and the governor and committee of direction added to them three gentlemen of great abilities and experience, as their assistants; and by their united endeavours it was soon settled on the best foundation; not only to the satisfaction of his majesty, but to the honour and interest of this great city.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

*New River cut by Sir Hugh Middleton. Smithfield paved. Muster of the city militia. King James I's third charter granting the measuring of coals. Rebuilding of Aldersgate. Book of sports rejected. The king's carriages stopped by the Lord-mayor on a Sunday. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded at Westminster. Foundation of Dulwich college. The king goes to St. Paul's Cathedral. The citizens assault the Spanish ambassador, for which they are severely reprimanded by the king. Fatal vespers. Accession of Charles I. Great plague. King demands one hundred thousand pounds of the citizens, but is refused. Repentment of the court on this occasion. Murder of Dr. Lamb. Privy-council commands enquiry to be made, and the offenders to be punished. City fined six thousand pounds. Riot in Fleet-street. One of the rioters executed. Act of common-council against selling provisions in the streets. A grand masque. King's writ for ship money. The clergy's petition for increase of tythes.*

**I**N the year 1613 Sir Hugh Middleton finished that most useful and expensive scheme of supplying this city with sweet and wholesome water.

By virtue of an act of parliament passed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and another in that of king James I. granting powers to cut and convey a river from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire, to supply the city of London with water, Sir Hugh undertook, after it had been attempted by several others without success, to bring such a river from Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in

Hertfordshire, to a bason or reservoir near Islington. He began this great undertaking on the 20th of February 1608, and with great difficulty, art, industry, and expence (which is said to have been not less than five hundred thousand pounds, with the assistance of king James and the mayor and commonalty of London) cut a trench in some places full thirty feet deep, through ouzy, muddy, stiff, craggy, and stony ground, and with so many windings to find out a proper current, that, from the fountain to the reservoir, it measured thirty-eight miles, three quarters, and six poles.\* So far

\* This river, in its present situation, has forty-three sluices and two hundred and fifteen bridges in and over it, and is carried over two vales in wooden frames or troughs lined with lead; one at Bushill, six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty feet high, under which is an arch to receive the land-waters, and large enough for the passage of any cart or waggon laden with hay or straw; the other is a little to the northward of Highbury, and is in length four hundred and sixty-two feet, and seventeen feet high: and over and under the same river a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses, have their passage; besides many considerable currents of land-waters. This river is conducted, in other places, through subterraneous passages; and its head or reservoir at Islington fills fifty eight main pipes of seven inch bore, (besides those added to serve the liberties of Westmin-

ster) by which the water is conveyed into the several streets, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. of London and its suburbs, and to the northern liberties of Westminster, and parts adjacent, to the great convenience and use of the inhabitants.

After Sir Hugh had spent his whole fortune in the execution of this noble work, he was not only obliged to part with a moiety of the profits for a sum of money advanced by the king, and to sell many other shares, but in the end was entirely ruined by a project which had turned out of such inestimable value to the city of London. At that time so little did the people understand the advantages that might be made of this river, that for upwards of thirty years the proprietors did not divide above five pounds to each of the seventy-two shares into which the property was divided; so great a difference is there between that time and this, that the

far did Sir Hugh accomplish this great work as the bringing it to the intended reservoir; but the water was not admitted into it till Michaelmas-day in the above year: on which occasion Sir Thomas Middleton, his brother and Lord-mayor elect, accompanied by Sir John Swinnerton the mayor, many aldermen, and other gentlemen repaired, in solemn cavalcade; to the place called New-River-head. On their arrival there, sixty labourers, handsomely dressed with green caps, marched with pickaxes, shovels and spades three times round the basin, preceded by drums and trumpets, who stopped before the Lord-mayor, &c. seated on an eminence, one of whom addressed them in a long copy of verses adapted to the occasion. This being ended, the sluices were opened, and the stream ran plentifully into the reservoir, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and loud acclamations of the beholders.

In the year 1614 Smithfield, the public market-place for cattle, having become so ruinous that it was almost impassable, his majesty, to prevent the dangerous consequences attending the same, enjoined the citizens to pave it at their own expence: to which they readily complying, it was set about and finished within six months, at the expence of sixteen hundred pounds.

This year his majesty having appointed a general muster of the militia throughout the kingdom, the city of London mustered six thousand citizens completely armed, who performed their evolutions with such dexterity as gained them universal applause. The martial spirit of the citizens was so great, that the children endeavoured to imitate their parents: they chose themselves officers, formed themselves into companies, often marched into the fields with colours flying and drums beating; where, by frequent practice, they became very expert in military exercises.

About this time, the citizens being greatly distressed by monopolizers, regtators, and forestallers in coals, his majesty, to redress their grievances, granted them the following charter:

"James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. So great is the force of our love towards our city of London, our royal chamber, as whatsoever is in us, that we shall see necessary and profitable to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, that we have been ready freely to give from our soul to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our said city: and it pleases us well, that all grants made by our predecessors in times past to our city of London be not only confirmed but also enlarged: therefore, whereas amongst other things it appears, that, amongst other things, the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, from all time whereof the memory of man is not to

"the contrary, have had and lawfully exercised the office of measuring all coals, of what kind or sort soever, in any port of the same city; coming, brought, or carried upon the water of Thames, in any ship, boat, barge, or other vessel whatsoever, floating or being upon what part soever of the said water of Thames, or on what bank, shore, or wharf soever; of the same water of Thames, from the bridge in the town of Staines in the county of Middlesex; and to the bridge of London, and from thence to a certain place called Yendall, or Yenland, or Yenleet, towards the sea, and east, and also in Medway, in the port of the city of London: Nevertheless a question is risen, whether the weighing of coals, brought within the limits aforesaid, together with the measuring of coals, doth belong to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city: We therefore, to take away all controversies in this part; as well for the present as for the time to come; and to remove all doubt; and to the intent the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city may use, have and enjoy, as well the weighing as measuring; as each and the wages, rewards, fees, and profits used for the same, of our especial grace, have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, and our heirs, and successors, do give, grant, and confirm, to our beloved the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our said city of London, and to their successors, the weighing of all coals, called stone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weighable, of what kind or sort soever, in or at the said port of London, coming or brought up the said water of Thames, in any ship, boat, barge, or other vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any part of the same water of Thames: and upon whatsoever bank, shore, or wharf of the said water of Thames, from the said bridge of Staines to the said river of London, and from thence to the said place called Yendall, towards the sea; and also in Medway, and in the port of London, to be sold or put to sale; and also all fees, wages, rewards, profits, and advantages used, or to that belonging or any wise appertaining: to be exercised by the mayor of the said city for the time being, and by the deputies, officers, and the ministers of the said mayor. And further, we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, give, grant, and confirm to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that they for ever have and enjoy the office of weighing all coals, called stone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weighable, of what kind or sort soever, at the port of the said city of London, coming or brought upon the said water of Thames in any ship, boat, barge, or other vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any part of the said water of Thames, or upon any bank, shore, or wharf

the present value of each share is estimated at eight thousand pounds. The direction is incorporated in a governor, deputy governor, treasurer, and twenty six directors, who are

always chosen out of the proprietors of the first thirty-six shares; for although the moiety of the crown is in private hands, they have no share in conducting it.

of

“ of the same, from the said bridge of Staines  
 “ to the said bridge of London, from thence to  
 “ the said place called Yendall, towards the sea;  
 “ and also in Medway, and in the port of Lon-  
 “ don aforesaid, to be sold or set to sale; and  
 “ also all fees, wages, profits, rewards, and ad-  
 “ vantages whatsoever used, or to the same office  
 “ belonging, or in any way appertaining, to be  
 “ exercised by the mayor of the same city for the  
 “ time being, and by the deputies, officers, and  
 “ ministers of the said mayor.

“ And we have also constituted, and by these  
 “ presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do  
 “ constitute and ordain, create and make, the said  
 “ mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the  
 “ said city of London, and their successors, by the  
 “ mayor of the same city for the time being,  
 “ during the time of his mayoralty, or by his  
 “ deputies, officers, or ministers, to be weigher  
 “ of all and singular coals, called stone-coals,  
 “ pit coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weigh-  
 “ able of what kind soever, in or at the port  
 “ of the said city of London, coming, carried, or  
 “ brought upon the same river of Thames, in any  
 “ ship, boat, or barge, or other vessel whatsoever,  
 “ floating or being in any port of the said water  
 “ of Thames; and upon any bank, shore or wharf  
 “ of the same water of Thames, which shall hap-  
 “ pen to stay, be delivered, or laid down from the  
 “ said bridge of Staines, to the aforesaid place,  
 “ called Yendall, towards the sea; and also in  
 “ Medway, and in the port of London aforesaid,  
 “ to be sold or put to sale. And whereas there  
 “ is a question risen of the quantity of the fee  
 “ demanded and received by the mayor of the  
 “ said city for the time being, and by their de-  
 “ puties, ministers, and officers, for the weighing  
 “ of every tun weight of coals, containing five  
 “ score and twelve pounds weight to every tun  
 “ weight of coals, brought within the limits aforesaid: we wholly to take away every the said  
 “ question, and the like question, do declare, es-  
 “ tablish, and for us, our heirs, and successors,  
 “ do grant to the said mayor and commonalty,  
 “ and citizens of the said city, and their successors,  
 “ that it shall be lawful for the mayor, common-  
 “ alty, and citizens of the said city for the time  
 “ being, by the mayor of the same city, and by  
 “ the deputy, minister, and officers of such mayor  
 “ for the time being, to ask and demand, take  
 “ and receive, a fee of 8d. of lawful money of  
 “ England, to the use of the said mayor and com-  
 “ monalty, and citizens of the said city, and their  
 “ successors, for the weighing of every such like  
 “ tun of coals aforesaid, and all other coals weigh-  
 “ able of what kind soever; and according to  
 “ the same rate for a smaller quantity, if the per-  
 “ son bringing such like coals for and in respect  
 “ of the charge and costs of them, the said mayor,  
 “ commonalty, and citizens of the said city of  
 “ London, and their successors, in the beam and  
 “ weights, and for and in respect of their attend-  
 “ ance, labour, and necessary costs and expences,  
 “ to be had in and about the premises; which fee  
 “ of 8d. aforesaid the said mayor and common-  
 “ alty, and citizens of the said city, had and re-  
 “ ceived formerly. And also we command, and  
 “ by these presents, for us, our heirs, and suc-

“ cessors, firmly enjoin and charge all merchants,  
 “ and other persons, whatsoever, who shall bring  
 “ coals called sea-coal, pit-coals, of what kind or  
 “ sort soever, the same shall be within the limits  
 “ aforesaid, upon the water of Thames aforesaid,  
 “ in any ship, boat, or vessel whatsoever; that  
 “ none of them shall henceforth unlade, deliver,  
 “ or lay down, nor cause or permit such like coals  
 “ to be unladen, delivered, or laid down out of  
 “ such ships, boats or other vessels, being within  
 “ the limits and bounds aforesaid, upon any wharf,  
 “ bank or shore, upon either part of the said  
 “ water of Thames, or to be discharged or laid  
 “ down before the mayor of our said city for the  
 “ time being, shall take certain notice of the quan-  
 “ tity of such coals, and shall give direction for  
 “ the unlading of the same, and for the measuring  
 “ or weighing of such coals, to the intent that  
 “ the same mayor of the said city, for the time  
 “ being, may be able to render a better and more  
 “ ready reason and account to us, our heirs, and  
 “ successors, what quantity of coals, of what sort  
 “ soever, from time to time, have been brought  
 “ within the port of our said city and limits aforesaid, and how the said city, and the ports and  
 “ places next adjoining, are from time to time  
 “ provided, when we, our heirs, and successors,  
 “ shall require the same from the mayor of our  
 “ said city for the time being: and also to the  
 “ intent that the sums and other profits due to us,  
 “ our heirs and successors, for such coals, so to  
 “ be brought within the limits aforesaid (if there  
 “ shall be any due) may be better answered and  
 “ paid into the offices and ministers of us, our  
 “ heirs, and successors, under pain of contempt  
 “ of our royal mandate, and incurring all such  
 “ pains and punishments which by the laws and  
 “ statutes of this realm of England may be inflicted  
 “ upon such neglecters and contemners. And  
 “ whereas it is notoriously known, that the river  
 “ of Thames is so necessary, commodious, and  
 “ practicable to the said city of London, and with-  
 “ out the said river our said city would not long  
 “ subsist, flourish, and continue: and for that,  
 “ by forestalling, ingrossing and regrating of  
 “ coals, in and at the port of the said city, brought  
 “ from the water of Thames aforesaid, such coals  
 “ are made more dear, to the great loss and pre-  
 “ judice as well of us as of our subjects. And  
 “ whereas divers ill-disposed persons, more affect-  
 “ ing their own private gains and profits than the  
 “ general and public good and benefit of our said  
 “ city, little weighing the conservation of the said  
 “ river of late, and at present do daily and usually  
 “ sell coals, and other things by retail, in less  
 “ quantities in boats, commonly called lighters,  
 “ and other vessels floating and being on the water  
 “ of Thames aforesaid, after such coals have been  
 “ unladen from the ships and other vessels which  
 “ first brought them within the limits aforesaid,  
 “ which persons make the same boats or lighters  
 “ as their common shops and warehouses, and in  
 “ them do daily hold, upon the said water of  
 “ Thames, a common market for selling of such  
 “ coals, and other things, having one, two, three,  
 “ and sometimes more boats and lighters lying  
 “ together, and fastened one to another, in the  
 “ river of Thames aforesaid, by which forestalling,  
 “ ingrossing



ingrossing, and regrating aforesaid, to the great  
 "cousenage, damage, and oppression, as well of  
 "the poor as of the rich, daily increases and aug-  
 "ments, and the price of coals and other things  
 "is made dearer. And for that, by the frequent  
 "importation, unlading, and measuring of such  
 "coals, and such like things, in and from the said  
 "boats and lighters, many of the same coals and  
 "other dirt often fall, and are cast into the river  
 "of Thames, to the great harm and choaking up  
 "the stream of the same river, and the passage  
 "of the passengers upon the water of the same  
 "river: we therefore thinking it fit that such an  
 "evil ought not to be permitted to continue, we  
 "command, and for us, our heirs, and successors,  
 "prohibit all persons whatsoever, that they, nor  
 "any of them, from henceforth sell, or presume  
 "to sell, any coals, of what kind soever, upon  
 "the water of Thames, in any boat, lighter, or  
 "other vessel whatsoever, except only in such ships  
 "or other vessels which at first brought the same  
 "coals within the port of the said city, and the  
 "limits aforesaid, unless upon some port, key,  
 "or wharf, near the said river, upon pain of con-  
 "tempt of our royal mandate, and incurring such  
 "pains and punishments which may be inflicted  
 "by the laws and statutes of this our kingdom  
 "upon such contemners and neglecters. And  
 "because it is our intent, that the same mayor  
 "and commonalty, and citizens of the said city,  
 "and their successors, shall fully enjoy the pre-  
 "mises; we therefore by these presents declare  
 "and signify, for us, our heirs, and successors,  
 "do grant and covenant to and with the said  
 "mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said  
 "city, and their successors, that they may safely,  
 "freely, and quietly have, use, and enjoy all and  
 "singular the premises forever, without hindrance  
 "of us, our heirs, and successors. And if any  
 "doubt, in time to come, shall be found in these  
 "presents, or any default, scruple, or question  
 "concerning the premises shall happen to arise,  
 "we, our heirs, and successors, shall vouchsafe  
 "to make and grant other letters patents under  
 "the great seal of England, our heirs, or succe-  
 "sors, to the same mayor and commonalty, and  
 "citizens of the said city, and their successors, for  
 "the better giving, granting, and confirming,  
 "and for the better enjoining of the premises,  
 "when it shall be desired by the said mayor  
 "and commonalty, and citizens of the said  
 "city, and their successors, for that the ex-  
 "press mention of the true yearly value, or of  
 "the certainty of the premises, or of other gifts  
 "and grants, by us, or by any of our ancestors,  
 "made in times past, to the said mayor and com-  
 "monalty, and citizens of the said city, is not  
 "made, or being in these presents, or any other  
 "statute, act, ordinance, proclamation, or re-  
 "striction, to the contrary heretofore made, or-  
 "dained, or published, or any other matter or  
 "thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding.  
 "In witness whereof we have caused these our let-  
 "ters to be made patents. Witness myself at  
 "Westminster, the fifteenth day of September,  
 "in the twelfth year of our reign of England,  
 "France, and Ireland; and of Scotland the forty-  
 "eighth."

In the year 1615, the citizens of London be-  
 gan paving the sides of the principal streets be-  
 fore their doors with free-stone for the better ac-  
 commodation of foot passengers.

This year Sir Thomas Overbury was poisoned  
 in the Tower, for which the earl of Somerset and  
 his lady were condemned, but afterwards par-  
 doned; and Sir Gervase Elwes, then lieutenant  
 of the Tower, and some others, who were the  
 meaner instruments made use of in that murder,  
 were executed.

In the year 1616, the plantation of Ulster in  
 Ireland, went on with such success, that two  
 good towns were colonized by the names of Lon-  
 donderry and Colerain. His majesty was pleased  
 to distinguish the first by forming it into a city,  
 the latter he made a mayor-town. Soon after,  
 by a special commission from the king and the city  
 of London, Sir Peter Proby, alderman of London,  
 and governor of the said colony, attended by many  
 capital citizens, went over to Ireland, and pre-  
 sented each of the above-mentioned towns with  
 a rich sword of state to be carried before their  
 chief magistrates.

This year the citizens of London rebuilt Al-  
 dersgate. Over the arch, in a large square, was  
 the figure of king James I. on horseback, in the  
 same attitude as when he made his first entry into  
 London. Over his head were quartered the arms  
 of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In a niche,  
 on the east side, stood the prophet Jeremiah,  
 with the words of the twenty-fifth verse of the  
 17th chapter of his book; and on the west side  
 stood the prophet Samuel, with the first verse of  
 the 12th chapter of 1 Sam. In a chair of state,  
 on the south side, sat king James I. in his royal  
 robes, done in relief. Over the gate were apart-  
 ments appropriated to the use of the common  
 crier; the way to which was from the postern on  
 the east side: and on the west side was another  
 postern for the convenience of foot passengers.  
 This gate shared the common fate with others,  
 and was entirely taken down.

In the month of September this year, king  
 James returned from Scotland by way of Wind-  
 sor; and was received at Hyde-Park by the Lord-  
 mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities, who  
 presented his majesty with a purse containing five  
 hundred broad pieces of gold; for which com-  
 pliment the honour of knighthood was conferred  
 on the recorder of London.

In the year 1617 his majesty, at the intercession  
 of many bishops, caused certain rules to be pub-  
 lished under the title of the Book of Sports, by  
 which the people were tolerated to exercise recre-  
 ations and diversions on the Sabbath-day. The  
 Lord-mayor and citizens, together with many of  
 the clergy so far opposed it, that they incurred the  
 resentment of the high-commission court. Not-  
 withstanding which the Lord-mayor persevered  
 so strongly in shewing his contempt at such an  
 unchristian licence, that he even caused the king's  
 carriages to be stopped as they were driving  
 through the city in the time of divine service.  
 The matter being related to his majesty with the  
 most aggravating circumstances, he swore, in a  
 great rage, "He thought there had been no  
 "more kings in England than himself." After

the heat of his passion had subsided, he sent a warrant to the mayor, commanding him to let them pass; which he obeyed, with this declaration: "While it was in my power, I did my duty; but that being taken away by a higher power, it is my duty to obey." Which being told the king, he was highly pleased at the conduct of the mayor.

The following year Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded on a scaffold erected for that purpose, in palace-yard, Westminster. In the year 1603 he was arraigned and condemned, but kept prisoner in the Tower (where he wrote his history of the world) till the year 1617, when he was allowed by king James I. at his own request, to fetch gold from a certain mine in Guiana in the West-Indies, wherein he miscarried. Soon after which king James affirmed the sentence which had been before passed on him, and, after fifteen years reprieve, he was executed to the great unhappiness of the public in general, who thought it hard that such a punishment should be inflicted on a man of his uncommon abilities.

In the year 1619 Mr. William Alleyn, a very principal comedian, retired from the stage, and founded a college by the name of God's gift, at Dulwich; which he endowed very plentifully for a master and warden, who must be always of the name of Alleyn; and four fellows, viz. three divines and an organist; likewise for six poor men and women. Also twelve poor boys from the age of four or six years, are maintained and educated by one of the fellows as schoolmaster, and by another as usher, till they are fourteen or sixteen years of age. Mr. Alleyn himself became the first master; and, in his original endowment he excluded all other benefactions to this foundation; and constituted the church-wardens of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's Southwark, to be perpetual visitors, who, on occasion, were to appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury, before whom, at their admission, all members were to be sworn. Though the visitors are the electors, yet they have no farther power than to nominate two out of the number of candidates who shall apply for admission; which two must draw lots, and that party is entitled to the election who draws the lot marked God's gift. The master and warden must remain unmarried or be excluded the college; and on the death of the master he is always succeeded by the warden. Mr. William Alleyn likewise founded and endowed alms-houses for ten poor men and women, with forty shillings a year each, and coats and breeches for the men, and gowns and petticoats for the women, every other year, in Petty-France; which place being afterwards improved by new buildings, the alms-houses were removed to Lamb's-alley, in Bishopsgate-street. He likewise founded ten other houses for men and women, who receive six-pence per week each, and coats and gowns every other year in Pesthouse-lane, Old-street: and likewise other houses for ten poor men and women, with six-pence per week each, in Soap-yard, Deadman's place, Southwark.

In the year 1620 a determination having been formed of repairing St. Paul's Cathedral, his majesty, attended by the prince of Wales, and many

of the chief nobility, came in great state from Whitehall to the city, on Sunday the 26th of March. At Temple-bar he was received by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, in their formalities, who presented him with the city sword, and a purse of gold; the former of which being returned, it was carried by the mayor on horseback before his majesty, to St. Paul's Cathedral; when the king, alighting at the west door, repaired to a brazen pillar, and, kneeling down before it, invoked the Almighty to give a blessing on his present design. After which, an anthem being sung, he repaired to St. Paul's cross, where he heard a sermon, and then proceeded to the bishop of London's palace to concert measures for the more effectual execution of this great and good work.

This year his majesty being in great want of money applied to the citizens for twenty thousand pounds to be raised by way of benevolence; but they would advance no more than half that sum, which was raised by the several companies.

The following year the Londoners were so exasperated at the influence which Gondomar the Spanish ambassador had over the king, that they assaulted him in the public streets. At which his majesty was so enraged, that he came in person to Guildhall, and not only reprimanded the Lord-mayor and the other city magistrates for the insolence of the populace, but threatened to restrain them by a military power in case of such offence for the future. He likewise commanded diligent enquiry to be made after the aggressors; and one person, though no otherwise guilty than reflecting on the said ambassador, was, by order of the king, cruelly whipped the next day from Aldgate to Temple-bar.

In the year 1623, on the 24th of October, a very melancholy accident happened in the French ambassadors house in Black-friars, where one Drury, a jesuit, preaching in a large upper room three stories high, to a congregation of 300 people, and upwards, the floor gave way, and, falling downwards, the preacher and above a hundred of his hearers were killed, and near the same number miserably wounded, maimed or buried in the ruins.

The following year his majesty issued out warrants for the immediate raising of ten thousand men for the elector palatine his son-in-law, and for the support of the protestant interest in Germany. The citizens on this occasion, to shew their great zeal for the interest of their prince, readily raised two-thousand men towards that purpose.

In the beginning of the year 1625 his majesty being seized with a tertian ague, the violence of the fits was so great, that he expired at Theobald's, in Hertfordshire, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, after having swayed the scepter of England twenty-two years, and that of Scotland even from his infancy.

In the above reign the manufacture of whited-brown paper was first made in England, particularly in Surry and about Windsor.

On the demise of king James, the privy-council, accompanied by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, repaired to Lydgate, whither his majesty king

king Charles I. arriving on horseback, he was there proclaimed, as well as at all other places in the city, with the usual solemnities, and the greatest acclamations of joy from the populace.

The citizens were obliged to lay aside the intended solemn reception of the king's entry into London, by a circumstance which predicted those miseries which were afterwards felt both by the king and nation: for at this time the plague raged so violently both in the city and suburbs, that in one year it carried off thirty-five thousand four hundred and seventy people, besides upwards of eighteen thousand, who died of other distempers.

On account of this dreadful calamity the coronation was postponed to the second day of February; at which the Lord-mayor carried the short sceptre, and, after discharging his office as chief butler, received the usual fee of a golden cup and ewer.

In the year 1626, in the month of June, there happened so violent a storm of hail, rain, and wind, attended by thunder and lightning, that the church-yard walls of St. Andrew's Holbourn, and St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, were entirely blown down, and many corps who had died of the plague were exposed to public view.

This is the year from which may be dated the misfortunes of king Charles I. A war between England and France subsisting at this time, and his majesty not being able to obtain assistance from the parliament, applied to the citizens for the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, but to his great mortification they rejected his demand. This so inflamed the king's ministry, who looked on the people as slaves, and their property at the disposal of their sovereign, that they prevailed on his majesty peremptorily to demand the above sum. The citizens, however, evaded the demand as modestly as they could before the privy-council, who, looking on their excuses as frivolous and insignificant, a positive command was sent to the mayor and aldermen, either to comply, or risque the consequences of an obstinate refusal. The citizens were inflexible in their determination, nor would they listen either to remonstrances or threats.

Soon after this his majesty commanded them to fit out immediately twenty of the best ships in the river, well manned, and stored with ammunition and provisions for three months. On which the lord mayor and aldermen pretending their inability to comply with this request, begged that his majesty would be pleased to accept of half that number. But they were answered, "that the number demanded were necessary for the preservation of the state, and that the charge imposed did not exceed the value of some (one) of their estates: that all excuses on that occasion were to be rejected, as tending to the manifest danger of the public: and that as the said demand was not only directed to the generality of the city, but likewise to the several members, his majesty would therefore require an account of every citizen in particular." In consequence of this answer the citizens were obliged to fit out the twenty ships above demanded.

The resentment of the ministry did not rest here. Determined to raise money at all events, they arbitrarily seized and imprisoned many persons of distinction who opposed the loan; among whom was twenty principal citizens: and the lower class of people were forced into the service of his majesty either by sea or land.

The citizens were so alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings, that they grew more resolute as they found themselves more oppressed; and to such an issue was matters brought, that the parties imprisoned on account of the loan, were, by order of council, released; and the Lord-mayor was ordered to proceed moderately in his demands of the citizens within his jurisdiction.

In the year 1628 one Dr. Lamb (who was not only hated by the populace for being a creature of the duke of Buckingham, the king's favourite, but likewise a reputed conjuror) being found in the city, was attacked first by a few boys, and soon after by a great multitude, who pursued him down Woodstreet, crying out "Conjuror, vizard, devil;" and seizing him bodily, they dragged him along the street, kicking and thumping him with their feet and fists. His majesty having been informed of the tumult arrived just time enough with his body guard to save the doctor's life: he remonstrated with the citizens on their conduct, mildly exhorted them to keep the public peace, and to deliver up the doctor to be tried by the laws of his country, assuring them, that whatever offence the law should find him guilty of he should be severely punished. This was so far from having any effect on the enraged populace, that they only answered, "they had judged him already;" and then pulling him inhumanly by his legs and arms, they so dislocated his joints, and otherwise beat him, that he instantly died.

His majesty finding himself unable to chastise such insolence, immediately returned to his palace: soon after which the privy-council sent a letter to the Lord-mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, commanding them to make strict enquiry for the principal actors and abettors, and to bring them to punishment: but so little regard did the Lord-mayor and aldermen pay to this order of council, that they reported they were not able to discover any of the said rioters. They were thereupon commanded to attend the privy-council, where they were threatened, that if they did not deliver up the principal actors in the late murder, their charter should be confiscated. Their resolution was so great to screen the parties sought after, that they gave no other answer, than that they could not be found. At which the king was so offended that he amerced the city in a fine of six thousand pounds, but, on the commitment of several rioters afterwards, this fine was mitigated to fifteen hundred marks.

The following year the ministry adopted another expedient to raise money without parliamentary authority; which was to impose new duties on merchandize by order of privy-council only; and those who had resolution to oppose the said order had their effects arbitrarily seized on, and others, by command of the king, were committed to prison.

About

About this time an order was made by the privy-council to confine the south-side of Cheap-side from the Old-change to Bucklersbury, then called Goldsmith's-row, and Lombard-street, to the trade of goldsmiths only. And about the same time the Lord-mayor published an order for keeping the sabbath day holy.

In the year 1630 the sheriff's officers having arrested a man in Fleet-street, the populace, in a tumultuous manner, attempted his rescue; but being strongly opposed by the constables, a desperate fray ensued, in which many persons were killed, and others dangerously wounded. In order to suppress this dangerous commotion, the Lord-mayor issued a proclamation for apprehending the ring-leaders, many of whom being taken were tried and convicted of murder; but only one who was the chief of the rioters, was executed.

The following year the streets of London being greatly incumbered with stalls and stands for the sale of various goods, in defiance of the laws against those nuisances, the common-council enacted, "that no inhabitant whatever should  
 " presume to sell any thing in the streets or lanes  
 " of the city, on pain of forfeiting for the first  
 " offence twenty-shillings, for the second forty-  
 " shillings, for the third four pounds, and for  
 " each offence afterwards the penalty to be  
 " doubled."

In the year 1633 complaint being made of engrossers, and the bad practice of vintners, bakers, &c. in London, the star-chamber made a decree,  
 " that no person whatsoever should presume to engross  
 " any sort of provision; and particularly,  
 " that no chandler should buy corn, grain, meal,  
 " or flour, to sell again at market or elsewhere.  
 " that no vintner should sell any thing but bread  
 " and wine; nor permit any flesh or other sorts  
 " of provision to be brought into his house, to  
 " be there eaten by any of his guests. That no  
 " baker should sell bread at any other rate than  
 " twelve, or at most thirteen, loaves to the dozen.  
 " That the keepers of victualling houses should  
 " take no more of each guest for a meal than two  
 " shillings including wine and beer; and of a  
 " servant eight-pence. That no inholder within  
 " London and Westminster, and ten miles of  
 " the same, should take above sixpence in twenty-  
 " four hours for hay for one horse, nor more  
 " than six-pence for a peck of oats. That to  
 " prevent the many inconveniences that might  
 " arise from the increase of the number of livery  
 " stables in London, Westminster, and South-  
 " wark, it was decreed, that the said stable-  
 " keepers, after they had consumed their stocks  
 " of hay and oats, should not lay in any further  
 " provision, but lay the business entirely aside.  
 " And finally, that neither victuallers nor vint-  
 " ners should suffer cards, dice, tables, or other  
 " unlawful games in their houses, under penalty  
 " of losing their licence."

This year his majesty was entertained by the gentlemen of the four inns of court with a masque, which cost them upwards of twenty thousand pounds. The procession began at Ely-house in

Holbourn, and proceeded under the royal inspection to Whitehall, where their majesties viewed them with great pleasure from a window of the banqueting-house. This masque for curiosity of fancy, excellence in the performance, and dazzling splendor, exceeded every thing of the kind ever exhibited in England. Her majesty was so particularly delighted with this pompous pageantry, that she expressed a great desire to have it repeated: which Ralph Freeman, the mayor, receiving intimation of, invited their majesties to dine at Merchant-taylors-hall; they accepting the offer, his lordship entertained them with the greatest magnificence, and caused the abovementioned masquerade to be performed in all its parts, with the same dexterity, splendor and applause as it had been done at Whitehall.

In the year 1634 his majesty greatly offended the citizens of London by issuing a writ for levying ship-money without the assent of parliament towards fitting out a formidable fleet. In consequence of which a common-council was called, who resolved to address his majesty for relief against that illegal and exorbitant demand, in the following form: "whereas your majesty, by writ,  
 " bearing teste the twentieth of October last,  
 " commanded your petitioners, at their charge,  
 " to provide seven ships of war, furnished with  
 " men, victual, and all warlike provisions, to be  
 " at Portsmouth by the first of March next, and  
 " to continue from thence by the space of twenty-  
 " six weeks in your majesty's service, upon de-  
 " fence of the seas, and other causes in the said  
 " writ contained; your petitioners do, in all sub-  
 " missive humbleness, and with acknowledgement  
 " of your sacred majesty's many favours unto  
 " your said city, inform your majesty, that they  
 " conceive, that by ancient privileges, grants and  
 " acts of parliament, (which they are ready hum-  
 " bly to shew forth) they are exempt and are to  
 " be freed from the charge. And do most hum-  
 " bly pray, that your majesty will be graciously  
 " pleased, that the petitioners, with your princely  
 " grace and favour, may enjoy the said privile-  
 " ges and exemptions, and be freed from pro-  
 " viding of the said ships and provisions." This had so contrary an effect to what the citizens expected, that his majesty extended the ship money over the whole kingdom, which at first was imposed on maritime towns only.

This year the clergy petitioned his majesty for an increase of their tithes; alledging, that by the collusion between landlord and tenant, the decree for tythes was greatly evaded; and that, in their present condition, they were not able to contend with their parishioners. His majesty so far condescended to give them redress, that he appointed a commission to enquire into the alledged grievances: during which time the citizens opposed their proceedings so warmly by petitions to the king and council, that the decision of the point in question was entirely left to his majesty's determination; who was unwilling to pass an award in a matter so unpopular at a time when the nation was in the greatest ferment. And they the matter dropped.

CHAP.



## CHAPTER XXXIV.

*Hackney coaches first ply in the streets. Return of the plague. Prosecutions for ship-money. King Charles's first charter to the citizens. Pay dear for it by being condemned to forfeit Ulster. The citizens raise 1200 men to fight against the Scots. Order of privy-council for a double watch, and for assembling the train bands. Several aldermen committed to prison. Prosecution ordered against the Lord-mayor and sheriffs with respect to ship-money. The king's second charter confirming the rights of package, portage and scavage. The Scots take possession of the town of Newcastle. Their letter to the Lord-mayor. The city petition for abolishing episcopacy. The king applies to the city for a loan of one hundred thousand pounds. Petition to parliament against the earl of Strafford. The Spanish ambassador's house attacked by the city apprentices. Another petition against the earl of Strafford. Dispute concerning election of sheriffs. Loan of fifty thousand pounds to the parliament.*

**I**N the year 1635 the number of hackney coaches having greatly encreased, they plied in the streets in the same manner they do at this time. But great inconveniences being found by their obstructing the common passages, and rendering the streets dangerous to his majesty and the nobility, a proclamation was issued, on the nineteenth of January, strictly commanding, "that after the 24th of June next ensuing, no hackney coach should be used in the city of London, nor suburbs thereof, other than by carrying of people too and from their habitations in the country, and that no person should make use of a coach in this city, except such persons as were capable of keeping four able horses fit for his majesty's service; which were to be ready when called for, under a severe penalty."

About this time London was again visited with the plague, which raged so violently, that, within the year it took off ten thousand four hundred citizens; on which account the fairs of St. Bartholomew and Southwark were suppressed.

The citizens were afflicted with a still greater plague than this: for the ministry were determined, at all events, to support the authority of the king and council, by raising money without consent of parliament; nor indeed did they want men in power to countenance their arbitrary proceedings: for Sir Edward Bromfield, Lord-mayor of London, committed Mr. Richard Chambers, a merchant, to prison, for peremptorily refusing to pay ship-money. This gentleman brought an action against Sir Edward for false imprisonment; but Sir Robert Berkley, one of the justices of the King's-bench, soon quashed the cause by declaring in court, "that there was a rule of law, and another of government; and that many things that could not be done by the rule of law, might be done by that of government."

This, however, did not deter the citizens from their resolution not to pay ship-money. Another order was soon after sent by the privy-council, requiring their submission to the authority of the king and council; but this they rejected with

such resolution, that it produced the following letter to the Lord-mayor and aldermen: We "have received, by some of you the aldermen, a denial, in the name of the city, to our late letter for the setting forth of shipping for the present and necessary defence of the kingdom; and the excuses that are made on the like occasions, we cannot impute truly to any thing but want of duty. We do therefore, in his majesty's name, and by his commandment, require you to see the directions of our said letter performed, upon your allegiance, and as you will answer the contrary at your perils. And so, &c."

The citizens then petitioned the council for an abatement of the number of ships rated on the city; but this was absolutely rejected. And in order to perplex the Londoners still more, the privy-council sent an arbitrary letter, in the king's name, commanding the Lord-mayor and aldermen to shut up all shops in Goldsmith's-row, Cheapside and Lombard-street that were not occupied by goldsmiths; which order was soon after enforced by a decree of the court of star-chamber. However, the citizens paid no regard either to this order or a future letter, which was sent by the privy-council to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, commanding them to inform their deputies of those wards in which Cheapside and Lombard-street, are situated, that if they did not forthwith put their former directions in that particular in execution, they would then give such further orders, as should teach them to know, that the commands of that board ought not to be slighted.

Notwithstanding this contention between the city and court, yet the former prevailed on his majesty to grant them a more extensive charter than they had ever received from any other kings. By which his majesty confirmed all their former letters patent, the garbling of tobacco only excepted. And after reciting the charter granted by king Henry VI. and making all other charters of the said king void, his majesty grants as follows:

L 11

" That

" That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen,  
 " belonging to the city of London, be justices of  
 " the peace; with power to commit those to the  
 " prison of Newgate, &c. who shall refuse to  
 " find securities for the preservation of the peace;  
 " and to do and to execute all such things, which  
 " justices and keepers of the peace in any county  
 " of England do, or are wont to do. That four  
 " of the said justices, the mayor or recorder al-  
 " ways to be one, may hold a sessions, to enquire  
 " into weights and measures, and selling victuals  
 " contrary to the statutes, &c. And to receive  
 " and inspect into indictments taken before them,  
 " to make and continue process, and punish of-  
 " fenders, according to the laws of the kingdom,  
 " and custom of the city: and to execute the  
 " laws as fully and largely, as any other justices  
 " of the peace in any other county. And or-  
 " dains, that the sheriffs, &c. shall attend, aid,  
 " and assist the said justices, when desired. He  
 " also grants them the forfeiture of recogni-  
 " zances, particularly those relating to bastard  
 " children, inmates, and alehouses: with recog-  
 " nizances for appearances at the sessions of goal  
 " delivery. He likewise grants them all fines,  
 " amerciaments, &c. imposed by the conservator  
 " of the river Thames, and by the commissioners  
 " of sewers. And he grants Moorfields and  
 " West-Smithfield, with liberty to hold fairs and  
 " markets in the said fields, with all tolls, profits,  
 " &c. thereunto belonging. To which grant is  
 " added this particular clause: We, our heirs or  
 " successors, will not erect or cause to be erected,  
 " nor will permit or give leave to any person or  
 " persons to erect and build a new one, or any  
 " messuages, houses, structures, edifices in or  
 " upon the said field called Inner Moor, or the  
 " field called Outward Moor, or the said field  
 " called West-Smithfield; but that the said sepa-  
 " rate fields and places be reserved, disposed and  
 " continued to such like common and public uses,  
 " as the same fields heretofore and now are used,  
 " disposed or converted to, (saving nevertheless  
 " and always reserving to us, our heirs and suc-  
 " cessors, all streets, lanes and alleys, and now  
 " waste and void ground and places, as they are  
 " now within the city and liberties of the same)  
 " to hold and enjoy the said messuages, houses,  
 " edifices, court-yards and all and singular the  
 " premises granted or confirmed, or mentioned  
 " to be granted and confirmed, with all their  
 " appurtenances, (except before excepted) to  
 " the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens  
 " of the said city, and their successors for ever;  
 " to hold in fee and common burgage, and not  
 " in capite, or by knights service. He fur-  
 " ther grants the garbling of all spices and mer-  
 " chandize, and other things, which ought to  
 " be garbled; (except only tobacco) with power  
 " to take fees for the same: and also the office  
 " of gauging wines, oils, and other merchan-  
 " dizes and things gaugable, with all and sin-  
 " gular fees, profits and emoluments, appertain-  
 " ing to the said office: and to keep the great  
 " balance or weight, within London, and all  
 " weights whatsoever of all sorts of wares, mer-  
 " chandizes, and things within the said city. And  
 " he constituted the Lord-mayor, commonalty,

" and citizens of London, and their successors,  
 " keepers of the great standard, balance and  
 " weight, and all weights whatsoever; with power  
 " to take fees, &c. appertaining to the said office.  
 " And then he proceeds in these words: Also we  
 " will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do  
 " erect and create in and through the said city,  
 " and liberties thereof, and in and through our  
 " borough and town of Southwark, in our county  
 " of Surry, a certain office called outroper, or  
 " common cryer, to and for the selling of hous-  
 " hold stuff, apparel, leases of houses, jewels,  
 " goods, chattels, and other things, of all per-  
 " sons who shall be willing that the said officers  
 " shall make sale of the same things by public  
 " and open claim, commonly called outcry, and  
 " sale in common and open place or places in the  
 " said city, and the liberties of the same, and  
 " for the town and borough of Southwark afore-  
 " said: and the same office, for the consideration  
 " aforesaid, we, for us, our heirs and successors,  
 " do give and grant to the said mayor, commo-  
 " nalty, and citizens, of the city of London,  
 " and their successors for ever, to have and exer-  
 " cise the same office, by them or their deputy,  
 " officer or minister, officers, deputies, and mi-  
 " nisters, being first allowed or admitted thereto  
 " by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of  
 " the said city, for the time being, in common-  
 " cil of the said city assembled, or the major part  
 " of them: and that it shall and may be lawful  
 " to the said mayor and commonalty, and citi-  
 " zens of the city of London, and their successors,  
 " and their deputy or deputies, officers or mi-  
 " nisters to demand, take, and keep, for the use  
 " of the said mayor and commonalty, and citi-  
 " zens, aforesaid, the wares and fees expressed in  
 " a certain schedule hereunto annexed. And we  
 " will, and, for us, our heirs and successors, do  
 " strictly appoint, command, and charge all per-  
 " sons, that neither they nor any of them pre-  
 " sume to sell any goods, chattels, household-stuff,  
 " apparel, jewels, and other things in public  
 " claim, called outcry in the city aforesaid, or the  
 " liberties of the same, or in the borough and  
 " town of Southwark, under pain of our royal  
 " displeasure.

" And also we, for us, our heirs and succes-  
 " sors, do grant to the said mayor and common-  
 " alty, and citizens of the said city, and their  
 " successors, and by these presents do declare,  
 " that the relicts and widows of freemen of the  
 " said city, using manual arts and occupations, so  
 " long as they shall continue widows, and remain  
 " in the same city from time to time, and at all  
 " times hereafter, may and be licensed to use and  
 " execute, and exercise the same arts and manual  
 " occupations in the said city, although they were  
 " not educated by the space of seven years as ap-  
 " prentices, notwithstanding the statute made and  
 " published in parliament of lady Elizabeth, late  
 " queen of England, in the 5th year of her reign;  
 " or any other statute or ordinance to the contrary  
 " notwithstanding. And further, that no market  
 " shall henceforth be granted, erected, or per-  
 " mitted, by us, our heirs, and successors, with-  
 " in seven miles in compass of the said city.  
 " And that whensoever, and as often as there  
 " shall

" shall happen any issues to be taken of or upon  
 " the custom of the said city between any parties  
 " in pleading (although they themselves be parties)  
 " or if any thing shall be moved or happen  
 " in pleading, act, or question, touching the  
 " customs aforesaid, before us, our heirs or successors  
 " or justices for holding pleas before us,  
 " our justices of the common bench, treasurer  
 " and barons of the exchequer, or any other justices  
 " of us, our heirs or successors, which  
 " shall exact or require inquisition, search, or  
 " trial, the mayor and aldermen of the said city  
 " for the time, may record, testify, and declare,  
 " by word of mouth, by the recorder of the said  
 " city for the time being, those customs; and  
 " that by such record, testimony, and declaration,  
 " without taking any jury thereupon, or making  
 " any further process, they may speedily proceed  
 " to the caption or determination of the plea,  
 " deed, or cause of business. We have given  
 " also and granted, and by these presents, for us,  
 " our heirs and successors, do give and grant to  
 " the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens,  
 " and their successors, treasures found in the same  
 " city, or liberty of the same; and also waived  
 " or strayed goods and chattels of all felons  
 " and fugitives, for felonies committed by them  
 " in the said city, or the liberties of the same,  
 " judged or to be adjudged before us, our heirs  
 " or successors, or any of our justices. We have  
 " granted also, that the mayor of the said city,  
 " and their successors, for the time being, may  
 " name to the Chancellor of England for the time  
 " being, two of the aldermen of the said city,  
 " of which one, at the nomination of the said  
 " mayor, shall be one of the keepers of the peace  
 " in the county of Middlesex, and the other in  
 " the county of Surry, who shall be inserted with  
 " others into all commissions henceforth to be made  
 " for the conservation of the peace, in the counties  
 " aforesaid; and may henceforth do, concern,  
 " and execute those things which are to be  
 " done by the keepers of peace of the counties  
 " aforesaid; according to the force and effect of  
 " the commissions directed or to be directed to  
 " them and others. And we will, appoint, ordain,  
 " and declare, for us, our heirs and successors,  
 " that all they who are, or hereafter shall  
 " be sons of freemen of the city, or who are, or  
 " hereafter shall be apprentices or servants of  
 " freemen of our said city, and now do, or hereafter  
 " shall reside or inhabit in the same city, or  
 " the liberties of the same, or within ten miles  
 " distant from any part of the same, and do or  
 " shall use merchandizes; and who do or shall  
 " refuse or delay to become freemen of the said  
 " city, shall not be permitted at any time henceforth,  
 " by themselves or by others, directly or  
 " indirectly, to transport any goods, wares, or  
 " merchandizes, by way of merchandizing, in  
 " any way, from the port of our said city of  
 " London, to ports foreign or beyond the seas;  
 " and we do firmly command the governors,  
 " assistants, and merchant adventurers of England,  
 " &c. and other societies of merchants,  
 " trading or merchandizing into foreign parts beyond  
 " the seas; that they, or any of them, admit,  
 " licence or permit any such like person or

" persons to merchandize and traffic, or have  
 " commerce as merchants to foreign parts, unless  
 " such persons first become freemen of the said  
 " city, and bring a testimonial from the chamberlain,  
 " or under-chamberlain of the said city  
 " for the time being, that they are admitted into  
 " the liberty of the said city.

" And that no merchant, being a freeman of  
 " the said city, shall take any apprentice to serve  
 " him in such like merchandizes within the city  
 " aforesaid, liberties or suburbs of the same, or  
 " within ten miles of the same city, for less than  
 " seven years, to be bound and enrolled according  
 " to the custom of the said city, and not otherwise.  
 " And we ordain and constitute, that there shall  
 " be a certain office of the clerk of the court of  
 " Requests, to be named and appointed by the  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the  
 " said city, assembled in common-council of the  
 " same city, or the greater part of them. And  
 " that there shall be a beadle of the court of Requests,  
 " to be named and appointed by the said  
 " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the  
 " said city, assembled in common-council, to  
 " summon, serve, and execute warrants, precepts,  
 " and process of the said court; and to receive  
 " for his labour in the said office the wages and  
 " fees expressed in a certain schedule hereunto  
 " annexed. And whereas divers burglaries, felonies,  
 " robberies, clandestine stealings, and thefts  
 " of goods, jewels, apparel, and household stuff,  
 " and other things, are daily committed within  
 " our city of London, and liberties of the same,  
 " to the grievous damage of some of our subjects  
 " inhabiting there, or in the parts adjoining;  
 " We, for the better discovery of such like offenders,  
 " and of things so lost, will, and for us, our heirs  
 " and successors, by these presents, do ordain,  
 " grant, and constitute, that from henceforth  
 " for ever, within the said city of London, and  
 " the liberties of the same, there be and shall be  
 " a certain office of register of all, and for sales  
 " and pawns made or to be made to retailing  
 " brokers within the said city and liberties of the  
 " same; and for any goods, jewels, apparel, household  
 " stuff, and other things so to be sold or pawned  
 " by any persons. And that it may be lawful for  
 " the said mayor, and citizens of the said city,  
 " to demand, take, or have the wages and fees  
 " expressed in a certain schedule annexed to these  
 " presents. And further, we do grant, that it may  
 " and shall be lawful to the citizens of the same  
 " city, to expose and hang in and over the streets  
 " and ways, and alleys of the said city, and suburbs  
 " of the same, signs and posts of signs affixed to  
 " their houses and shops, for the better finding out  
 " such citizens dwellings, shops, arts, or occupations,  
 " without impediment, molestation, or interruption  
 " of us, our heirs, or successors. We do grant  
 " and confirm to the mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens of the said city, and their successors,  
 " the custody, ordering, and government of the  
 " hospital called Bethlehem; and all manors, lands,  
 " tenements, possessions, and reversions whatsoever  
 " and wheresoever lying and being, belonging and  
 " appertaining to the same house and hospital called  
 " Bethlehem. And do  
 " make

" make, ordain, and constitute by these presents, those the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, masters, keepers, and governors of the said house and hospital called Bethlehem, and of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises belonging to the same house and hospital called Bethlehem; to have, hold, and enjoy the said custody, ordering and government of the said house and hospital called Bethlehem, and of the said manors, lands, tenements, possessions, revenues, and hereditaments, belonging to the same house and hospital called Bethlehem, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and their successors for ever; to the same uses, intents and purposes, as in the letters patent of lord Henry the VIIIth are ordained and appointed: Willing moreover, and for us, our heirs and successors, we do declare and ordain, that the said house or hospital of Bethlehem, or the manors, lands, tenements, possessions, revenues, and hereditaments belonging or appertaining to the same house or any part thereof, be not delivered, converted, or disposed to any other use than to the charitable works now used and applied in the same hospital.

" And further we will, and command the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that they do not deliver or grant the said manors, lands, tenements, possessions, and revenues, belonging to the same house or hospital, or any part of them, for any term or terms of years, exceeding the number of 21 years; to commence from the time of the making of such like grant or lease in possession, and not in reversion, reserving half of the yearly value at least of such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so leased and granted, yearly to be paid during the said term, to the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, to the uses, intents, and purposes above mentioned. And moreover we grant and give special licence, that it shall and may be lawful to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, and their successors, to purchase and receive, and hold to them and their successors, of any person or persons whatsoever, five acres of land, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Margaret Pennell, or her assigns; although the same five acres, or any part of them, be held of us in capite by knights service; to have to the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the same city, and their successors for ever. And we declare it to be our royal pleasure, by these presents, that the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their successors, or any other person or persons by the assent and consent of the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens, shall build and erect, without the royal licence of us, our heirs, or successors, in that behalf first had and obtained, any houses, edifices, or structures upon the premises, or any parcel thereof. In witness whereof, we have made

" these our letters patents; witness myself at Westminster, the eighteenth day of October, in the fourteenth year of our reign."

*A schedule of the fees taken by the common crier.*

For selling all goods, in every shilling	—	6	0	4
For writing and keeping the books, in every pound	—	0	1	0
To the crier for crying the goods	—	1	0	0

*Fees taken by the register for brokers.*

For the bond to be entered into by every broker, broker and huckster, to the chamber	—	0	8	0
For every bargain, contract, pawn, for or upon which there shall be lent or given 11. or above and under 51.	—	0	0	4
For every the like, for which shall be lent 51. or more, and under 20s.	—	0	0	4
For every the like, on which shall be lent 20s. or more and under 40s.	—	0	1	0
For every the like, on which shall be lent 40s. or more	—	0	2	0

*Fees taken by the Court of Conscience.*

For every plaint	—	0	2	0
For every appearance	—	0	2	0
For every order	—	0	4	0
For every remittance to the common law	—	0	4	0
For every precept or warrant to commit to prison	—	0	6	0
For every search	—	0	2	0
For every satisfaction acknowledged on an order	—	0	6	0
For warning every person within the liberties	—	0	4	0
For warning every person without the liberties	—	0	6	0
For serving every precept or warrant	—	0	4	0

The granting of this charter must not be looked on as a free gift from the king; for the citizens paid very considerable sums to obtain this confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges; and so soon after, as

In the year 1639 the ministry, in an illegal, arbitrary, and unjust manner, commenced a suit in the court of star-chamber, against the Lord-mayor, and citizens, together with the governor and assistants of the new plantation in the province of Ulster in Ireland, in order to deprive them of the improvements they had made, at a very considerable expence, in that province; when after a hearing of seventeen days, they were, by a decree of that court, condemned to lose all their lands and possessions which had been granted to them by king James I. in that kingdom. Not satisfied with this, they at the same time amerced the citizens in a fine of fifty thousand pounds; but the parliament thinking it high time to stop such arbitrary proceedings, came to such resolutions as deterred the king from executing the said decree with respect to the fine: he moreover declared the decree against the Irish estate unlawful, and confirmed the grant of the province of Ulster made to them by the late king.

The citizens, knowing this lenity arose from the power of parliament and not the inclination of the king, gave him afterwards reason to repent of such illegal measures, by joining the parliament, whom they looked on as their protectors and guardians.

In the year 1640, an army being immediately wanted to march against the Scots, the privy-council called on the city to send twelve hundred men







*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*







men to join that expedition, which were accordingly raised, and shipped at Blackwall, though not without some opposition from the rabble.

The populace in general were so enraged at the archbishop of Canterbury, whom they looked on as a principal leader in all ministerial oppressions, that, in consequence of a paper stuck up in the Royal Exchange, they assembled to the number of five hundred, and marched in the night to the palace at Lambeth with an intent to destroy him and the building: but the bishop being apprized of their coming, was so guarded that he frustrated all their attempts, and obliged them to retire without accomplishing the purposes they intended.

The court being greatly alarmed at this, the privy council sent an order to the Lord-mayor to provide a double watch, and to oblige every housekeeper to keep his apprentices and servants quiet and peaceable.

Notwithstanding the Lord-mayor strictly obeyed these orders, yet so turbulent and enraged were the citizens against the court and ministry for their despotic government, that they stuck up papers in various parts of the city, exciting the people to a general insurrection. This occasioned another order from the privy-council to command the Lord-mayor to draw forth the city trained bands, the more effectually to suppress all disorderly and riotous meetings.

The king at this time committed several aldermen to prison for refusing to give in the names of the most substantial housekeepers within their jurisdiction: this was done the more strongly to enforce them to advance such sums as he should think proper without power of parliament; and to assess on them all the sum of two hundred thousand pounds. To effect which the attorney-general was ordered to proceed against them in the star-chamber. This flame was still farther increased by another order of the privy council, to prosecute the Lord-mayor and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for their contempt and default in the prosecution of the writ for ship-money.

Notwithstanding these various persecutions, it did not in the least affect the firmness of these magistrates, who, to shew his majesty that their conduct was not directed in contempt to him, but in opposition to his evil counsellors, immediately complied with his majesty's command in furnishing him with four hundred able bodied men well accoutred, and conducted to march and join his army against the Scots, on a promise of being repaid the expence out of his majesty's exchequer.

The citizens, after this, advanced the king a considerable sum of money in consideration of his granting them another charter: by which, after first reciting their former privileges of package, survey, or scavage of all goods, and of baillage, his majesty, in consideration of four thousand two hundred pounds, confirms the said offices, and created, ordained, and constituted an office or officer of package of all sorts of goods and merchandize whatsoever, and an office of carriage and portage of all wools, &c. and merchandize whatsoever: and did ratify and con-

firm the fees set down in the tables hereunto annexed, due to the said office. And his majesty did also give and grant the said offices of scavage, or surveying, baillage, package, carriage, and portage, and their lawful fees, to the Lord-mayor and citizens of London, to be exercised and occupied by sufficient ministers or deputies, with this particular clause, "That no other porter or carrier, or any other person or persons whatsoever, shall presume to intermit or intrude him or themselves to carry or lade any of the said goods or merchandizes, from any wharf or shore within the limits aforesaid, into any ship or vessel; or to unlade any goods or merchandizes from any vessel upon any wharf, shore, or lane, within the limits aforesaid; without the special appointment or licence of the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforesaid, or of their officers or deputies for that purpose first had and obtained." And concludes with giving power and authority to the said mayor and his proper officers, in the foresaid employments, "to give and administer the oath upon the holy evangelists, from time to time, to all such persons suspected or to be suspected of withdrawings, concealments, colourings, frauds, covins. And that it shall and may be lawful to the said mayor, his minister, and deputy, or officer for the time being, by all lawful ways and means to compel all such persons suspected, or to be suspected, as shall refuse or deny to take the said oath, to take the same oath." Which charter is dated the fifth day of September, in the sixteenth year of his reign.

*The SCAVAGE Table of rates inwards.*

	s.	d.
ALLUM, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
Amotto, the C. qt. five score	0	4
Apples and pears, the little barrel	0	0½
Aquavitz the hoghead	0	6
Argol, white or red, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1½
Babies heads, the dozen	0	0½
Bacon, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	4
Bandstrings, the dozen knots	0	0½
Balks { Great, the C. qt. six score	1	8
{ Middle, the C. qt. ditto	0	9
{ Small, the C. qt. ditto	0	4
Barlings, the C. qt. ditto	0	4
Barley, the quarter, qt. eight bushels	0	0½
Barilla or sassa, the barrel, qt. C. weight	0	4
Basket-rods, the dozen bundles	0	4
Bast-ropes, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	0½
Battery basherows, or kettles, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	6
Beef, the barrel	0	1
Bell-metal, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
Beans, the quarter	0	0½
Blacking or lamb-black, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3
Bottles of all sorts, the dozen	0	0½
Boards { Barrel boards, the thousand	0	4
{ Clapboards, the C. qt. six score	0	1
{ Pipe-boards, the C. qt. six score	0	1
Boratto or { Narrow, the single piece not above 15 yards	0	2
Bombasins { Broad, the single piece not above 15 yards	0	3
Books unbound the basket or maund	0	8
Bow staves, the C. qt. six score	0	2
Brass and irons, lavercocks, chaffing dishes, and all other brass or latten wrought, the C. qt. five score	0	3
Brimstone, the C. weight 112lb.	0	0½
Bristles, the dozen pound	0	0½

M m m

Buckrams

Buckrams	{ Of Germany, the dozen pieces	o 3	Galls, the C. weight, quantity 112lb.	o 2		
	{ Of France the dozen pieces	o 2	Glas for windows, the chest or case	o 3		
Buffins, Liles	{ Narrow, the single piece not above	o 1	Glas, called Venice drinking glasses, the dozen	o 0½		
and	15 yards		Half-penny ware, the gross, qt. 12 dozen	o 0½		
Moccadoes	{ Broad, the single piece not above	o 2	Penny ware, the gross, qt. 12 dozen	o 0½		
	15 yards		Of steel, small dozen	o 0½		
Bull-rushes, the load		o 1	Glasses, Of steel, large dozen	o 1		
Burs for mill-stones, the C. qt. five score		o 3	Looking-glasses	{ Of crystal, small dozen under No. 6.	o 1	
Butter, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1		{ Of crystal, middle, the dozen No. 6.	o 2	
Cable ropes for cordage, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1		{ Of crystal, the dozen, No. 7, 8, 9, 10	o 4	
Cabinets	{ Great, the piece	o 2		{ Of crystal, the dozen, No. 11, 12.	1 6	
	{ Small, the piece	o 1	Glas stone plates for spectacles, rough, the dozen	o 0½		
Caddas, or crewel ribbons, the dozen pieces, qt. each		o 1		{ Of crystal small under No. 6. the	o 0½	
piece 36 yards			Glas-plates	dozen	o 0½	
Candle-wick, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1	or sights for	{ Of crystal, No. 6. the dozen	o 0½	
Candles of tallow, the dozen pound		o 0½	looking-glasses,	{ Of crystal No. 7, 8, 9, 10, the do-	o 2	
Capers, the C. pound qt. five score		o 2	unfoiled	zen	o 2	
Capravans, the C. qt. six score		o 3		{ Of crystal No. 11, 12, the dozen	1 0	
Cards	{ Playing cards, the small gross qt. 12 dozen	o 2	Gloves of Spanish leather, the dozen pair	o 0½		
	pair	o 2	Grain for	{ Of scarlet powder, the pound	o 0½	
	Wool cards, the dozen pair	o 0½	dyers	{ Of Sevil, in berries and grain, of Portu-	o 0½	
	Turkey, Persia, East India, and Venice,			gal or Rotta, the pound	o 0½	
Carpets	{ long, the piece	o 6		Almonds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	o 3	
	{ Of the same, or like sorts, short, the piece	o 4		Anniseeds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	o 2	
	{ Carpets of all other sorts, the piece	o 0½		Cloves, the C. weight, qt. five score	1 6	
Cases	{ For looking glasses, gilt, from No. 3. to No.			Currants, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	o 2	
	10. the dozen	o 1½		Dates, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	o 3	
	{ For looking glasses, ungilt, the dozen	o 0½		Figs, the C. weight, 112lb.	o 1	
Chamlets mohair, and Turkey programs, each 15 yds.		o 1½		Fusses of cloves, the C. qt. five score	o 8	
Cheese, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1		Ginger, the C. qt. five score	1 0	
Cherries, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1½		Liquorish, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	o 1½	
Cloth	{ French woollen, each 20 yards	o 8		Mace, the C. pound qt. five score	2 0	
	{ Scarlet, the yard	o 1		Nutmegs ditto	1 6	
Cochineal	{ Silvester, or Campecha, the lb.	o 0½	Grocery	Pepper, the C. qt. ditto	o 6	
	{ Of all other sorts, the lb.	o 1		Prunes, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	o 1	
Combs of box, or light wood, the gross qt. 12 dozen		o 0½		Raisins of the sun, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 2	
Copper bricks or plates, round or square, the C. wt.		o 4		Raisins great, or malaga, the C. weight,	1 0	
Copperas, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1		qt. 112lb.	o 0	
Corral, rough or polished, the mast, qt. 22lb		o 2		Cinnamon, the C. weight, qt. five score	1 0	
Cork, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1		{ Refined, the C. wt. qt. 112	o 10	
Cork, the dozen pieces, for shoemakers		o 0½		Candy, brown or white, the C.	o 8	
Deal boards of all sorts, the C. qt. five score		1 0		weight	o 8	
Dogs of earth, the small gross, qt. 12 dozen		o 1½		Sugar	{ Muscavadoes and white, the C.	o 4
Durance of	{ With thread each 15 yards	o 1½			weight	o 4
Duretty	{ With silk, each 15 yards	o 2			{ St. Thome and Pennellis, the	o 2
	Amber-grease, the ounce	o 1½			Ct. weight	o 2
	Allofocratina, the pound	o 0½	Goats hair the C. lb. qt. five score			o 6
	Barley hulled, the C. qt. 112lb.	o 1	Gun powder, the barrel, qt. 112lb.			o 3
	Carway and comin-feed, the C. weight	o 1½	Gum Arabick, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.			o 2
	China roots, the C. qt. five score	1 6	Hawks of all sorts, the hawk			o 2
Drugs	Civit, the ounce	o 1		{ Beast or straw hats, the dozen	o 0½	
	Gum Armoniac, the C.	o 6		{ Beast or straw hats, plain, the gross, qt. 12	o 1½	
	Musk, the ounce	o 1	Hats	dozen	o 1½	
	Musk-cods, the dozen	o 1		Wool fells, the dozen	o 1½	
	Saunders, white or red, the C. qt. five score	o 6		Demi-castors, the piece	o 0½	
	Treacle, common, the C. qt. five score	o 2		Bever hats, the piece	o 2	
	Turpentine, common, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 1	Headings for pipes, hogsheds, or barrels, the thou-			o 2
Feathers for beds, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 2	sand			o 2
	Cod-fish, the C. qt. five score	o 4	Heath for brushes, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.			o 1
	Cole fish, the C. qt. five score	o 1	Hemp	{ Undrest, the ditto	o 1	
	Eels, the barrel	o 1		{ Drest, ditto	o 2	
	Eels quick, the ship lading	10 0	Hides	{ Buff hides, the piece	o 0½	
	Herrings white or red, the last	o 6		{ Cow hides or horse hides the dozen	o 3	
Fish	Lings, the C. qt. five score	o 6		Honey, the barrel	o 1½	
	Lub-fish, the C. qt. ditto	o 2		Horses and mares, each horse or mare	o 6	
	Croplings, the C. ditto	o 1		Hops, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	o 2	
	Titlings, the C. ditto	o 0½		Indico the C. lb. qt. five score	2 0	
	Sturgeon, the firkin	o 1		Indico dust, ditto	o 8	
	Sturgeon, the keg	o 0½		{ Wrought, the dozen pound	o 1½	
	Salmon, the barrel	o 1½	Incle	{ Roles, the dozen pieces, of 36 yds. each piece	o 1	
Flax, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		o 2		{ Unwrought, the C. lb. quantity five score	o 4	
Flax undrest, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		o 1½	Iron wrought, the C. qt. 112lb.		o 1	
Flax drest or wrought, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		o 4	Iron unwrought, the ton		o 6	
Frankincense, the C. qt. 112lb.		o 1½	Iron pots, the dozen		o 1½	
	Barmillions, the piece, or two half pieces,		Lattin, vocat	{ Shaven Lattin, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 6	
Fustians	qt. 15 yards each half piece	o 2		{ Black Lattin the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 3	
	Naple fustians, tripe, or velvet, the piece,			Bone-lace of thread the dozen yards	o 0½	
	qt. 15 yards.	o 2	Lace	{ Silk-bone-lace, the pound, qt. 16 ounces	o 2	
	Bever skins, the piece	o 0½		Silk lace of all sorts, the pound, qt. 16	o 1	
	Bever-bellies, or wombs, the dozen	o 4		ounces.	o 1	
Furrs	Budge, tawed or untawed, the C. weight,	o 2	Lemons	{ The thousand	o 1	
	qt. five score	o 2		{ Juice of Lemons, the pipe	o 6	
	Fox skins, the C. qt. five score	o 4		{ Pickled Lemons, the pipe	o 3	
	Fonies without tails, the dozen	o 1½	Linseed, the quarter		o 1	
Galley dishes, each 12 dozen		o 1	Leaves of gold, the C. leaves, qt. five score		o 0½	
			Lures for hawks, the dozen		o 0½	

Leather

Leather	Bazel leather, the dozen skins	0	0½	Pans	Dripping or frying-pans, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Hangings, gilt, the piece	0	3		Warming pans, the dozen	0	1½
	Leather for masks, the dozen lb.	0	2	Paper	Brown, the C. bundles	0	6
Lutes, the dozen		0	4		Of all other sorts, each five score reams	1	8
Latefrings	Catling, the great gros, qt. 12 small gros of knots	0	0½	Pease, the quarter		0	0½
	Minikins, the gros, qt. 12 dozen of knots	0	0¼	Pitch and tar, the last		0	3
	British Cloth, the C. ells, qt. five score	0	2	Plates	Single, white or black, the C. plates	0	1
Linnen	Brabant, Emden, Flemish, Freeze, Gentish, Holland, Ifingham, Overifily, Rowse, and Cowfield cloths, or plats, each piece 30 ells	0	2		Double ditto	0	2
	Callicoes or dutties the piece	0	0½	Pomegranates, the thousand		0	2
	Cambricks the whole piece, qt. 13 ells	0	2	Pork, the barrel		0	1½
Damask for tabling	Of Holland making the dozen yards	0	4	Pots	Of earth or stone, covered, the C. qt. five score	0	1½
	Of Slecia making the dozen yards	0	2		Of earth or stone, uncovered, the C. cast, qt. a gallon to every cast, if in one plot or more	0	2
	Of Holland, making the dozen yards	0	1	Quails, the dozen		0	0½
Damask for towelling and nap-kenning	Of Silesia making the dozen yards	0	2	Quicksilver, the C. lb. qt. five score		0	10
	Of Holland making the dozen yards	0	1	Quinces, the C. qt. five score		0	0½
	Of Slecia making the dozen yards	0	2	Rape-feed, the quarter		0	1
Diaper for tabling	Of Holland making the dozen yards	0	1	Rosin, the ton		0	8
	Of Slecia making the dozen yards	0	0½	Rice, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
	Of Holland, making the dozen yards	0	1	Rye, the quarter		0	0½
Diaper for towelling and nap-kenning	Of Silesia making the dozen yards	0	0½	Rims for sieves, the gros, qt. 12 dozen		0	0½
	Of Holland making the dozen yards	0	1	Saffron the lb.		0	0½
	Of Slecia making the dozen yards	0	0½	Saffore, the C. lb. qt. five score		0	4
French canvas and line, ell and half quarter broad, or upwards, the C. ells, qt. fix score		0	3	Salt, the C. weight		0	2
	French or Normandy canvas and line, narrow vaudales, or vittry canvas, Dutch barras and Hessian canvas, the C. ells, qt. fix score	0	2	Salt-petre, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½
	Gutting and spruce canvas drillings pack, duck hinderlands, middle good headlock, Muscovy linnen, narrow, Hamburgh cloth, narrow, and Irish, cloth, the C. ells, qt. fix score	1	0	Sayes	Double sayes, or Flanders serges, the piece	0	3
Hamburgh and Silesia cloth, broad, the C. ells, qt. fix score		0	3		Hounscot sayes, and middle sayes, the piece	0	2
	Poldavis, the bolt	0	1	Shumack the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½
	Lawns, the whole piece, qt. 13 ells	0	2	Silk, vocat.	Bridges filk, Granadoes, Naples, Organfine, Pole, and Spanish Sattin, filk, flear filk, fine and thrown filk, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0	1
Callicoe lawns, the piece		0	0½		Raw China filk, the lb. 24 ounces	0	1
French lawns, the piece		0	0½		Ferret or Floret filk, fillozel, fleave filk, coarse, the lb. qt. 14 ounces	0	0½
Lockrams, the piece, of all sorts, qt. 106 ells		0	1½	Silk stockings, the pair	Raw long filk, the lb. qt. 14 ounces	0	0½
Southwick, the C. ells, qt. fix score		0	1½		Raw short filk, and raw Morea filk, the lb. qt. 24 ounces	0	0½
Straibourg linen, each 30 ells		0	1		Boradoes of filk, Catalopha, China, damask filk, chamlet, china, program, phillofellas, narrow, tabbies of filk towers, taffaty, the dozen yards	0	2
Striped or tufted canvas, with thread, the piece, qt. 15 yards		0	1	Silk wrought	Silk program narrow, filk say calunaucoes and phillofellas, broad, the dozen yards	0	4
Striped, tufted, or quilted canvas, with filk, the piece, qt. 15 yards		0	1		Silk programs, broad, caff or damask, the dozen yards	0	4
Littimus, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1		Sattins		
Malt, the quarter		0	0½		Bolonia, Lukes, Jean, and other of like making, the dozen yards	0	6
Magnus, the C. weight, qt. 112lb		0	1		Bridges sattin, China and Turkey sattin, the dozen yards	0	1½
Masks of velvet or fatten, the dozen		0	1		Sarcenets		
Masts	Great, the mast	0	2		Of Bologna or Florence, the dozen ells	0	1½
	Middle, the mast	0	1		Of China, the dozen ells	0	1
	Small, the mast	0	0½		Cyprefs		
Maps printed, the ream		0	1		Of filk, broad, the dozen yards	0	0½
Madder	Crop madder, and all other bale madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2		Of filk, narrow, each 24 yards	0	0½
	Fat madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½		Taffaties		
	Mull madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	0½		Ell broad, each dozen yards	0	2
Meal, the last, qt. 12 barrels		0	4		China and Levant, each dozen yards	0	0½
Mocado ends, the dozen pounds		0	1½		Velvets		
Oats, the quarter		0	0½		China velvet, each dozen yards	0	1
Oil	Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal and salad oil, the ton	2	8		All other velvets or plushes, each dozen yards	0	6
	Rape and linseed oil, the ton	2	6	Skins	Cordovant skins, the dozen	0	2
	Train-oil of Greenland or Newfoundland, the ton	1	4		Goat skins in the hair, the dozen	0	1
Olives, the hogthead		0	4		Kid skins of all sorts, the C. qt. five score	0	3
Onions	The C. bunches	0	1	Smalt, the C. lb. qt. five score		0	4
Oranges, the 1000	Seed, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3	Spars	Bonnispars, the C. qt. five score	0	4
		0	1		Cantspars, the C. qt. fix score	0	2
		0	1½		Small spars, the C. qt. fix score	0	1
Orchal, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½	Stones	Dog-stones, the last	0	6
Packthread, the C. qt. five score		0	1½		Marble-stones, the ton	0	8
					Mill-stones, the piece	0	6
				Sword-blades, the dozen	Quern-stones, the last	0	2
						0	1
					Pipe or hogthead staves, the thousand	0	6
				Staves	Barrel staves ditto	0	3
					Firkin ditto	0	1½
					Long steel, wisp steel, and such like, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
				Steel	Gad steel, the half barrel	0	4

Succade

Succads, wet or dry, the C. qt. five score	s. d.
Syder, the ton	0 10
Tallow, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 4
Tapestry { With hair, the C. Flemishells, qt. five score	0 1
{ With wool ditto	0 4
{ With caddas ditto	0 6
{ With silk, the dozen Flemish ells	1 0
Tarras, the barrel	0 2
Tazells, the thousand	0 0½
Tykes of all sorts, the tyke	0 0½
Thread { Bridges thread, the dozen lb.	0 1
{ Outnal thread the dozen lb.	0 1
{ Whitened brown or piecing thread, the dozen lb.	0 1½
{ Sisters thread, the lb.	0 0½
{ Lyons or Paris thread, the bale, qt. C. bolts	8
{ Spanish verins, Brazil tobacco, the C. qt. five score	2 0
Tobacco { St. Christopher's tobacco, or the like, the C. qt. five score	2 0
Tow, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 0½
Tiles, vocat. pantiles, or Flanders tiles, the thousand	0 2
Wax, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 4
Wainscot, the C. qt. five score	0 6
Whale-fins, the dozen	0 1
Wheat, the quarter eight bushels	0 1
Woa { Island wood, the ton	1 0
{ Tholoufe wood, the C. qt. 112lb.	0 1
{ Box wood, the thousand pieces	0 2
{ Brazil or Fernando buck-wood, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 3
{ Brazeletto or Jamaica wood, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 1
Wood { Fustic, the C. weight, 112lb.	0 0½
{ Red or Guinea wood, the C. qt. 112lb.	0 2
{ Sipeet-wood of East-India, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 1
{ Beaver wool, the lb.	0 1
{ Cotton wool, the C. qt. five score	0 3
{ Irish { Combed, the C. qt. five score	0 4
{ Uncombed, the C. qt. 112lb.	0 2
{ Elstridge wool, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 2
{ Polonia ditto	0 3
{ French ditto	0 2
{ Lambs ditto	0 3
{ Spanish ditto	0 4
{ Red ditto, the lb.	0 0½
Wire, vocat. Littin wire; and all other wire, the C. wt.	0 4
Wine eager, the ton	0 6
Wines { Gascoyne and French wines, and all other wines of the growth of the French king's dominion, the ton	0 2
{ Rhenish wine, the awm	0 6
{ Muskadell, and all other wines of the growth of the Levant, the butt	1 0
{ Sack, Canary, Malaga, Madera, Romney, bastard, tent, and Alicant wines, the pipe	1 0
{ Cable yarn the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 1
{ Camel program, or mohair yarn, the C. qt. five score lb.	1 6
{ Cotton yarn the C. lb. qt. five score	0 4
Yarn { Irish yarn, the pack, qt. four C. weight at fix score lb. to the C.	0 6
{ Raw linen yarn, Dutch or French, the C. lb. qt. five score	0 4
{ Spruce or Muscovy yarn, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 2

All other goods not mentioned in this TABLE, shall pay, for scavage duties inward, after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expressed or valued in his majesty's late book of RATES. And all other, not expressed therein, shall pay the same rates according to the true value.

#### The BALLIAGE Duties outwards.

BEER, the ton	s. d.
Canvas, the C. ells, at fix score	0 4
Coals, the chaldron	0 2
Drapery { Broad cloth, the piece	0 1½
{ Kerfies of all sorts ditto	0 0½
{ Perpetuannoos, ditto	0 0½
{ Stuffs, woollen or worsted, the single pce.	0 0½
{ Ditto, the double piece	0 1

Dying com- { Cochineal, the C. qt. five score	s. d.
modities { Indico, the C. qt. five score	0 7
{ Wood of all sorts for dyers, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 4
Fustians, English, each 15 yards	0 1
{ Cloves, mace, nutmegs or cinnamon, the C. qt. five score	0 0½
Grocery { Pepper or ginger, the C. qt. five score	0 6
{ Raisins, the piece or frail	0 2
{ Raisins of the sun, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 0½
Iron { The ton unwrought	0 1
{ Wrought the C weight, qt. 112lb.	0 6
Lamprones, the thousand	0 1
Lead, the fodder	0 0½
Saffron the lb.	0 6
Salt, the wey	0 0½
Salt petre, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 2
Silk, raw or thrown, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0 1
{ Bever skins, the C. qt. five score	0 0½
{ Badger skins, the C. qt. ditto	1 6
{ Coney skins, black, ditto	0 6
{ Cat skins, ditto	0 2
{ Calf skins, ditto	0 2
{ Fox skins, ditto	0 2
{ Fitches, the timber	0 6
{ Morkin, the C. qt. six score	0 1
{ Otter skins, the C. qt. five score	0 2
{ Sheep or lamb, the C. qt. six score	0 6
{ Squirrel skins, the thousand	0 2
Tin or pewter, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 1
Wax, ditto	0 2
Wool of all sorts, ditto	0 2

Other merchandize, liquid and dry, that are not particularly rated in the above Table, shall pay balliage duties outward by their bulk, as follows :

A Great pack, trufs, or fardel, containing between fifteen or twenty cloths, or other goods to that proportion	s. d.
An ordinary pack, trufs, or fardel, containing in big- nefs about ten or twelve cloths, or twelve or fourteen baize, or to the like proportion, in friezes, cottons or other goods	1 6
A bale containing three or four cloths, or four or five baize, or the like proportion in other goods	1 0
A great maund or great basket	0 6
A small maund or basket, poize three C. weight. or under	0 3
A hamper or coffer, poize two C. wt. or under	0 8
A but or pipe	0 3
A hoghead or puncheon	0 8
A barrel	0 4
A firkin	0 1
A dry fat	0 2
A drum fat	0 3
A bale	0 4
A great chest or great case	0 6
A small chest or case, poize three C. wt. or under	0 8
A small box	0 4
A great trunk	0 2
A small trunk, poize not above two C. wt.	0 6
A bag or sack	0 3
A feron	0 4

#### The PACKAGE Table of Rates.

A Rnetto the C. qt. five score	s. d.
Aquavitæ, the hoghead	0 3
Argol, white or red, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 4
Ashes { Ashes, pot-ashes, the barrel, qt. two C. wt.	0 1½
{ Soap-ashes, the last	0 2
Awl-blades for shoemakers, the thousand	1 0
Barilla or Saffora, the barrel, qt. two C. weight	0 0½
Beer, the ton	0 4
Birding shot-lead, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0 6
Books, the maund	0 2
Bottles of glass, covered with leather, the dozen	0 1
Brimstone, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0 1
Brushes, the dozen	0 2
Broken glass, the barrel	0 0½
Buttons,	0 0½



Buttons, vocat.	Brass, best; copper, or latten buttons, the great gross, qt. twelve small gross	o 1	Knives	Iron, the ton, unwrought	o 6
	Hair buttons, the great gross	o 1		Iron wrought, the C. wt.	o 1
	Silk buttons, ditto	o 0 1/2		Iron spurs, the dozen pair	o 1
	Thread buttons, ditto	o 0 1/2		Ivory combs, the dozen lb.	o 2
Buckweed, the quarter		o 1	Knives	London knives ordinary, the small gross	o 3
Buckrams of all sorts, the dozen pieces		o 2		Sheffield knives, ditto	o 1 1/2
Caps for sailors, Monmouth and others, the dozen		o 1	Face	Shoemaker's pairing knives, ditto	o 0 1/2
Canary seed, the bushel		o 0 1/2		Bone-lace of thread, the dozen yards	o 0 1/2
Cloaks, old, the piece		o 0 1/2	Lamparnes, the thousand	Silk-lace the lb. qt. 16 ounces	o 1 1/2
Copperas, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 1			o 1 1/2
Cochineal	Silvester or Campecha, the lb.	o 0 1/2	Lead, the fodder		o 8
Cobweb lawns, each 15 yards	Of all other sorts the lb.	o 1	Lemons pickled, the pipe		o 3
		o 0 1/2	Lemon juice, ditto		o 0
		o 0 1/2	Linseed, the quarter		o 0 1/2
		o 0 1/2	Callicoe, the piece		o 0 1/2
Drugs, vocat.	Affafetida, gum armoniac, gum laek, oil banum, and saffras wood, the C. qt. five score	o 6	Cambricks, two half pieces, 13 ells		o 1 1/2
	Cassia Fistula, the C. qt. ditto	o 1	Damasks for tabling of all sorts, the doz. yds.		o 2
	Cassia Lignea, the C. lb. ditto	o 8	Damask for towelling and napkening of all sorts, the doz. yards		o 0 1/2
	Cubebs, the C. ditto	o 6	Diaper of all sorts, for tabling, the doz. yards		o 1
Elephants teeth, the C. qt. five score	Rhubarb, the lb.	o 1	Diaper for towelling and napkening of all sorts, the dozen yards		o 0 1/2
	Seemoady, ditto	o 1	Lawns, the piece, qt. 13 ells		o 1 1/2
	Estridge, alias Ostrich feathers, the lb. and rest	o 0 1/2	Linnen	Linnen cloth, called Brabant, Embden, Flemish frieze, Kentish holland, Ivingham	
	Filing of iron, called swarf, the barrel	o 2		Overisilis and Rows cloth, each 30 ells	o 2
Flasks of horn, the dozen		o 1		French or Normandy canvas, the C. ells, qt. six score	o 3
Flax dress, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		o 4		Dutch barras, Hessian and Vittry canvas the C. ells, qt. six score	o 3
Flax undress, ditto		o 2		Canvas tufted, striped or quilted with copper, silk, or thread, or such like, the piece, qt. 15 yards	o 1
Frankincense, ditto		o 1 1/2		Linnen threads the maund	o 2
Fish	Herrings full or shotten, the half	o 6	Madder, all but mall madder, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 2
	Stock-fish of all sorts, the half	o 6	Melasses, the hoghead		o 4
Fassians	English Million, the piece, qt. two half pieces of 15 yards the piece	o 1	Mustard seed, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 0 1/2
	Venetian, English make, each 15 yards	o 1	Nails	Chair nails, brass or copper, the thousand	o 0 1/2
Gauls the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		o 2		Copper nails, rose nails, and saddle nails, the sum qt. ten thousand	o 0 1/2
Ghee, ditto		o 1	Oaker, red or yellow, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 1
Gloves	Gloves clapping, the maund or basket	o 1 1/2	Onion-seed, ditto		o 4
Grains	Scarlet powder, and of Sevil in berries, and grain of Portugal or Rosta, the C. lb.	o 6	Orchal, ditto		o 1
	Grain French or Guiney, the C. lb.	o 4	Ox-bones, the thousand		o 1
	Of cloves, the C. wt. qt. five score	o 4	Ox-guts, the barrel		o 1
	Of almonds, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 1	Oils	Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal, linseed, or rape oil, the ton	o 4
Garble	Of ginger, the C. lb. qt. five score	o 1		Train or whale oil, ditto	o 8
	Of mace, ditto	o 9	Ostrich feathers. See Estridge		
	Of pepper, ditto	o 3	Paper, printed or copy paper, the C. reams, qt. five score		o 6
	Buck leather, the dozen pair	o 1	Pewter, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 4
Gloves	Gloves with silk fringe and faced with satin, the dozen pair	o 1	Rape seed, the quarter		o 1
	Gloves lined with coney or lamb skins, or plain, the dozen pair	o 0 1/2	Rapeseeds, the thousand		o 0 1/2
	Almonds, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 2	Red dead, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 1
	Anniseeds, ditto	o 2	Red earth, ditto		o 0 1/2
Grocery, vocat	Cloves, the C. wt. qt. five score	o 1	Rice, ditto		o 0
	Currants, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 3	Rosin the ton		o 1
	Dates, ditto	o 4	Saffron, the lb.		o 2
	Figs, ditto	o 0 1/2	Salt, the weigh		o 2
Hemp, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	Ginger, the C. wt. qt. five score	o 9	Salt-petre, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 2
	Liquorish, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 1 1/2	Seamerse teeth, the C. wt. qt. five score		o 10
	Mace, the C. lb. qt. five score	o 6	Sea coals, the chaldron		o 4
	Nutmegs, ditto	o 1	Stockings	Childrens stockings, the dozen pair	o 0 1/2
Hats	Prunes the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 0 1/2		Kersey or leather stockings, ditto	o 1
	Raisins, great and Malaga, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 1		Silk stockings the pair	o 0 1/2
	Raisins of the sun, ditto	o 2		Worked stockings the dozen pair	o 2
Hats	Sugar candy, ditto	o 8		Woollen knit stockings, ditto	o 1 1/2
	Sugar of St Thome and Pennellis, ditto	o 3	Shumack, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		o 2
	Sugar of all sorts, ditto	o 6		Badger skins, the C. qt. five score	o 6
	Cinnamon, the C. lb. qt. five score	o 1		Beaver skins, ditto	o 6
Hairs	Hair of goats or kids, the C. wt. qt. five score	o 4		Cat skins, ditto	o 4
	Ox or cow tail hair, the Ct. wt. qt. 112lb.	o 0 1/2		Calf skins, ditto	o 8
	Ink-horns, the small gross, qt. 12 dozen	o 0 1/2		Coney skins, grey, tawed, seasoned or flag, the C. qt. six score	o 2
	Horns of lanthorn, 1000 leaves	o 1	Skins and Furs	Elk skins, the piece	o 0 1/2
Hops, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	Tips of horns, the 1000	o 1		Fitches, the timber	o 1
	Indico of all sorts, the C. lb. qt. five score	o 2		Fox skin, the C. qt. five score	o 8
	Indico dust, ditto	o 6		Jennet skins, black, seasoned or raw	o 0 1/2
India hides, the C. ditto	Irish rugs, the piece	o 1		Kid skins, the C. qt. five score	o 2
				Lamb skins, tawed or in the oil, the C. qt. six score	o 6
				Morkins, tawed or raw, the C. qt. six score	o 4

Skins and Furs	Of Otter skins, the C. qt. five score	0 8	Waincoats	Of Kersey or flannel, the dozen	0 6
	Rabbit skins, ditto	0 1		Of woollen knit, ditto	0 2
	Sheep skins, the C. qt. six score	0 6		Of worsted ditto, the piece	0 0 1/2
	Sheep pelts, the C. qt. five score	0 3		Wrought with cruel, the piece	0 0 1/2
	Squirrel skins, the thousand	0 3		With silk	0 1
Silk	Silk of all sorts, raw, the lb. of 16 ounces	0 1	Wool	Cotton wool, the C. qt. five score	0 3
	Silk nubs, or husks of silk, the C. lb. qt. 21 ounces to a pound	0 4		Esridge wool, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 2
	Silk English thrown, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0 1		French, ditto	0 2
	Silver, vocat. Quick-silver, the C. qt. five score	0 8		Spanish, ditto	0 4
	Slip, the barrel	0 1		Worm seed, the C. qt. five score	0 6
Stuffs, vocat.	Buffins, the piece broad, qt. 14 yards	0 2	Wood	Box wood, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 0 1/2
	Ditto, narrow	0 1		Brazil, ditto	0 3
	Bridgewaters, the piece	0 2		Ebony, ditto	0 1 1/2
	Carra, ditto	0 1		Fustick, ditto	0 0 1/2
	Cametians, the piece, qt. 25 yards	0 2		Red, ditto	0 1 1/2
Stuffs, vocat.	Camblets, or grograms, the piece, qt. about 14 or 15 yards	0 2	Wines	French wines, of all sorts, the ton	0 8
	Damascellours, or damascins, the piece	0 2		Muskadels and wines of the Levant the butt	0 6
	Durance, ditto	0 1		Sack, Canary, Madera, Romneys, and Hullo, the butt or pipe	0 6
	Dimity, each 30 yards	0 1		Cotton yarn, the C. qt. five score	0 4
	Floramedas, the piece	0 1		Grogram, or mohair yarn, ditto	1 6
Stuffs, vocat.	Fugaratoes, ditto	0 2	Raw linnen yarn, of all sorts, the C. wt. qt. five score		0 4
	Hangings, of Bristol, or striped stuff, the piece	0 4			
	Lindsey-woolsey, the piece	0 1 1/2			
	Liles, the piece broad or narrow, not above 15 yards	0 2			
	Mocadoes, double, the piece, qt. 28 yards	0 2			
Stuffs, vocat.	Ditto, single or tufted, the piece, qt. 14 yards	0 1	All other goods, not mentioned in this TABLE shall pay for package duties, after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expressed or valued in his majesty's late book of RATES: and all other not expressed therein shall pay the same rate, according to their value.		
	Mohair, the piece, qt. about 15 yards	0 1 1/2	For every entry in the Packer's book, for writing bills to each entry outward, as usually they have done		
	Messellawny, the piece, qt. about 30 yards	0 1	The strangers shall pay the labouring porters for making up their goods at their own charge, as always they have done.		
	Perpetuanoes, the piece ell broad	0 2 1/2	The strangers shall pay the water-side porter, belonging to the package office, such fees and duties, for landing and shipping their goods, as they have usually paid within these ten years last past. [i. e. from and before the 16 Car. I.]		
	Paragon or paropas, the piece	0 2	Fees taken by the PACKERS and water-side porters for landing and shipping out the goods of strangers.		
Stuffs, vocat.	Piramides or maramuffe, the piece, narrow	1 0	FOR a butt of currants		1 4
	Ditto broad	0 2		A carrel of ditto	0 8
	Rafhes, of all sorts, the piece, qt. 24 yards	0 4		A quarter roll of ditto	0 4
	Saves, hounscot or mild, the piece	0 3		A bag ditto	0 4
	Ditto, of all sorts	0 2 1/2		Pieces of raisins, the ton	1 8
Stuffs, vocat.	Serges, double the piece, yard broad, qt. 24 yards	0 3	A barrel of raisins		0 4
	Hard cattle, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 2		All sorts of punchcons	0 6
	The barrel	0 3		A barrel of figs	0 2
	Spectacles, without cases, the gross, qt. 12 dozen	0 0 1/2		Tapners and fraills of figs, per ton	1 8
	Succads, wet or dry, the C. lb. qt. five score	0 8		Brazil, or other wood for dying, per ton	1 8
Stuffs, vocat.	Tallow, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 1	Iron, the ton		1 2
	With hair, the C. Flemish ells, qt. five score	0 4		Coppersas, ditto	1 2
	Tapestry	0 6		Oil, wine, or vinegar, ditto	1 2
	With wool, ditto	1 0		Hemp and flax, the last	1 8
	With caddas, ditto	0 2		Loose flax and tow, the C. wt.	0 2
Stuffs, vocat.	With silk, the dozen Flemish ells	0 2	A great bag of tow		0 8
	Taffaty, ell broad the dozen yards	0 2		A small ditto	0 4
	Taffaty	0 4		A great bag of hops	0 8
	Silk taffaty, broad, ditto	0 2		A packet or little bag of hops	0 4
	Ditto, narrow	0 2		Packs, trusses, flats, or maunds, per piece	0 8
Stuffs, vocat.	Thread, white, brown, or coloured, ditto	0 1	A great chest		0 8
	Thread points, the great gross	0 0 1/2		A small ditto	0 4
	Tiffany, each dozen yards	0 1		All cases, barrels, or bales, per piece	0 4
	Tobacco	2 0		A bale of madder	0 8
	Spanish tobacco, the C. qt. five score	0 6		A bale of ginger, shumack, qt. 400 wt.	0 8
Stuffs, vocat.	Of all other sorts, ditto	0 6	A faggot of steel		0 1
	Tin	0 3 1/2		Any ferriens, the piece	0 4
	Tin, unwrought, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 4		A fat of pot ashes	0 8
	Ditto wrought	0 2		A last of soap ashes	1 0
	Velures	0 2		A last of pitch or tar	1 0
Stuffs, vocat.	Ditto double	0 2	A last of fish		1 0
	Vinegar of wine, the ton	0 2 1/2		Waincoats, the C. qt. six score	5 0
	Wax	0 4		Clap boards, ditto	0 6
	English wax, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0 8		Deal boards, ditto	1 4
	Ditto hard, the C. wt. qt. five score	0 8		A great mast	5 0
Stuffs, vocat.	Baize single, the piece	0 2	A middle ditto		2 6
	Double, ditto	0 4		A small ditto	1 3
	Minikin baize, the piece	0 6		Great balks, the C. qt. six score	5 0
	Broad cloth, the short piece, qt. 24 yards	0 6		Middle ditto	2 6
	Broad cloth, the long piece, qt. 32 yards	0 8			Small
Stuffs, vocat.	Cotton, of all sorts, the C. goods	0 6	Waincoats, the C. qt. six score		
	Devonshire dozens the piece	0 1			
	Fizadoes, the piece	0 3			
	Kerfies, of all sorts, the piece	0 2			
	Lifts of cloth, the 1000 yards	0 6			
Stuffs, vocat.	Northern dozens, the single piece	0 3	Clap boards, ditto		
	Ditto, double piece	0 6			
	Penny-stones, the piece	0 2			
	Spanish cloth, English making, each 20 yards	0 6			

	s.	d.
Small ditto	1	3
A mill-stone	5	0
A dog-stone	2	6
A wolf-stone	2	0
A yard-stone	0	3
A grindle-stone	1	0
A step-stone or grave-stone	0	8
Quern-stones, the last	1	0
Emery-stones, the ton	1	2
Ten C. wt. of Holland cheese	1	0
Rosin, the ton	1	2
Woad, ditto	1	2
A chest of sugar	0	6
Half wainscots, the C. qt. six score	2	6
Raw hides, the C. wt. five score	5	0
Bonnifpars, the C. qt. six score	0	6
Small spars, ditto	0	4
Ends of bonnifpars, ditto	0	9
A horse, gelding, or mare	2	6
Allom, the ton	1	8
Heath for brushes, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Iron pots, the dozen	0	3
Rings of wier loose, the ring	0	0½
Pipes-staves, the thousand	2	6
Rhenish wine, the awm	0	6
Bur-stones, the C. qt. five score	2	6
Half packs of tazels, the piece	0	4
Wicker bottles, the dozen	0	0½
Stone, the C. qt. five score	0	1
Loose fish, the C. landing	0	3
A barrel of salmon	0	2
Ditto of stub ells	0	2
A bundle of basket rods	0	0½
A ton of cork	1	8
A thousand ox bones	1	0
Ditto tips of horns	0	6
Ditto of shank bones	1	0
Brimstone, the ton, loose	1	3
A fodder of lead	1	4
Rims for sieves, the load	1	0
A load of fans	1	0
A load of balrushes	0	8
A C. ream of paper, loose	1	0
A barrel of tarra	0	2
Ditto of ling	0	2
A keg of sturgeon	0	2
Iron backs of chimneys, the piece	0	1
A C. wt. of elephants teeth	0	1
Copper and iron plates, per piece	0	0½
A hundred small barrels of blacking	1	0
A dozen of scales	0	1
A hundred of oars	2	6
Every twenty sugar flags	0	4
A barrel of shot	0	4
A bundle of canes	0	1
A cage of quails	0	4
Ditto of pheasants	0	4
A winch of cable yara	0	4
A firkin of shot	0	2

All other goods not mentioned in this TABLE shall pay portage duties, as other goods do of like bulk or condition herein expressed.

The Scots having defeated the king's army at Newburn, immediately took possession of Newcastle upon Tyne. This greatly alarmed the citizens, fearing they should be deprived of the usual and necessary supply of coals from thence. But these apprehensions were soon laid aside by a letter sent from the Scotch commanders to the city magistrates, in which they promised not to stop the free traffic of coals in the river Tyne, and declared themselves friends to the liberties of England.

The Lord-mayor and citizens not finding the ministry had any intention of removing their grievances, drew up a petition to his majesty to call a new parliament, and to redress the many impositions complained of by the whole nation.

The contents of which petition were as follows:

" Most gracious sovereign,  
 " Being moved with the duty and obedience,  
 " which by the laws your petitioners owe unto  
 " your sacred majesty, they humbly present unto  
 " your princely and pious wisdom, the several  
 " pressing grievances following, viz.  
 " 1. The pressing and unusual impositions up-  
 " on merchandize, importing and exporting, and  
 " the urging and levying of ship-money, not-  
 " withstanding both which, merchants ships and  
 " goods have been taken and destroyed both by  
 " Turkish and other pirates.  
 " 2. The multitude of monopolies, patents,  
 " and warrants, whereby trade in the city, and  
 " other parts of the kingdom is much destroyed.  
 " 3. The sundry innovations in matters of re-  
 " ligion.  
 " 4. The oath and canons lately enjoined by  
 " the late convocation, whereby your petition-  
 " ers are in danger to be deprived of their minis-  
 " ters.  
 " 5. The great concourse of papists, and their  
 " inhabitations in London, and the suburbs,  
 " whereby they have more means and opportu-  
 " nity of plotting and executing their designs  
 " against the religion established.  
 " 6. The seldom calling, and sudden dissolu-  
 " tions of parliaments, without the redress of  
 " grievances.  
 " 7. The imprisonment of divers citizens for  
 " non-payment of ship-money, and impositions;  
 " and the prosecution of many others in the star-  
 " chamber, for not conforming themselves to  
 " committees in patents of monopolies, whereby  
 " trade is restrained.  
 " 8. The great danger your sacred person is  
 " exposed unto in the present war, and the va-  
 " rious fears that seized upon your petitioners  
 " and their families by reason thereof; which  
 " grievances and fears have occasioned so great  
 " a stop and distraction in trade, that your peti-  
 " tioners can neither buy, sell, receive or pay as  
 " formerly, and tends to the utter ruin of the  
 " inhabitants of this city; the decay of naviga-  
 " tion, and clothing, and the manufactures of  
 " this kingdom.  
 " Your humble petitioners conceiving, that  
 " the said grievances are contrary to the laws of  
 " this kingdom, and finding by experience, that  
 " they are not redressed by the ordinary course  
 " of justice, do therefore most humbly beseech  
 " your most sacred majesty, to cause a parlia-  
 " ment to be summoned with all convenient  
 " speed, whereby they may be relieved in the  
 " premises.  
 " And your petitioners and loyal subjects  
 " shall ever pray, &c.

By this petition the ministry foresaw the fatal consequences which must inevitably arise to them-  
 selves should it be carried into execution: they  
 therefore sent a letter to the Lord-mayor and al-  
 dermen, signifying that such a petition was very  
 dangerous, and unwarranted by the charters and  
 customs of the city, and that it was unnecessary  
 as his majesty was already taking the said griev-  
 ances

ances into consideration. This, however, had no effect on the citizens: they sent the petition, by a deputation from the court of aldermen and common-council, to his majesty, who was then with his army at York.

This had so good an effect, that his majesty, in a letter dated the twenty-fifth of September, promised them a parliament should be immediately called to redress their grievances; requesting, at the same time, a loan of two hundred thousand pounds to enable him to pay his army. Which sum the citizens promised to advance, on condition the noblemen who were with his majesty would join in the security.

The king, to fulfil his engagement with the citizens, summoned a parliament to meet on the third of November at Westminster; when Mr. alderman Pennington, in the name of the city, delivered a petition to the house of commons, with a schedule of twenty-eight articles of grievances annexed. This petition, which was for the abolishment of episcopacy, with all its dependencies, roots and branches, was signed by upwards of fifteen thousand citizens. And was thought to be strongly abetted by the Scotch commissioners, who were now arrived in London, and had opened a kirk at Oxford house, near London-stone, to which many of the citizens resorted.

The king at this time wanting money, the parliament applied to the citizens for a loan of one hundred thousand pounds, on the credit and security of the subsidy bills: but this they absolutely refused, alledging, that the city were a body not constituted for any such purpose, nor able to make laws for the lending of money; and that they could only persuade, and not compel. A petition was then presented to the house of lords, signed by twenty thousand citizens, to hasten the punishment of the earl of Strafford, "who," they alledged, "had counselled the plundering of the city, and putting it to fine and ransom; and had said, that it would never be well, till some of the aldermen were hanged up, because they would not yield to illegal levies of money." In this petition they complained that the freedom and fulness of trade was still greatly hindered; the affairs of the church remained unsettled; the papists tolerated and armed; the Irish army not disbanded, nor the courts of justice yet reformed; and humbly prayed that his majesty would redress these their grievances.

The citizens not meeting with any redress from these petitions, the populace were so incensed, that on the twenty-ninth of April 1641, a great number of apprentices and others assembled before the house of the Spanish ambassador, threatening to pull it down, and even to kill the ambassador himself for permitting English papists to frequent his chapel. To appease this commotion, the Lord-mayor immediately repaired to the ambassador's, and, with much difficulty, prevailed on the mob to disperse. After which his lordship entering the house was desired by the minister to drop the point of his sword, saying, that he was then in a place where the king of Spain, his master, had jurisdiction. To which his lordship complying, the ambassador told him,

that if he would prevent the English subjects coming to mass in his house, he would not send for them; but if they came, he could neither in conscience to his religion, nor his master's honour, deny them access to their devotions, or protection to their persons, while they were with him. His lordship apologized for the rudeness of the mob, and ordered a strong guard to be placed at the ambassador's house, which not only protected him from farther insults, but prevented the popish citizens from frequenting mass.

No sooner had this storm subsided, than another far more impetuous began: for a discovery being made of a design to bring the army to London to surprize the Tower, and favour the escape of the earl of Strafford, the citizens were so enraged, that the next day six thousand of them, armed with swords, staves, and cudgels, repaired to Westminster, where, posting themselves in the avenues leading to the house of lords, they stopped all coaches, crying out for justice against Strafford; and petitioned the said house, "Forasmuch as your petitioners understand, that the Tower of London is presently to receive a garrison of men, not of the hamlets, as usually they were wont to do; but consisting of other persons, under the command of a captain, a great confident of the earl of Strafford, which doth increase their fears of the king and kingdom; and that this is done to make way for the escape of the earl of Strafford, the grand incendiary: they therefore humbly pray, that instant course may be taken for the discovery thereof; and that speedy execution of justice be done on the said earl." These riotous proceedings were complained of by the lords to the commons; but the citizens would not disperse till they saw the protestation of both houses of parliament for the defence of the king and kingdom.

The next day an order was sent from the house of commons to the Lord-mayor, strictly enjoining him to disarm all papists under his jurisdiction within the space of three days. And soon after another order was sent from the same house, commanding the Lord-mayor and the respective magistrates within the bills of mortality, to use their best endeavours to prevent his majesty's subjects from frequenting the chapels of popish ambassadors.

A contest arose about this time between the Lord-mayor and the commonalty, respecting the right of a choice in one of their sheriffs, which the former claimed by a prescription of three hundred years. The commonalty admitted of the mayor's nominating a person proper for that office, but insisted that he should not serve, unless by their approbation. The king was applied to by the mayor and aldermen to determine this controversy, but his majesty referred it to the house of lords, who first recommended a reconciliation and settlement; but finding that ineffectual, their lordships thought proper (with a salvo on each side) to order them to proceed in the following manner: "That from this time the commonalty shall forthwith proceed to the nomination and election of both their sheriffs for the year following, hoping that for the first of the two sheriffs



" Sheriffs they will make choice of that party that was nominated by the Lord-mayor: and their lordships do further declare, that this order shall be no way prejudicial to any right or prerogative claimed by the lords, the mayors of the city of London, for the time being; nor yet to any right or claim made by the commons or citizens in this matter, now in question amongst them."

Advice being received from Scotland of an intended conspiracy by the papists against the lives of many Scotch nobility, the parliament, were so alarmed, that they sent orders to the Lord-mayor to place guards in various parts of the city to prevent any bad effects from the same, and that they should continue till his lordship received farther directions.

About the same time the parliament were informed of a most dreadful conspiracy by the papists in Ireland against all protestants; and so little sense had they of pity or remorse, that they committed the most horrid tortures on those who fell in their way; without distinction of age or sex.

On this melancholy occasion the parliament applied to the city for a loan of fifty thousand pounds towards the relief of those who had escaped their insatiable fury; which the citizens readily assenting to, the parliament passed an order not only for securing the money now advanced, but likewise the fifty thousand pounds they had lent his majesty for the support of his army in Yorkshire.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

*The king's return from Scotland. His reception by the citizens. The city's petition to parliament for reformation, and against the removal of Sir William Belfour from the lieutenancy of the Tower. Petition of the apprentices against the new lieutenant and the bishops. Five members impeached of high-treason, but protected by the citizens. A committee appointed by parliament to sit at Guildhall. The parliament-house protected by the city train-bands. The Lord-mayor committed to the Tower. The battle of Edge-hill. The city fortified. Cheap-side cross pulled down. The women petition to parliament. Consequences thereon. Battle of Newbury. City clergy petition for redress of grievances. The king retires to the Scotch army. The city lends the parliament two hundred thousand pounds, &c. &c.*

NEVER perhaps was a prince received with greater magnificence or more sincere rejoicings from his subjects than king Charles I. at his return through the city of London from Scotland; as a testimony of which the following is part of the recorder's speech to his majesty on the occasion: "I can truly say this from a representative body of your city, from whence I have my warrant; they meet you with as much love and affection as ever citizens of London met with any of your royal progenitors, king or queen of this kingdom; and with as hearty a desire to shew it fully, &c." To which his majesty answered, "I thank my citizens of London for their love; and now I see that all these tumults and disorders have only risen from the meaner sort of people; and that the affections of the better and main part of the city have ever been loyal and affectionate to my person and government. And it comforts me to see that all those misreports that have been made of me in my absence, have not the least power to do me prejudice in your opinion, as may be easily seen in this day's expressions of joy." His majesty then continued with a promise to restore the citizens to their property in the Irish estate of Londonderry, and to govern them according to the laws of this kingdom, by maintaining and protecting the true protestant religion, as by law established.

As soon as this speech was ended, the procession began. His majesty and the prince of Wales rode on horseback; the queen, duke of York, princess Mary, the prince elector and the duchess of Richmond remained in the coach. They entered the city at Moorgate, and proceeded along London-wall, through Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill, and so to Guildhall, where they were most sumptuously entertained by the Lord-mayor and aldermen. After this refreshment the procession was resumed, and the Lord-mayor conducted his majesty in the most pompous manner to Whitehall; for which, at parting, the king embraced the mayor, thanked him, and charged him, that in his name the whole city might be thanked. His lordship gave information of this message from his majesty to a court of common-council for that purpose: at which the recorder having also informed them of his speech, in the name of the citizens made to his majesty, and the king's answer thereto, they were so pleased, that they made an order for the recorder, and a committee of aldermen and commoners to attend his majesty with their most humble thanks for his great and friendly favours to the city. His majesty received this address with great pleasure and fair promises in favour of the city; created the Lord-mayor a baronet, dubbed all the aldermen attending with the order of knighthood, and caused the whole committee, in his name, to be elegantly entertained by the earl of Dorset

Dorset, who honoured them with his presence at dinner.

Notwithstanding these reciprocal professions of love between prince and subject, yet so unsearchable are the secrets of the human heart, that on the eleventh of December, Mr. Fookes, attended by two hundred merchants and others, presented to the house of commons a petition signed by twenty thousand citizens, complaining of the growth of popery, and praying the said house, that they would take speedy and effectual means to deliver the city and nation from the danger of being surprized by their bloody hands, from the obstructions they caused in the trade of this city and kingdom, and for immediate reformation in religion. This petition was inscribed, "The humble petition of the aldermen, common-council-men, subsidy-men, and other inhabitants of the city of London and suburbs thereof." Another petition of the like nature was presented the same day by the city apprentices.

On the twenty-third of the same month his majesty having discharged Sir William Belfour, a Scotchman, from the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, appointed colonel Lunsford, a person obnoxious to the house of commons, to succeed him. This so offended the Londoners, who looked on him as a very bad man, that they drew up a petition in the name of the common-councilmen, and others of the city of London to the following effect; "Whereas the petitioners are informed that Sir William Belfour, a person of honour and trust, is displaced from the office of lieutenant of the Tower of London, and the same place is bestowed upon colonel Lunsford, a man outlawed, and most notorious for outrages, and therefore fit for any dangerous attempt; the petitioners are therefore so alarmed at this proceeding, that they cannot rest till they have discharged their duty in representing the same to this honourable house. May it therefore please this honourable assembly to take the premises into such consideration as may secure both the city and kingdom against the mischiefs which may happen, as to your great wisdom shall be found most fitting, &c."

This petition occasioned the commons to request a conference with the lords; but the latter refused joining with them to address his majesty for the removal of Lunsford; alledging, that they conceived it would be an infringement on his majesty's prerogative. The Lord-mayor, however, on the Sunday following waited on the king at Whitehall, where he represented the dissatisfaction of the people at the promotion of the said Lunsford, and informed him of a general insurrection being intended by the citizens in general, should Lunsford be continued in the lieutenancy of the Tower. On which his majesty was graciously pleased to remove him from the said office.

Before this was publicly known, the citizens and apprentices who had petitioned against Lunsford and the bishops, assembled in a large body, and proceeded to Westminster, crying out, No bishops, no bishops, no popish lords. This so irritated the bishop of Lincoln, who was then

passing to Westminster, that he imprudently seized one of the most active in the mob: but the populace so far payed that regard to his cloth and dignity, that after rescuing their comrade, and dinning his ears with No bishop, no bishop, they permitted him to depart. One captain Hyde, with some of his friends, being fired with indignation at such treatment of a bishop, was still more imprudent; for he drew his sword, and threatened to cut the throats of those round-headed dogs who bawled against the bishops. For which he was seized by the apprentices and carried before the house of commons, who not only immediately committed him to prison, but rendered him incapable of ever serving his majesty after.

Colonel Lunsford going to Westminster the same day, as imprudently drew his sword, on which a scuffle ensued, and many persons were wounded. This commotion soon reaching the city, the Lord-mayor and sheriffs took such precautions as prevented any considerable number getting out of the city gates. After which his lordship patrolled the streets all night with a sufficient guard, and in the morning raised the trained bands to keep the city peaceable and quiet. This occasioned his majesty to send a message to be read in the common-council of the city of London, commanding them to preserve the peace of the city, and concluding in these words: "We do desire them (the Londoners) not to be disturbed by any jealousies that ill-affected people may endeavour to sow, but to rest most confident and assured, that the safety, protection, and prosperity of the city shall ever be with us a principal care."

The connection between the Londoners and parliament was so strong, that they resented every affront or opposition made by the court to the house of commons. Nor had they yet thrown off their affection for the king, till his majesty being most imprudently and wickedly advised to go with an armed force and take five members out of the house of commons, whom, with lord Kimbolton, the attorney-general, by his majesty's command, had impeached in the house of lords of high treason, the citizens not only gave those members refuge in the city, but armed themselves for their protection. By this proceeding, the house of commons, not thinking themselves safe at Westminster, appointed a committee to sit in the Guildhall of London, to deliberate on such things as might be most beneficial to the safety of the city and kingdom.

His majesty having miscarried in his design of securing the five members impeached, came into the city on the fifth of January to demand the assistance of the citizens to find them out. On his way thither, the people cried out, in a tumultuous manner, "Privileges of parliament!" And one of them threw into his majesty's coach a paper, on which was written, "To your tents, O Israel!" for which he was immediately apprehended and committed to prison. His majesty being arrived at Guildhall, where the court of common-council, by his order, was assembled, he spoke to them as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen,

"I come to demand such persons as I have already accused of high treason, and do believe are shrowded in the city. I hope no good man will keep them from me; their offences are treason and misdemeanours of an high nature. I desire your loving assistance herein, that they may be brought to a legal trial.

"And whereas there are divers suspicions raised that I am a favourer of the popish religion, I do profess, in the name of a king, that I did and ever will, and that to the utmost of my power, be a prosecutor of all such as shall any ways oppose the laws and statutes of this kingdom, either papists or separatists; and not only so, but I will maintain and defend that true protestant religion which my father did profess, and I will continue in it during life."

After this his majesty dined with one of the sheriffs, and returned to Whitehall without any farther disturbance from the populace.

The citizens, however, neither approving of the demand nor declaration, drew up an answer by way of remonstrance from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London. In which, after representing their fears and danger, by reason of the prevailing progress of the rebels in Ireland, fermented and acted by the papists and their adherents; the throwing out people of trust and honour from the lieutenancy of the Tower, and the preparations there lately made; the fortifying of Whitehall, in an unusual manner, with men and ammunition; and the drawing swords and wounding many citizens that were unarmed in Westminster-hall, they conclude as follows: "The petitioners therefore most humbly pray your most sacred majesty, that, by the advice of your great council in parliament, the protestants in Ireland may be speedily relieved; the Tower put into the hands of persons of trust; that, by removal of doubtful and unknown persons from about Whitehall and Westminster, a known and approved guard may be appointed, for the safety of his majesty and parliament; and that the lord Mandeville, otherwise Kimbolton, and the five members of the house of commons, lately accused, may not be restrained of liberty, or proceeded against otherwise than according to privileges of parliament."

His majesty returned an answer to this remonstrance, the purport of which gave little satisfaction to the citizens.

The grand committee appointed by the house of commons to sit in Guildhall, finding great inconveniences from the city business, adjourned to Grocer's-hall, where they consulted measures for their safe return to Westminster on the Tuesday following: On which day they, with the lord Kimbolton, and the five members of the house of commons above mentioned, went by water, well guarded by a thousand sailors in boats, and were received at Westminster by the London trained bands. After which the house of commons ordered, that, for their security, two companies of the said trained bands should attend

the house daily. And for the more effectually securing the stores in the Tower of London, the sheriffs were ordered to place a sufficient guard round it both by land and water.

The service of the militia was so well approved of by the house of commons, that they took them out of the power of the Lord-mayor, whom they found to be under influence of the court, and ordained, "that the persons entrusted with the ordering of the militia of London, should have power to draw the trained-bands of the city into such usual and convenient places, within three miles of the said city, as to them from time to time should seem meet, for the training and exercising of the soldiers; and that the said soldiers, upon summons, should from time to time appear, and not depart from their colours without the consent of their officers, as they would answer their contempt to the parliament."

In the year 1642 his majesty, being informed that the parliament had applied to the city for large supplies of men and money, sent a letter to the Lord-mayor, commanding him and the citizens of London not to lend or contribute the said supplies to the parliament, under the penalty of his displeasure, and the forfeiture of their charters. The parliament, in consequence of this made a declaration, justifying their demands, and promising protection and security to those who should contribute to their assistance. And, as an example of their power and authority, they committed Sir Richard Gurney, Lord-mayor, to the Tower of London, for causing his majesty's commission of array to be proclaimed in divers parts of the city; and preferred several articles of impeachment against him: for which he was, by the sentence of the peers, not only divested of the office of mayor, but likewise rendered for ever incapable of bearing any office or receiving further honour; and also to remain a prisoner in the Tower of London during their lordship's pleasure.

The king finding himself in a condition to face his enemies, began his march from Northampton to London with fifteen thousand men. Of which the parliament receiving information, immediately ordered the London trained bands to be in readiness, and all the passages and avenues leading to the city to be fortified with posts, chains, and courts of guard. The citizens on this occasion were so alarmed, that a great number of all ranks, ages, and sexes, applied so diligently to work in digging and carrying of earth, that their fortifications were soon accomplished.

The earl of Essex, by an express order from the parliament, hastening his march after the king, both armies met at Edge-hill on the twenty-third of October, and fought a most terrible battle in which much blood was spilt on both sides; and each army claimed the honour of victory. His majesty, however, was so far disabled from proceeding to London, that he was obliged to retreat to Oxford.

The parliament fearing the bad consequences that might arise from any insinuations of advantage gained over their forces by the royalists, deputed lord Wharton, Mr. Strode, the earl of Pembroke, the earl of Holland, and the lord Say to represent

represent the issue of this battle in the most favourable circumstances, and to spirit up the citizens to a more vigorous opposition to the king's forces. These lords of parliament went to Guildhall on the the 27th of October for this purpose; and lord Wharton, who introduced the matter, among other things, said, to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. "Gentlemen, I shall tell you the worst as well as the best, that you may know all, and that, when you have known the worst, you may find it in your judgments, to give the most praise to God for his mercy, after there was so much probability of having such an ill success. After that we had shot two or three pieces of ordnance, they began for to shoot some of theirs, and truly not long after, before there was any near execution, there were three or four of our regiments fairly run away, I shall name you the particulars, and afterwards name you those that did the extraordinary service, whereof you will find those of this city to have been very extraordinary instruments. There were, that ran away, Sir William Fairfax's regiment, Sir Henry Cholmleys, and my lord Mandevil's, and, to say the plain truth, my own: these ran away. Gentlemen, you see by this time I am like to tell you the truth, I hope, of every thing; but yet I must say this, that, tho' they did so, yet I hope there will be very convenient and very good number of them got together again, that they may shew themselves in better condition and better way of service than yet they have done. I hope so, and by the blessing of God it may be so." However, continues that noble lord, "Upon the close of the day we know it for certain that the best regiment of the king's was cut off, and the next his best regiment, which was that under my lord of Linsey; and there was, as we conceive (this I tell you upon information, as we conceive, and are informed by the countrymen that saw them bury the dead next day, and bring them up into heaps, there was, as is informed and conceived) about three thousand of theirs slain; and we cannot believe, nor we cannot have any information to give us reason to believe, that there were above three hundred of ours slain. And this was to be observed of God's providence in this day's work, that though it began so improbably, yet before the close of the night, which was two hours, (for they began to fight indeed but about four o'clock) we had got the ground that they were upon, we had gotten the wind, and we do not know, nor by information conceive, that there were twenty men of ours killed by all the king's cannon."

Mr. Strode then spoke: "As God did this great work, and we ascribe to him the honour, so you will look upon the persons by whom he did it. You have heard when as it was a thousand to one but that we had lost the day by running away of the troop of horse and the four regiments, and then the general did draw up his own regiment, and then did God begin in them to shew his own work. God hath shewed himself with us; be you but courageous, and we never need doubt it; and so we say all."

The earl of Pembroke producing an intercepted letter to the earl of Cumberland, general of his majesty's forces, whereby it appeared, that his majesty was preparing to march to London, addressed the Lord-mayor, &c. Gentlemen, you have shewed yourselves like brave and noble citizens; you have done it with that nobleness, with that alacrity, with that love to God, king, and parliament, that none of your ancestors before you never shewed more love, nor care, nor zeal, nor performed, that you have done, better. I have only this to say to you: if the times are such (not that I think there is any great peril in the king's army now, for they have told you nothing but truth) yet, when you have seen this letter, you will find there is very good cause for you to crown this work, which must be by following it with the same zeal, love, care, and nobleness, and alacrity, which if you do, you may well crown yourselves with the name of a glorious city; and none more."

The earl of Holland, improving the danger threatened in that letter, adds, "If you will now consider how God hath shewed you first, that he kept the first blow from you, by delivering of you indeed from such an imminent danger, as it could not be believed it could have been recovered, but by himself, and by the power of his hand; this may give you just encouragement to pursue all things that are for his glory, and for the defence of your religion and his cause. I am confident, as you will do it with thankfulness, and duty, and sincerity to him, so in wisdom and reason you will (seeing what threatnings there are unto you) defend yourselves and families; nature directs you to it, as well as piety: we only commend this to you, that you may but know it, and take it into your thoughts, and into your hearts, and then we are confident your hearts will be raised with so much piety, with so much courage, and with so much resolution, as you will defend yourselves, and in defending yourselves, defend us, the parliament, and the kingdom. You may do it, you have power, and we expect it from your affections."

The lord Say and Seal then enforced the premises in these words: "My lords and gentlemen, That little that I have to say shall not be to set forth your approaching danger; but I shall rather apply myself to stir up your spirits, to encourage you, and to settle this opinion in you, that, if you be not wanting unto yourselves, which cannot be imagined in this cause, you will have no cause to fear danger: it cannot be doubted, by that which you have heard, but that these malignant mischievous counsellors, and these men of desperate fortunes that they have gathered to them, and into whose hands they have put our king, that their intentions are, that this rich glorious city should be delivered up as a prey, as a reward to them for their treason against the kingdom and the parliament, and that your lives should satisfy their malice, your wives, your daughters, their lust, and religion itself, the dearest thing of all others to us, should be made merchandize of,



“ of, to invite papists, to invite foreigners. Notwithstanding their intentions, let no man’s heart be discouraged; you have power enough in your hands to bring all this wickedness upon their own heads, through God’s blessing; if you will use your hands, if you will hold them up to serve your God, to defend the true religion of Almighty God, to defend your lives, to defend this kingdom and the parliament, you need not fear any thing that can be done by this broken army, nor fear those things that are here threatened, nor those things that are falsely buzzed abroad by a malignant party in your city to amaze you: there is no fear of danger but in security, in sitting still; and therefore if you will be stirred up (as I cannot doubt, we cannot imagine but you will) to do that that every man, both by the law of God and by the law of nature, in this case will be induced to do, through God’s blessing, you shall both honour God, maintain the true religion, save this kingdom, save the parliament, and crown your good beginnings that God hath pleased to shew himself unto us in. This is now not a time for men to think with themselves that they will be in their shops, to get a little money; this is a time to do that that you do in common dangers; let every man take his weapons in his hand, let him offer himself willingly to serve his God and to maintain true religion: you may remember what God saith by the prophet, *My heart is set upon those people that are willing to offer themselves willingly upon the high places*: let every man therefore shut up his shop, let him take his musket, let him offer himself readily and willingly, let him not think with himself, who shall pay me, but rather think this, I will come forth to save the kingdom, to serve my God, to maintain his true religion, to save the parliament, to save this noble city: and, when this danger is overcome, I will trust the state, that they will have a regard unto whatsoever may be fit, either for my reparation in any loss, or for my reward. Do as you do in common dangers: when there is a fire, men ask not who shall pay him for his day’s wages, but every man comes forth of his doors, helps to quench the fire, brings a bucket if he have one, borrows one of his neighbour if he have not; when the fire is quenched, then the city will regard to repair any man that hath suffered all day: that do you; every one bring forth his arms, if he have it; if he have it not, let him borrow arms of his neighbour, or he shall be armed from the state; let every man arm himself, and arm his apprentices, and come forth with boldness, and with courage, and with cheerfulness, and doubt not but God will assist you; for, though you be concerned in all you have, yet this is God’s cause; that should be your encouragement: for they are papists, they are atheists, that come to destroy you: they come indeed, in the first and principal aim they have, to destroy religion: papists are invited, they have commissions: are these men that should defend the protestant religion, when they are papists and recusants? therefore, if that you

shall come forth, God will go forth with you, he will fight for you, he will save you: but how? he will not save you without yourselves. You may remember what was said, *Curse ye Merolh, because they came not out to help the Lord against the mighty*. He needs not your help; but he will use your service, that he may bless you. And therefore let every man be encouraged; let him shew his readiness, let him shew his forwardness. Remember what the scripture saith, *hear, O Israel, God is with you, so long as you are with him*: the Lord will be with you in this cause, for it is his cause; but then you must shew yourselves ready to be with him.”

The parliament now endeavoured, to the utmost of their power, not only to recruit, but likewise to encrease their army; for the better effecting of which they gave great encouragement to the city apprentices, who enlisted by an ordinance of parliament which delivered them from the authority of their masters, who were commanded to receive them on their return and disbanding from the military service, with a clause to indemnify the said masters from any damages they might sustain by their apprentices being absent.

The common-council, on the twenty-third of February, passed an act for the better defence of the city, by fortifying the same with outworks at certain places. It was likewise enacted by the said common-council, that all the passages and ways leading to the city should be shut up, except those entering at Charing-cross, St. Giles’s in the Fields, St. John’s-street, Shoreditch and White-chapel, and that the exterior ends of the said streets should be fortified with breast works and turnpikes; musket-proof; that the several courts of guards, and rails at the extreme parts of the liberty of the city, be fortified with turnpikes; musket proof; that all the sheds and buildings contiguous to London-wall without be taken down; and that the city wall, with its bulwarks, be not only repaired and mounted with artillery, but likewise that divers new works be added to the same at places most exposed. For defraying the expence of which the common-council imposed eight fifteenths on the several wards of the city, which was confirmed, on the seventh of March following, by an ordinance of parliament.

In consequence of this the work was begun with the greatest alacrity, and prosecuted with such amazing dispatch, that an earthen rampart or wall, with bastions, redoubts, &c. was in a short time erected round the cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark.

Exclusive of the above expence the parliament passed an order for a weekly assessment throughout the kingdom, and imposed the weekly sum of ten thousand pounds on the city of London and its liberties; notwithstanding which, so great a spirit of opposition had the citizens to the king, that they did not think themselves in the least oppressed.

In the year 1643, the common-council ordered their representatives to apply to parliament for leave to take down the crosses in Cheapside, and destroy all the superstitious figures thereon.

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His majesty finding the Londoners were more strongly attached to the parliament, and that his obtaining their friendship was impracticable, issued a proclamation, forbidding all commerce with London. On which the common-council, the day following the date of the said proclamation, made an act for raising the sum of fifty thousand pounds by way of loan, on the security of the city seal, to be employed in defence of the city; and at the same time passed an order to move the parliament for an ordinance, to compel all monied men, within the bills of mortality, to advance money on this occasion, in proportion to their respective abilities.

A rumour prevailing at this time among the citizens, that the parliament were disposed to accommodate matters with the king, the lord-mayor summoned a common-council, who presented a petition to the house of commons, in the strongest terms, against a reconciliation. When his lordship presented the above petition, he was attended by such a prodigious concourse of citizens, that many of the members withdrew from the house through fear; and those who continued and received the petition, requested his lordship to prevent such riotous proceedings for the future. The petition was approved of, and the propositions of peace with the king were rejected.

This was soon after followed by another petition, intituled, "The humble petition of many civilly-disposed women, inhabiting in the cities of London and Westminster, the suburbs, and parts adjacent." It was carried up on the 9th of August, by some thousands of the meaner sort of women, with white ribbons in their hats. The purport of their petition was, "That God's glory, in the true reformed religion, might be preserved, the just prerogatives of king and parliament maintained, the true liberties and properties of the subject, according to the known laws of the land, restored, and all honourable ways and means for a speedy peace endeavoured." The commons, after reading their petition, returned them for answer, that they were no enemies to peace, and that they hoped, in a short time, to answer the ends of their petition. But this not satisfying them, they continued about the house, and before noon, increased to upwards of five thousand; among whom were a great number of men dressed in their apparel: at their instigation they went to the door of the house of commons, and loudly exclaimed, "Peace! peace!" After which they cried out, "Give us those traitors that are against peace, that we may tear them to pieces. Give us that dog Pym." In short, they grew so outrageous, that it was found necessary to send for a party of the trained-bands to repress their fury; but they were so little intimidated, that they threw brick-batts and stones at them, which occasioned a fire, and many of them being killed and wounded, the rest soon dispersed.

The common-council enacted, on the 11th of August, that a further sum of fifty thousand pounds be advanced by the city companies; for which, as a security, they were to have a bond from the Lord-mayor and commonalty.

The city of Gloucester, being closely besieged by the king, the committee of trained bands lent six regiments, one of horse, two of trained bands, and three of auxiliaries, to the relief of the said city, which obliged his majesty to raise the siege. These forces behaved with such bravery and resolution at the battle of Newbury, that they preserved the army of the Earl of Essex, and contributed greatly to the success of the parliament in their future proceedings; for it disabled the king from any farther attempts to reduce London to his obedience, and ruined his interest among those who waited the issue of a battle, before they would declare themselves, being determined to join that side which was strongest. This was the longest and most desperate battle during the course of that unnatural war; for it began about six o'clock in the morning, and continued till near eleven at night, with the greatest obstinacy on both sides.

About this time a parliamentary ordinance was published, that none should elect, or be elected common-councilmen of this city, but such as had taken the covenant lately brought from Scotland. And, on the 2d of October, the common-council, for the better security of the city by night, appointed one thousand and ninety-seven watchmen, to be provided and paid by the several wards and precincts of the city and liberties.

Although his majesty had, by his proclamation, issued the 17th of October, prohibited all manner of trade and commerce with the city of London; yet, on the 26th of December following, matters had been so contrived to bring about a treaty of reconciliation, that the king wrote a letter for that purpose, directed to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and all other well-affected subjects of the city, with an expectation of having it read and approved of, in a common-hall to be called for that purpose, by the contrivance of Sir Basil Brook, and others. The parliament receiving information of this, Sir Basil, with two others, were secured, and the letter seized upon them: after which a committee of eight lords, and sixteen commoners, was appointed to attend the common-hall, where the earl of Northumberland spoke so effectually against an accommodation, that put an end to all hopes of the city being reconciled to the king.

In the year 1644, the city sent out two regiments of auxiliaries to join the army under the command of Sir William Waller, who having received considerable reinforcements from other parts, marched in quest of the royalists; when both armies meeting on Cheriton-down, a sharp and bloody battle ensued, in which the latter were defeated. In this action, the city forces behaved with the greatest honour and intrepidity.

On the sixteenth of May, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council addressed the house of commons, thanking them for the great care they had already taken of them and the public safety, and praying for a preservation of the said house, for the promoting of the public good. To which the house of commons returned a full and satisfactory answer, concluding with a declaration, that they would, in a most peculiar manner, be  
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mindful of the merit of the city, which, upon all occasions, they should acknowledge, and would endeavour to requite.

The trade of this city, westward, by water, being greatly obstructed by the garrisons of Greenland and Basing-houses, the city sent out two brigades of horse and foot, under the command of colonel Brown, who attacked, and obliged them to retire. And the marquis of Newcastle, in possession of the coal-trade in the river Tyne, prohibited the exportation of coals to London: on which the parliament issued an ordinance for supplying the city with turf and peat, with power to the Lord-mayor to nominate and appoint persons to enter into, and dig any quantity of turf and peat, in and upon any grounds, except orchards, gardens, and walks.

The clergy of London being tired of the state of spiritual anarchy, under which they had so long laboured, petitioned to parliament for redress of their religious grievances: in which they said, "The orthodox ministry is neglected, the people seduced, congregations torn asunder, families distracted, rights and duties of relations, national, civil, and spiritual, scandalously violated, the power of godliness decayed, fearful confusion introduced, and imminent destruction threatened." This produced an ordinance of parliament for the ordination of ministers, according to a form by them prescribed, with punishment for those who should presume to preach, or exercise the ministerial function, not being ordained according to that form.

In the year 1646, a rumour being spread of the king's intending to come privately to London, the parliament gave orders to secure the city against all attempts that might be projected by such cavaliers; and the more strongly to intimidate his majesty from making any farther attempt, they passed an order, that all papists, officers, and such as had borne arms against the parliament, and soldiers of fortune, should depart the city of London, Westminster, and lines of communication, before the end of the sixth day of April, on the penalty of being proceeded against as a spy.

The Londoners, however, found themselves mistaken in their apprehensions, for his majesty, instead of coming to London, proceeded northward, and threw himself into the power of the Scotch army, lying before Newcastle, with a resolution to submit to any conditions that might be proposed through the mediation of the Scots, and fit for a king of England to submit to. These intentions his majesty communicated to the city of London by a letter to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, dated the nineteenth of May.

To such a height were the independent faction grown at this time, both in the city and the house of commons, that it occasioned the presbyterians, who had the greatest sway in London, to present a remonstrance to both houses of parliament, against separate congregations and sectaries, and other grievances: among these, mentioned the old complaint against protections; for, said they, "It may now become a tenure for life, if this privilege should be so made use of by such

members of parliament as owe great sums of money, and protect divers under them, as servants, attendants, officers; yea, and their servants. If all this should be exempted from course of law, how many citizens of London, and other subjects of this kingdom, may be undone!" The lords returned them thanks for this testimony of their duty and affection; but the independent members of the commons shewed a detestation of this freedom taken by the presbyterian faction in the city, to prescribe laws to the parliament. And the only answer they received was, that the house, at a proper time, would take the said remonstrance into consideration. In the mean time designs were set on foot to raise divisions among the citizens; to which end, the independents were prevailed on to present a counter petition, signed by many thousands of citizens, setting forth the power of parliaments, and the labours and successes of the present parliament, and praying them to proceed in managing the affairs of the kingdom, according to their own best wisdoms, and trust reposed in them; to punish delinquents, and to procure peace; and that they would never, on any pretence whatever, suffer the free-born people of England to be enslaved, or any other to share with the parliament, or to prescribe to them, in the government or power of this nation; adding, that the petitioners will stand by the parliament with their lives and fortunes.

In order to satisfy the demands of the Scotch army, the city, soon after this, advanced two hundred thousand pounds to the parliament, at eight per cent. on the security of the excise and bishops lands. And on the sixth of April following, they were prevailed on to lend the parliament the same sum for the service of England and Ireland.

All things tending to a rupture between the parliament and the army, the Lord-mayor and common-council, on the eighth of June 1647, presented a petition to the house to prevent such a dangerous event. Among other things in this petition, they expressed their earnest desire, "That according to their allegiance, the covenant and agreement of both nations, his majesty's royal person might be preserved, and so disposed of, that the parliaments of both kingdoms might have free access unto him; that thereby a right understanding might be obtained between them, and this tottering church and kingdom, after all their fears, sorrows, and sufferings, might be better enabled to send speedy relief and help to miserable bleeding Ireland." But concluding, "As this city, from the beginning of these troubles, had faithfully adhered to the parliament, so they were resolved by the blessing of God, never to desert the same; but with the utmost of their lives and estates, would stand and fall, live and die with the parliament of England, according to their covenant." An ordinance was brought in according to the prayer of the said petition; and the speaker, by command of the house, declared to them the true sense the commons had of their constant care and sincere affection for the parliament, who are well

well assured, that no vicissitude whatever could alienate their duty and love; for which he gave them the hearty thanks of the house.

The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, received a letter from the army, encamped at Royston, in Hertfordshire, dated January tenth, 1647, and signed by Thomas Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, &c. in which, after complaining of false suggestions and misrepresentations, they say, "The thing we insist upon as Englishmen, is a settlement of the peace of the kingdom, and of the liberties of the subject, according to the votes and declarations of parliament."

In consequence of this, both houses immediately dispatched letters to the general, desiring that the army might not advance within twenty-five miles of the city: but the next day intelligence arrived of the army's nearer approach, and that the horse would certainly be at London the day following by noon. On which strong guards were immediately placed round the cities of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and places adjacent.

In the mean time the city, with the approbation of parliament, returned an answer to the above letter, by the hands of four aldermen and eight commoners, who were empowered to treat with the general about a right understanding and fair correspondence between the city and army. In which they requested the army not to come within thirty miles of the metropolis, to prevent the increase of the price of victuals, and discontented people raising tumults. That they detested the very thoughts of engaging the kingdom in a new war; but nevertheless that they had put themselves into a posture of defence against all events; and that they had already recommended their case to the parliament.

The citizens of London now became mediators between the parliament and the army. And the former, which had just before been adored by most men, were now become at one time the dupes of the army, at another those of the city. This is evident from the instability of their proceedings at this juncture; for the army compelled them to reverse the ordinance of the fourth of May, concerning the city militia, and to make a declaration against subscribing an engagement proposed by the citizens for the defence of their religion, property and liberty.

Soon after the young men of London presented a petition to the house of commons against their proceedings on the fourth of May; and keeping open the doors of the house, with their hats on, they cried out, "Vote, vote; agree, agree; dispatch, we'll wait no longer;" Whilst those without incessantly exclaimed to have such members delivered to them as voted against their interest. In this manner they continued till the house was compelled to repeal both the ordinance and declaration.

General Fairfax, however, pretending to defend the parliament from the insults of those citizens, wrote a letter to the Lord-mayor, dated Bedford, July 29, 1747, in which he says, "It was a prodigious and horrid force done upon parliament, and tending to dissolve all govern-

ment; and demanded the chief actors therein to be delivered up to justice." These threats were backed with his march towards London. On advice of which the Lord-mayor ordered the city militia to march to the works of fortification; and immediately issued a proclamation, commanding all persons capable of bearing arms to repair to the place of rendezvous early the next morning.

After the departure of those parliament-men, who were intimidated by the young petitioners, the remaining members, who were entirely in the interest of the city, voted

1. That the king should come to London.
2. That the committee of the city militia should have full power to raise such forces as they should deem requisite for the defence of the city; and
3. That they make choice of a commander in chief, to be approved of by parliament; and such commander to present other officers for the approbation of the said committee.

In consequence of these votes the committee chose a general, and ordered that all reformed officers, and others, should appear the next day in St. James's fields, in order for their being taken into the city's service, and the persons already enrolled to be forthwith formed into regiments. They likewise published a declaration by sound of trumpet, that the ordinance which put the land forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, did not give him any power over the trained bands, garrisons, &c. And on the last day of July the parliament dispatched their commands to the general of their army, forbidding their march towards London. And the next day the power of the city militia was enforced by an ordinance passed for that purpose.

Notwithstanding all precautions were taken, and the greatest encouragement given to the citizens, to oppose the army, yet the nearer they approached London, the more inclined were the citizens to receive them. After various debates the aldermen and common-council sent a submissive message to the general, encamped at Colebrook, who treated them with great haughtiness, and insisted that those members who had been driven away by the young men of London should be immediately restored to their seats in parliament.

The city was greatly agitated by this determination of the army; which occasioned the common-council and commission of the city militia to assemble at Guildhall, whither a great number of citizens repaired to wait the result of their deliberations. In the mean time an express arrived of the army's halting; and the citizens, imagining this arose from a dread of their power, cried out, "let us one and all march out and destroy them; but soon after, another express arriving, with an account of the army's being in full march to the city, their courage failed, and they instantly changed their tone to "treat, treat, treat." And the common-council being informed that the inhabitants of Southwark had invited general Fairfax, and delivered up the Borough to a party sent by him for that purpose, withdrew the militia, and delivered their fortifications to the different parties sent from the army for that purpose. And



so great was their timidity on this occasion, that the Lord-mayor and aldermen, in the name of the citizens, met the general next day at Hyde-park, with congratulations on his arrival, and the accommodation between the army and city. He was saluted in the same manner by the common-council, who waited for him at Charing-cross, and soon after the city presented him with a golden basin and ewer worth twelve hundred pounds. Notwithstanding this, he took all measures to humble the city of London, and to make the citizens, as well as the parliament, subservient to his dictates.

The parliament at this time wanting money for the service of the army, demanded a loan of fifty thousand pounds from the city, which being rejected, they, at the desire of the army, demolished the rampart, bastions, and other works of fortification, which incircled the cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark.

The city of London not complying with the request of the parliament, in advancing the above sum, a committee was appointed to enquire into the late outrageous attempt made on both houses of parliament, by the London apprentices; when the Lord-mayor, and four aldermen being impeached of abetting the said tumult, were committed to the Tower.

The first petition made by the army, after this revolution, was adjudged by the commons to be destructive of the being of parliaments, and fundamental laws of the kingdom: on which many of the petitioners were committed to Newgate, and the Gatehouse in Westminster. This so irritated the Londoners, that the week following they attended the house with another petition, in much stronger terms, reflecting on the proceedings and partiality of the commons; abruptly demanding the reasons for the commitment of these last mentioned petitioners; what their freedoms were, and the immediate enlargement of those committed for the last week's petition. This was backed by another petition from the common-council, to the same purport, and demanding a redress of grievances.

Such are the vicissitudes of fortune, and such was the situation of the parliament at this time, that the very people who had before supported them, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, now scorned, reproached, and despised them.

The house of commons being informed of a conspiracy in the city for raising an army, an ordinance was passed by both houses, for obliging all papists, officers, soldiers, and others, who had carried arms against the parliament, or assisted the enemy in the late war, to depart the city, and all places within twenty miles thereof, in the space of six days, on pain of being apprehended, and proceeded against as traitors. And the more effectually to prevent the carrying on any such design for the future, they passed another ordinance for regulating the choice of common-council-men, by which all persons disaffected to, or who had appeared in opposition to the measures and proceedings of parliament, were disqualified both to be chosen, and to vote, in any city election.

In the year 1647, on Sunday the tenth of April, a great mob assembled in Moorfields to divert themselves at play; but being obstructed by a party of trained-bands posted at Finsbury to suppress the prophanation of the Lord's-day, they fell upon them in the most furious manner, seized all their colours and drums, and compelled them to disperse. After this, the mob encreasing very fast, divided themselves into several divisions; one of which went to Whitechapel, and seized the colours of a captain's company; another marched to Smithfield; and the greatest body hurried to Whitehall; after which, being dispersed by the parliament's troops at the Meuse, they returned like furies into the city, where, being joined by other parties, they drove all before them; they broke open houses, prisons, and magazines; carried off arms, plate, money, and other things of value; seized the drums belonging to the trained-bands, which they used in beating up for others to join them; and after forming themselves into military order, took possession of the gates and chains of the city; attacked the Lord-mayor's house, and, with the loss of one man, forced the guard, and carried off a piece of ordnance, by the use of which, they soon got possession of the magazine of arms lodged in Leadenhall. However, early next morning, they were attacked by two regiments detached by general Fairfax, who received the fire of the cannon, by which many soldiers were wounded, and one woman killed. The rioters now finding themselves not able to make any farther resistance, took to their heels, and dispersed themselves into all parts of the city. The soldiers pursued them, and after killing some, wounding and taking others, the gates were opened, and the whole city became as quiet as before.

The day after this dangerous tumult was suppressed, the common-council met, and resolved that the committee of the London militia should attend both houses of parliament, and, in the name of the city, acquaint them with their utmost detestation and abhorrence of the late villainous outrage; and humbly to request, that a day of thanksgiving might be appointed for the city's great and wonderful deliverance from such imminent danger; and likewise to apply for a special commission of oyer and terminer, for trying the aggressors concerned in the late detestable sedition.

Two days after, the parliament granted their request, and at the same time ordered, that the posts and chains in and about the city should be taken down; and that, for the better security of the city in future, the garrison of the Tower should consist of one thousand foot, and one hundred horse.

Soon after this the common-council being informed of a dangerous conspiracy intended by some officers of the army against the city, they drew up, and presented a petition to both houses of parliament, setting forth the said information and reports, and expressing their uneasiness at the late measures taken to draw and continue the army so near the city, and to increase the number of soldiers in the Tower; at the removing the posts and chains, and at the disuniting of the

command of the forces of the city and the parts within the late lines of communication, and the weekly bills of mortality; and praying for redress in the said grievances.

The house of commons soon after acquainted the Lord-mayor and common-council, that they had received intelligence of a dangerous conspiracy entered into by the cavaliers, who under an oath of secrecy had enlisted many thousands of horse and foot with intent to destroy the city, parliament, presbyterians and independants: and ordered, that the committee of the London militia should immediately put the several regiments of trained bands into a good state of defence; and that the city be required to enter into a stricter union with the parliament, for their mutual security, and more effectually defeating the mis-

chievous designs of their enemies. To which the Lord-mayor and common-council answered, "that as theirs, and the interest of both houses, were inseparable, they would, according to their protestation, live and die with them."

The parliament were so highly pleased at the conduct of the citizens, that they granted the discharge of Mr. Glyn, the recorder, and seven others, from prison. And a few days after the Lord-mayor and common council receiving a letter from the Kentish male-contents, desiring assistance and an association with them, communicated the same to parliament, which was so well received, that they not only returned them thanks, but immediately ordered the discharge of three of their aldermen from their long imprisonment in the Tower.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

*The citizens petition for a treaty with the king. The army quartered in London and Westminster. They plunder Weavers-hall. The king's trial proclaimed. The common-council petition to try the king. Execution of Charles I. The Lord mayor committed to the Tower for refusing to proclaim the abolishment of the kingly office. House of Commons entertained by the city. Richmond Park given to the city by the parliament. Sixty houses blown up by gun-powder. Cromwell's new government, protectorship, and reception by the city. Death of Oliver, and proclamation of his son Richard. A free parliament demanded by the apprentices. Restoration of Charles II. His entrance into London; and Coronation. The Irish estates in the province of Ulster restored. The king grants a charter of confirmation. The citizens advance two hundred thousand pounds for the Dutch war. Great plague. Fire of London. Description of the monument.*

**T**HE citizens being apprehensive, at this time of general confusion, that their trade and constitution must, sooner or later, be overthrown and ruined, petitioned the parliament, that a personal treaty might be had between the king, and both houses, in London, or some other place, convenient and most consistent with his majesty's honour, and the safety of the parliament. And they desired that their brethren of Scotland might be invited; so that, according to their allegiance and the covenant, his majesty's royal person, honour and estate, might be preserved, the power and privilege of parliament maintained, the just rights and liberties of the subject restored, religion and church-government in purity established, all differences composed, a firm and lasting peace concluded, the union of the two kingdoms according to the covenant constituted, all armies disbanded, and the soldiers arrears justly paid.

This petition was received by the parliament with thanks; but their remissness to proceed to a treaty of accommodation with his majesty being daily more and more apparent, the citizens presented the following petition:

"That the militia of London, and parts adjacent, might be settled in one committee: and that if any person should be added by both houses to the said committee, from the

"out-ports, such person or persons to enjoy no place of profit under the parliament, whereby they might be encouraged to continue the war. That the king might be brought to London with freedom, honour and safety, to treat with his parliament about a safe and lasting peace. And that the city, if requisite, may have power to raise horse, for the security of his majesty's person, parliament, and city."

Soon after this, a third petition, to the same purport, was presented to both houses of parliament, praying that the king's majesty might be free from restraint, and invited to a treaty: that all hostilities by sea and land might, by command of the king and parliament, cease: and in order to defray the expence which might attend the treaty with his majesty, then under restraint at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, the citizens advanced the sum of six thousand pounds.

All these measures taken by the citizens to bring about a reconciliation between the parliament and city, and to reinstate the king, were soon frustrated: for, on the fourth of December 1648, the army marched to London, and were quartered in Westminster, and the suburbs and villages about the metropolis. This was done in order to extort forty thousand pounds from the city, to disarm the citizens, and prevent all kind of resistance to their measures, and to prepare matters,

matters, not for the safety of his majesty's person, and to treat with him about a peace, but to bring him to a speedy and public trial, as had been concerted by the army, in conjunction with many members of the house of commons.

The citizens not having answered the demand of the army, the general commanded two regiments of foot, and several troops of horse, to march into London, and take up their quarters in Black-friars and its neighbourhood; whence, by order, they went and secured the treasuries in Weaver's, Haberdasher's, and Goldsmith's-hall; from the first of which they carried off upwards of twenty thousand pounds.

The house of commons being entirely anti-monarchical, resolved now to punish all the citizens that subscribed the petition for a treaty with, and bringing the king to London: for which purpose an ordinance was passed, that all such citizens should be rendered incapable of being elected mayor, aldermen, or common-councilmen.

On the ninth of January, by order of the house of commons, Dendy, serjeant at arms, proclaimed the king's trial in Cheapside, in the city of London, in order to encourage all persons to bring in their accusations against his majesty: and general Fairfax issued a proclamation, strictly commanding all papists, delinquents, and disaffected persons, to depart London, and ten miles thereof, in twenty-four hours, and not to return for the space of one month, on pain of being punished as deserters.

In order to countenance these iniquitous proceedings, the common-council moved for a petition to the house of commons, to bring the king to justice: and though the Lord-mayor and many of the aldermen withdrew before the question was put, yet they carried their point, and the house of commons not only received the illegal petition, but sanctified and confirmed the same.

Soon after this every circumstance of the trial was adjusted, and the high court of justice finally erected. The charge was opened by the solicitor-general, who represented that Charles Stuart, king of England, was accused as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public and implacable enemy to the common-wealth. In answer to this his majesty disowned the authority of the court, and refused to acknowledge their usurped jurisdiction. The court, however, informed him, that he must not deny the authority of his judges: and Charles having, on three several appearances before the court, refused to acknowledge their jurisdiction, on the fourth time sentence was pronounced against him.

On the thirtieth of January, in consequence of a warrant from the high court of judicature, he was conducted on foot through St. James's Park, to Whitehall, accompanied by doctor Juxon, and guarded by a regiment of foot soldiers, commanded by colonel Tomlinson. When he came on the scaffold he directed his discourse to the colonel, doctor Juxon and some others about him, declaring himself innocent of having commenced the war against the parliament, but owned at the same time, that his having consented to the execution of the earl of

Strafford had brought the judgment of heaven on himself. He died forgiving all his enemies, even the chief instruments of his death; but advised them, and the whole nation, to restore the constitution of the kingdom, by paying obedience to their lawful sovereign, his son and successor. When he was preparing himself for the block, doctor Juxon told him, there was but one stage more, which was short, though troublesome, and would convey him to the regions of ineffable joy. He replied, "I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, of which I shall never be bereaved." Having thus spoke he laid his neck on the block, and at one blow his head was severed from his body. After which a man held up the head streaming with blood, and exclaimed, "this is the head of a traitor." Such was the fate of Charles I. king of England.

After the king's execution the house of commons passed an act for the exheredation of the royal line; the abolishment of monarchy, and the erection of a common-wealth: in consequence of which an order was sent to the Lord-mayor for proclaiming the same personally: but his lordship refusing to comply with this command, he was deposed, imprisoned, and fined. Soon after another was chosen, who, with twelve aldermen, on the thirtieth of May, proclaimed the ordinance for abolishing the kingly office in England and Ireland.

The parliament having appointed a day of thanksgiving for suppressing the levellers, accepted of an invitation from the city to hear the sermon on that occasion at Christ-church, Newgate-street, and to dine at Grocer's hall, where they were most sumptuously entertained by the city: and the surplus of the provisions, together with the sum of four hundred pounds, were given to the poor. The next day, the commons sent a committee to return thanks to the Lord-mayor and common-council. And the city, as a proof of their sincere affection, presented the general of the army with a large basin and ewer of massy gold; and lieutenant-general Cromwell with plate, to the amount of three hundred pounds, and a purse containing two hundred pieces of gold.

In consideration of the many services the parliament received from the city, they made the citizens a present of Richmond-park in Surry; besides which, they also gave them many houses, and a thousand pounds for the use of the poor: the citizens, in return, promised to stand by them on all emergencies, with their lives and fortunes.

In the year 1649, on the fourth of January, about sixty houses were blown up by a blast of twenty-seven barrels of gun-powder, which accidentally took fire at a ship-chandler's, in the neighbourhood of Barking-church, Tower-street. It unfortunately happened, that a parish-feast was then held at the Rose-tavern, next door but one to the church, at which the principal part of the parishioners were assembled; all of whom perished, and were mangled in a most dreadful manner, except the mistress of the tavern, who was found sitting upright in the bar, and a drawer standing without it, with a pot in his hand, both being suffocated with smoke and dust, and preserved in these postures by the casual falling of timber,

timber, without the least sign either of fracture or confusion. But the most remarkable thing was, a cradle with a child in it, blown upon the upper leads of Barking-church, which the next day was taken down, without either of them receiving the least damage.

In the year 1653, Cromwell having the chief command of the army, divested the parliament of all power, by turning them out of doors; and though the aldermen and citizens petitioned for their being reinstated, yet Oliver paid no regard to their intreaties. On the contrary, he constituted a certain number of persons, who were his creatures, to take upon them the government of the kingdom, by the name and stile of the Supreme Authority, with power to assume the name of Parliament. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, immediately acknowledging this new form of government, and his creatures resigning their sham power into his hands, he was, by the officers of the army, chose "Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" after which he was installed in Westminster-hall. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder attended the installation in their scarlet gowns: and the instrument of the protector's government, which he swore to preserve inviolable, contained the following heads: 1. To call a parliament every three years. 2. No parliament to be dissolved before it had sat five months. 3. Bills offered to and not signed by the protector within twenty days, to be laws without him. 4. The protector's council not to exceed twenty-one, nor be less than thirteen. 5. Future protectors eligible by the council immediately upon the demise of any one. 6. No protector, except the present, to be general of the army. 7. The power of war and peace in the protector. 8. A power for the protector and his council to make some laws during the intervals of parliament. Soon after this, he was entertained at Guildhall, with all those formalities which are usual at the reception and entertainment of a crowned head. And so great was his vanity, that, at his departure, he conferred the honour of knighthood on the Lord-mayor. On the sixteenth of May following, he returned the favour of the entertainment, by a splendid dinner which he gave the Lord-mayor and aldermen.

In the year 1654, Cromwell, in order to render himself and his government popular, pretending to discover a conspiracy against his life, seemed to place great confidence in the citizens, whom he granted the power of the militia, and to raise forces under the command of their favourite leader, major general Skipton; remitted them some impositions and taxes, and permitted the citizens to revive the artillery company, on promise, that only those who were well affected to his highness should be admitted into that company.

The following year an ordinance was passed by the protector, to limit the number of hackney-coaches to two hundred, and to place them under the care and government of the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen.

In the year 1656, the protector revived the several proclamations and orders prohibiting the increase of new buildings. To effect which, he passed an ordinance, that all persons who had erected houses in contempt of former prohibitions, since the twenty-fifth of March 1620, should, for every such house, not having four acres of land thereunto belonging, pay to the protector one year's rent; and for every house, erected after the twenty-ninth of September 1656, without land, as aforesaid, to forfeit one hundred pounds for his use.

In the year 1658, Cromwell was removed from his usurped dominion by the interposition of death. In consequence of which, the privy-council, attended by the Lord-mayor, proclaimed his son Richard protector, to succeed him in the government of these kingdoms. And the Lord-mayor and aldermen, attended by a great number of the principal citizens, assisted at the celebration of the funeral obsequies of Cromwell.

The citizens continued to join with the same zeal in the measures taken under Richard's protectorship for the continuance of the usurpation; till, worn out by the continual changes and apprehensions under the new administration, and dispirited by the pusillanimity of their councils, which began to render England despicable abroad, and jealous that the time of the royal family's restoration was not very distant, (it being suspected by the very houses in being that general Monk, who was now at the head of the common-wealth's army, was concerting a plan to bring in king Charles II.) the citizens very wisely declined all invitations to join either the parliament or the army, when it appeared that a rupture between them was unavoidable. Although the magistrates acted with so much caution to keep as clear as possible of the fatal consequences of a new war, yet the apprentices, who were spirited up to shew a dislike to the present government, assembled in great numbers, and demanded a free parliament. This commotion was soon suppressed by colonel Hewson, who marched into the city, and killed many of the apprentices; the loss of whom so inflamed the citizens against the army, that the common council from that time, fell off from their attachment to a government which placed all their hopes in the power and spirit of an army; and resolved, "that they conceived the city of London to be in imminent and extraordinary danger; that they judged it absolutely necessary to put the city forthwith into a posture of defence; that the mayor, aldermen, and common-council should forthwith settle six regiments of trained bands, with officers and commanders of their own appointment, and their commissions sealed in open court with the common seal of the city; and that commissioners should be appointed to confer with the officers of the fleet, in order to the safety of the city, and the peace and settlement of the nation; to give an answer to general Monk; and to propound the convention of a free parliament."

This conduct of the citizens was supported by a revolt of part of the army and fleet, who declared



clared for a free parliament, in opposition to the government by a committee of safety. And the citizens, on the eighth of January, presented a remonstrance to the common-council, touching freedom and liberty, in which they thankfully acknowledged the above resolutions to be just and prudent; and humbly remonstrated, that no power or persons whatever might impose any law or tax upon any of those citizens, with whose general concernment that court was entrusted, till the authority thereof be derived from their representatives in parliament.

This remonstrance produced great debates; and it was put to the vote, whether they should prosecute those lawful means that might lead to the attainment of a free parliament: but the Lord-mayor dissenting, the sense of the court was transmitted to the council of state. The powers in being immediately ordered general Monk to march with his army into the city, and to reduce it to the obedience of the parliament. Accordingly several regiments, both of horse and foot, were posted round the metropolis, at the city gates, and in the streets; and two aldermen and eight common-council-men were seized and committed to custody, for exerting themselves in the cause of liberty.

Soon after this, by an ordinance of parliament, general Monk pulled down the posts and chains, broke and cut to pieces the city gates, and took down and destroyed the portcullisses at Cripple-gate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate; but such was the extraordinary strength of the works at Aldersgate and Newgate, that they could only dismount the gates from their hinges, and rent part of the portcullisses.

In the year 1659, general Monk finding the parliament had come to resolutions, which, by joining others with him in the command of the army, threatened his destruction, consulted with his officers; and being assured of their friendship and assistance, resolved, if possible, to counteract their resolutions, to maintain his supreme command, and to recover his lost favour with the citizens. For these purposes he next morning drew up his army in Finsbury fields, from whence he dispatched a messenger to the Lord-mayor, with the declaration of his sorrow for what he had done to the prejudice of the city, and earnestly desired a conference with his lordship and the common-council, hoping therein to make reparation for his past misconduct.

In compliance with this request, a common-council was immediately summoned to receive his proposals: at which the general testified his great concern for having accepted a command, which in the execution had given so much uneasiness to the citizens; urging, that he was under a necessity of accepting thereof, or throwing up his commission, which he judged necessary to keep for the good of the city and kingdom, whose happiness and prosperity no man had more at heart than himself. After this he produced a copy of a letter sent by him to the parliament at his leaving Whitehall, in which he upbraided them with their unjust and unreasonable proceedings, advising them (by way of command) within a certain time, to issue out writs for a new parliament,

as the only expedient to restore peace and happiness to the kingdom, which both the army and nation expected from them.

There appeared so great sincerity in this open manifestation of the general's sentiments, that the citizens resolved to join him, and they mutually agreed, at all events, to stand by each other. This happy coalition was no sooner published than a universal joy spread all over the city; and the day concluded with ringing of bells, illuminations, and bonfires. The most contemptible marks of ridicule were shewn to the parliament; and there was no invention of fancy, wit, or ribaldry, that was not exercised that night, either to extol the general or degrade the parliament.

General Monk having thus regained the city's favour, returned to his quarters at Whitehall, and disposed of his army as he thought most proper and convenient. Soon after, having restored the excluded members to their seats in the house of commons, an ordinance passed to restore the common-council to their ancient rights, the imprisoned apprentices released, and the posts, chains, gates, and portcullisses of the city to be replaced. In return for this, the city cheerfully advanced the parliament the sum of sixty thousand pounds; and farther, to evince their good opinion for Monk, they chose him major-general of all their forces. By whose advice, the citizens disarmed all persons suspected to favour the Rump, and kept a strong guard for the peace and quiet of the city, till the meeting of a free parliament, which was now resolved upon, as well as to call home the king, and to restore the monarchy, the royal family, and the church. The citizens contributed all in their power for accomplishing this great work; and declared, that they were firmly resolved to adhere to their general, the council of state, and the ensuing parliament.

All things being now ripe for the restoration, king Charles II. among many others, sent a letter, dated at Breda, April fourteen, 1660, to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London; in which his majesty expressed extraordinary satisfaction with their conduct, and good intention to assist in the work of his restoration, and his peculiar regard for the city, which, says he, "we will manifest on all occasions, not only by renewing their charter, and confirming all those privileges which they have received from our predecessors, but by adding and granting any new favours which may advance the trade, wealth, and honour of that our native city."

The receipt of this letter produced such an effect upon the citizens, that they presented the messengers with three hundred pounds, and deputed fourteen of the common-council to proceed immediately to Holland, with a present of ten thousand pounds to his majesty, and to assure him of their fidelity and most cheerful submission, and that they placed all their felicity and future hope of prosperity in the assurance of his royal grace and protection; for the meriting of which, their lives and fortunes should be always at his majesty's disposal.

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The common-council, four days after, made an order, that Richmond-park, lately conferred on the city by Cromwell, should be presented to his majesty at his return, with assurances, that they had kept it with no other view than to preserve it for the royal interest.

The day following his majesty was proclaimed king at the usual places in London, with the greatest solemnity, in the presence of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, amidst the universal and joyful acclamations of the citizens.

In the mean time, the city deputies, being arrived at the Hague, were introduced to his majesty, who, in return to their message, told them, that he had ever a particular affection for the city of London, the place of his birth; and that he was exceedingly pleased to find them so anxious for his restoration, which he acknowledged, not only by returning them thanks, but likewise conferring on them the honour of knighthood.

On the twenty-sixth of May, 1660, his majesty arrived at Dover; and on the twenty ninth, made his public entry into London. He was met at St. George's-fields, in Southwark, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen; the former of which, delivering the city sword to his majesty, had the same returned with the honour of knighthood. From this place his majesty, after taking some refreshment under a magnificent tent erected for that purpose, proceeded through the streets of London, which were lined with the city companies in their liveries, and the trained bands. On this occasion, the houses were adorned with the richest silks and tapestries; and the windows and balconies were crowded with a great concourse of spectators. The manner of the cavalcade was thus: First, a troop of gentlemen in cloth of silver, brandishing their swords, and led by major-general Brown. Another troop of two hundred, in velvet coats, attended by footmen in purple liveries. Alderman Robinson's troop in buff coats, with cloth of silver sleeves, and very rich green scarves. Another troop of two hundred men, in blue uniform, trimmed with silver, and attended by six trumpets and footmen in sea-green, trimmed with silver lace. A troop of two hundred and twenty, with thirty footmen, in grey and silver liveries, and four trumpeters, richly clothed. Another troop of one hundred and five, in grey uniform, with six trumpets. Another of seventy, with five trumpets. Three troops, two of three hundred, and one of one hundred men, all gloriously habited and gallantly mounted. Two trumpets with the king's-arms, Eighty sheriff's men in red cloaks, richly laced with silver, and half pikes in their hands. Six hundred liverymen on horseback, in black velvet coats and gold chaines, divided according to their companies; each company having footmen in their proper liveries, and carrying streamers, &c. Kettle drums and trumpets, with streamers. Twelve ministers at the head of his majesty's life-guards of horse, commanded by Lord Gerard. City marshal, and eight footmen in divers colours, attended by the city waits and officers, in due order. The two sheriffs. The aldermen in their scarlet gowns on horseback, with rich trappings,

and footmen in red liveries, trimmed with silver, and cloth of gold. Heralds and maces in rich coats. Lord-mayor carrying the sword bare, and supported by the general and duke of Buckingham. The king himself on horseback, between his brothers the dukes of York and Gloucester. A troop of horse with white colours. The general life-guard. A troop of gentry. Five regiments of the army, horse, with back, breast, and head pieces.

On the fifth of July following, the citizens entertained the king and royal family, the great officers of state, and both houses of parliament, at Guildhall, where they were sumptuously regaled with those dainties, adapted for the entertainment of such illustrious guests.

On the twenty-third of April, being the day appointed for the coronation, his majesty, according to ancient custom, rode from the Tower of London, through the city to Westminster; and the cavalcade was performed with more magnificence and splendor than had ever been seen before on the like occasion.

In the year 1662, the hackney-coaches having created an extraordinary charge on the inhabitants of London and Westminster, by destroying the pavements, the parliament enacted, that all hackney-coaches, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, should annually pay towards the charge of paving and cleansing the ways and streets in and about the said cities, the sum of five pounds each, and every load of hay sixpence, and straw twopence. The same act likewise provided for enlarging the passages at Stock's-market, from Fleet-conduit to St. Paul's church, the passage and gateway out of Cheapside into St. Paul's church-yard, the passage at St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street, from Cheapside into Bucklersbury, the passage at Temple-bar, and several others in the out parts; and to pave Petty-France to St. James's house, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Hedge-lane.

The citizens of London having been violently deprived of the Irish estates in the province of Ulster by an arbitrary decree in the star-chamber during the reign of Charles I. his majesty, on the tenth of April, granted the said lands again to the city of London, and incorporated the society for the plantation in Ulster a-new; and by a charter of licence empowered them to re-grant the manors and lands to the respective companies. Accordingly the society conveyed to each of the twelve companies the manor and lands which formerly belonged to it; and the companies have quietly enjoyed their estates ever since, under the direction of a governor and deputy governor, chosen annually, and twenty-four assistants, viz. two out of each of the twelve companies; of whom twelve go off every year, and twelve new ones are chosen in their stead by the common-council.

These meet by the appointment or summons of the governor or deputy governor, as often as necessary, in a place called the Irish chamber, in Guildhall, to transact their affairs; and nine, whereof the governor or deputy governor to be one, make a court. This society have a secretary and a messenger of their own appointment: they also chuse a general agent in Ireland to correspond with





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the manner of burying the dead Bodies  
At Holy-well mount during the dreadful **PLAGUE** in 1665*



with them, who look after their concerns and transact their business; and a receiver to gather their rents. They have a right of presentation to the churches of Londonderry and Colerain: and all by-laws made by the corporation of Londonderry must be confirmed by the Society before they can be of any effect.

In the year 1663 his majesty, in return for the late tokens of loyalty discovered in the citizens towards his person and government, by their effectual aid to restore him to the crown and dominion over these realms, granted them a confirmation of all their charters, privileges, liberties, rights and customs: in which, after having recited the particular charters granted to them by his predecessors, he proceeds as follows:

" Now know ye, that we, at the humble petition of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London aforesaid, of our special grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, and for divers good causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, all and singular the letters patents, charters and confirmations aforesaid, and all and singular the gifts, grants, confirmations, restitutions, customs, ordinances, explanations, and articles, and all other things whatsoever in the said letters-patents, charters, grants, and confirmations, or any of them, contained, recited, specified, confirmed, explained or mentioned; and all and singular the lands, tenements, offices, jurisdictions, authorities, privileges, liberties, franchises, freedoms, immunities, liberties, customs and hereditaments whatsoever, which the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, or their predecessors by the name of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London; or by the name of the mayor; aldermen, citizens, and commonalty of London; or by the name of the mayor and citizens of London; or by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of London; or by the name of the citizens of the city of London; or by the name of the barons of London; or by the name of the barons of the city of London; or by any other name whatsoever, by reason or force of the said letters-patent, charters, or confirmations before mentioned; or of any use or uses, prescription or prescriptions, or any other lawful means whatsoever, at any time or times heretofore have had, or reasonably used or exercised, (except as above is excepted) ratifying, and gratefully for us, our heirs, and successors, as much as in us lies, accepting and approving, do them, and every of them, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of our city of London aforesaid, and their successors, ratify and confirm, by these presents, to have, hold, enjoy, and exercise, all and singular the premises aforesaid, (except before excepted) to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of our city of London aforesaid, and their successors for ever, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, as the same are abovementioned to be given or granted, or as the same otherwise by use, prescription, or

" any legal way or right whatsoever, have been heretofore respectively had, obtained, or enjoyed, as if the same were separately, singly, and nominally, in and by these presents expressed, named, declared, granted, and manifested. And further, we will, and by these presents we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London aforesaid, and their successors, that these our letters-patent shall be in and by all things, according to the true intent thereof, good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, notwithstanding any misnaming, or any ill or false naming or recital in the same contained; or any statute, ordinances, provision, proclamation, or restriction heretofore in any wise had or made. We will also, &c. without any fine in our hanaper, &c. although express mention, &c. Witness myself at Westminster the twenty fourth day of June, in the fifteenth year of our reign."

In the year 1664 the king wanting money to carry on a war with the Dutch, the city of London, at the request of the privy-council readily advanced the sum of two hundred thousand pounds on that occasion; for which they received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

In the year 1665, about the beginning of May, there broke out in London the most dreadful plague that ever infested this kingdom, which swept away sixty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-six persons, which, added to the number of those who died of other distempers, raised the bill of mortality in this year to ninety-seven thousand three hundred and six. And the mortality raged so violently in July, that all houses were shut up, the streets deserted, and scarce any thing to be seen therein but grass growing, innumerable fires for purifying the air, coffins, pest-carts, red crosses upon doors, with the inscription, " Lord have mercy upon us!" and continual cries of " pray for us;" or the melancholy call of " bring out your dead." The cause of this dreadful calamity was ascribed to the importation of infected goods from Holland, where the plague had committed great ravages the preceding year. And it was observed, during the whole time of its continuance, that there was such a general calm and serenity of weather, as if both wind and rain had been expelled the kingdom.

The citizens of London having been greatly oppressed by the carmen and wood-mongers, the common-council (in order to provide a sufficient supply of fuel, and to overthrow the secret combinations and contrivances of the dealers in wood and coals, and of the carmen) passed an act on the thirty-first of June; in which, among other things, it was enacted,

" That the president and governor of Christ's hospital, London, shall, from time to time hereafter, have the rule, oversight and government, of all the carrs, carts, carters, and carmen, and of all other person or persons whatsoever, working any carrs or carts, within the city of London, and liberties thereof: that no more than four hundred and twenty carts shall, by

“ by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of this city, or any other person or persons claiming by, from, or under them, be allowed or permitted to work within this city and liberties thereof; and that seventeen shillings and fourpence per annum, and no more, shall be received or paid for a car-room, and twenty shillings and no more or greater fine, upon any admittance or alienation of a car-room; and that if any person or persons shall presume to work any carr or carrs, by himself or servants, not being duly allowed as aforesaid, such person or persons, for every time so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered, received and obtained, as is hereafter mentioned: on pain of forfeiting and paying ten shillings for the first and second offence respectively; for the third and every other offence the carr or carrs of the offender to be seized and carried to the new store-yard, or green-yard, at the postern.”

“ And for the prevention of such deceit hereafter, as divers woodmongers have practised, in the sale and measure of their coals; it is enacted, that all sea-coals hereafter to be sold or uttered by retail, by any person or persons whatsoever, shall be filled and brought home to the buyers, in the sea-coal meter's sacks, or such other sacks as contain the full measure of the sea-coal meter's sacks, and are, and shall be marked by the keepers of the Guildhall for the time being, according to an order of the court of aldermen, made the twenty-fifth day of October, in the time of the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Campbell, knight, deceased, and carried by some street-carr, or carrs, of persons duly licenced and allowed as aforesaid, and bearing upon the same carrs the mark of the red cross for a note of their allowance, as hath anciently been accustomed.

“ And that all person and persons vending or uttering sea-coals by retail, and their carmen, servants, or agents, shall hereafter from time to time, and at all times, when they carry or send abroad any coals within the city of London or liberties thereof, carry along in their carr or carrs, together with their sea-coals, a good and lawful bushel, sealed according to the bushel in the Guildhall, allowed for measuring of sea-coals, which agreeth with the fatt anciently used for measuring of sea-coals, which bushel shall be, and contain in breadth, from out to out, the ring not exceeding half an inch, nineteen inches and a half, and in depth within the bushel, seven inches and a half.

“ And if any person or persons shall bring home in his or their carr or cart, to any buyer, any coals in any other sack or sacks, and without such bushel, as are beforementioned and appointed, such persons so offending shall forfeit and pay ten shillings for the first and second offence respectively; for the third and every other offence, the carr or carrs of the offender to be seized and carried to the new store-yard, on the postern, as is aforesaid.

“ And for a constant store and provision of sea-coals to be had and made hereafter, for supply of this city, and specially for the benefit

“ and relief of the poor in times of dearth and scarcity, which hath happened in this and many other years heretofore, by reason of wars and troubles at sea, or by the subtle combination and practice of the retailers at home, for their private gain and profit, to the common abuse and detriment of the citizens, and others his majesty's subjects:

“ Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That besides the general stock employed by this city, for provision of coals for the benefit of the poor within the said city and liberties, there shall be provided yearly hereafter, at the best hand, betwixt Lady-day and Michaelmas, by the several companies of this city, the several chaldrons of sea-coals hereafter mentioned: that is to say,

	Chald.		Chald.
Mercers,	418	Cutlers,	75
Grocers,	675	White-bakers,	45
Drapers,	562	Wax-chandlers,	19
Fishmongers,	465	Tallow-chandlers,	97
Goldsmiths,	525	Armourers,	19
Skinners,	315	Girdlers,	105
Merchant-taylors,	750	Butchers,	22
Haberdashers,	578	Sadlers,	19
Salters,	360	Carpenters,	38
Ironmongers,	225	Cordwainers,	60
Vintners,	375	Barber-surgeons,	60
Clothworkers,	412	Painter-stainers,	12
Dyers,	105	Curriers,	11
Brewers,	104	Masons,	22
Leathersellers,	210	Plumbers,	19
Pewterers,	52	Inholders,	45
Founders,	7	Woodmongers,	60
Poulterers,	12	Scriveners,	60
Cooks,	30	Fruiterers,	7
Coopers,	52	Plasterers,	8
Tylers and Bricklayers,	19	Brown Bakers,	12
Bowyers,	3	Stationers,	75
Fletchers,	3	Imbroiderers,	30
Blacksmiths,	15	Upholders,	9
Apothecaries,	45	Musicians,	6
Joiners,	22	Turners,	13
Weavers,	27	Basketmakers,	6
Woolmen,	3	Glaziers,	6

“ And that the said quantity of sea-coals, shall be stored or laid up in convenient places, by every the said companies respectively, and brought out, sold, and uttered, at such other hard and dear seasons of the year, in such manner, and at such price, as the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen of this city, for the time being, shall judge most requisite and convenient, and by their precept in writing shall direct and require, for the ends and purposes before mentioned, so as such companies, as aforesaid, be not by such prices ordered to sell the same coals to loss.

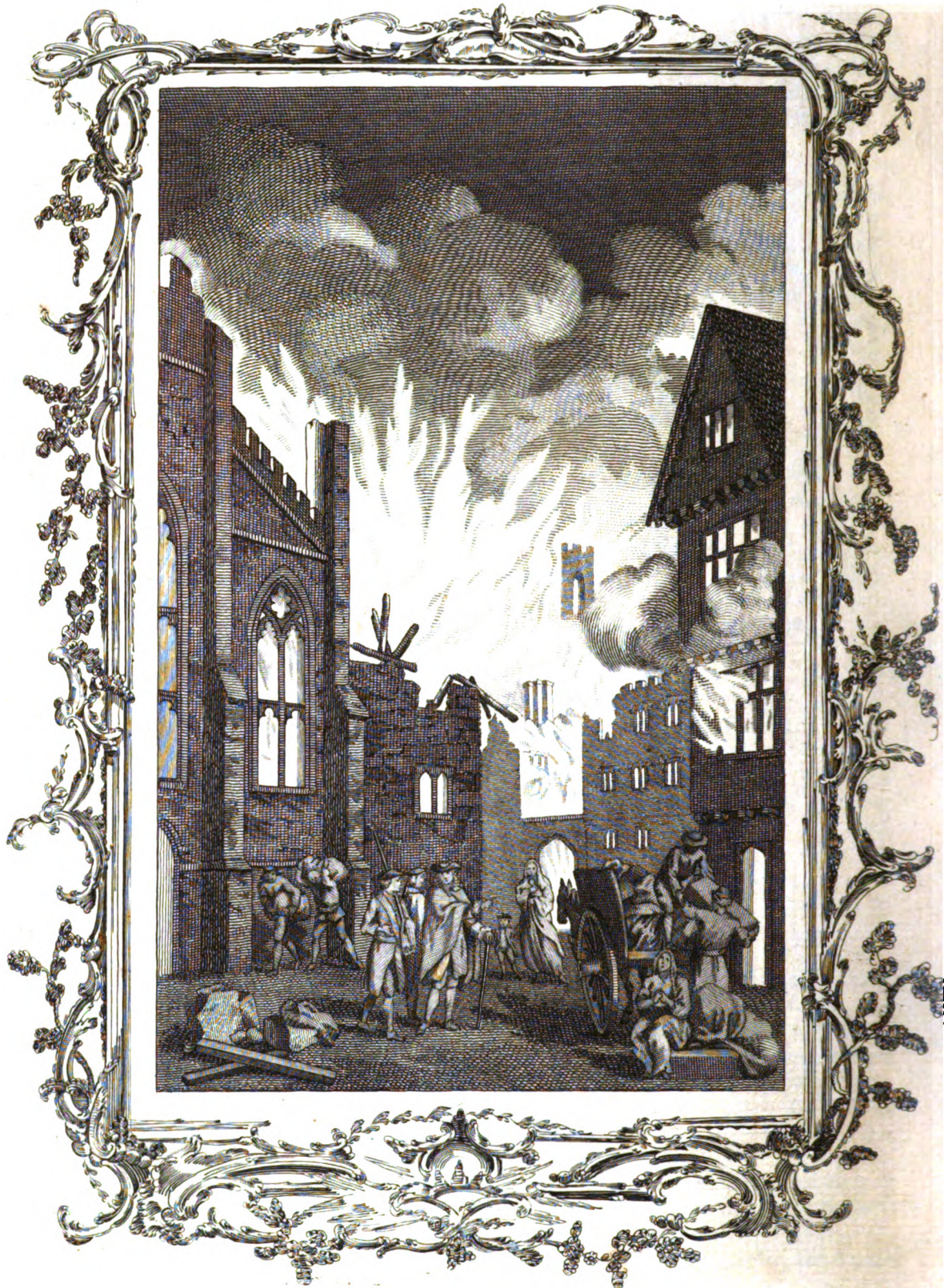
“ And whereas divers woodmongers and others, using to sell and utter coals by retail, within this city and liberties, in design to raise and enhance the prices thereof for their own private gain and commodity, have commonly heretofore gone or sent down the river of Thames,

or





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of Part of LONDON as it appeared in the Dreadful Fire in 1666.*



" or otherwise travelled or employed their agents  
 " to meet the ships and vessels coming from New-  
 " castle and other parts toward this city, laden  
 " with coals; and at distant places from the said  
 " city, or by precontract within the same city  
 " and liberties, have bought up, forestalled and  
 " ingrossed great quantities of coals, (which  
 " should have been brought to the said city by  
 " the owners and sellers thereof, to be there sold  
 " and uttered at reasonable prices) and the same  
 " have been conveyed and brought to the said  
 " city, to sell again at high and excessive prices,  
 " against the custom and privileges of this city,  
 " and to the public detriment, oppression of the  
 " poor, and great charge of all others inhabiting  
 " and dwelling within the said city and liberties  
 " thereof:

" For reformation whereof, be it enacted, or-  
 " dained and established by the authority afore-  
 " said, That no person or persons whatsoever,  
 " inhabiting or dwelling, or that hereafter shall  
 " inhabit and dwell within the said city or liber-  
 " ties thereof, shall, from and after the feast of  
 " the nativity of St. John Baptist, now next en-  
 " suing, either by themselves, or any for them,  
 " or to their use, provide, buy, bargain; or con-  
 " tract for any sea-coals, Scotch-coals, pit-coals,  
 " or other coals, coming towards this city to be  
 " sold, other than such as shall be provided and  
 " brought to be spent within their own private  
 " houses; nor shall sell or utter the same by re-  
 " tail or in gross within this city or liberties to  
 " any person or persons; but that the owners  
 " and sellers thereof, at their own costs and  
 " charges, shall and may bring the same coals to  
 " the city themselves, here by them to be sold;  
 " upon pain that all and every person or persons  
 " whatsoever, that shall offend contrary to the  
 " true intent and meaning hereof, shall forfeit and  
 " lose five shillings for every chaldron of sea-  
 " coals, and the like sum for every ton of Scotch  
 " or pit-coals, that shall be bought, bargained  
 " or contracted for."

In the year 1666, on the 2d day of Septem-  
 " ber, about one o'clock in the morning, a most  
 " dreadful fire broke out in Pudding-lane, near  
 " new Fish-street; from whence, in about thirty  
 " hours, it spread to Gracechurch-street, towards  
 " the north-west, and to the Three Cranes in the  
 " city, towards the south-west, including Canon-  
 " street, and the lanes, allies, and courts in the  
 " city. The flames being assisted by a violent east-  
 " ly wind, communicated themselves in various  
 " and distant places, and the conflagration became  
 " so general, that there was not a house, hall, or  
 " church left standing, from the west-end of Tower-  
 " wharf in the east, to the Temple-church in the  
 " west; nor from the north-end of Mincing-lane,  
 " in Portchurch-street, from the west-end of Leaden-  
 " hall-street, and from the south-west end of Bi-  
 " shopsgate-street, as far as the entrance into Thread-  
 " needle-street, to Holborn-bridge, on the west, in  
 " a direct line; exclusive of the damage done in  
 " Throgmorton-street, Lothbury, Coleman-street,  
 " Basinghall-street, Cateaton-street, Aldermanbury,  
 " Addle street, Love-lane, Wood-street, Staining-  
 " lane, Noble-street, and Silver-street: after all

which ravagements, it stopped at Pye-corner, near  
 West-Smithfield.

By this horrid conflagration, many thousand  
 citizens were compelled to retire to the fields,  
 destitute of all necessities, and exposed to the  
 inclemency of the weather, till a sufficient number  
 of huts could be erected for their relief: his majesty  
 immediately ordered a great quantity of naval  
 bread to be distributed amongst them, and gave  
 command to the magistrates of the city to en-  
 courage the bringing of all sorts of provisions.

This dreadful and destructive fire laid waste  
 and consumed, the buildings on four hundred  
 and thirty-six acres of ground, four hundred  
 streets, lanes, &c. thirteen thousand two hundred  
 houses, the cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty-  
 six parish churches, six chapels, the magnificent  
 buildings of Guildhall, the Royal Exchange,  
 Custom-house, and Blackwell-hall, many hospi-  
 tals and libraries, fifty-two of the companies halls,  
 and a great number of other stately edifices; to-  
 gether with three of the city-gates, four stone-  
 bridges, and the prisons of Newgate, the Fleet,  
 the Poultry and Wood-street Compters; the loss  
 of which, by the best calculation, amounted to  
 ten millions seven hundred and thirty thousand  
 and five hundred pounds. And notwithstanding  
 all this destruction, yet only six persons lost their  
 lives.

Various have been the conjectures respecting  
 the cause of this dreadful catastrophe: but the  
 best authority we have is that upon the monu-  
 ment, erected and inscribed by act of parliament,  
 to perpetuate the memory of the above calamity.  
 And in order to preserve our intended plan, of  
 inserting all public buildings in their proper order  
 of time, we shall here give

#### *A Description of the MONUMENT.*

This beautiful piece of architecture, which is  
 situated on the east-side of Fish-street-hill, was be-  
 gun by Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1671,  
 and finished by him in 1677. It is a round pillar  
 of the Doric order, all built with the best Port-  
 land stone, 202 feet in height from the ground,  
 and fifteen in diameter. It stands on a pedestal  
 forty feet high, and twenty-one square; and over  
 the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone  
 thirty-two feet high, which supports a blazing  
 urn of gilt brass. Within is a large stair-case of  
 black marble, containing three hundred and forty-  
 five steps, each six inches thick, and ten inches  
 and a half broad.

The front of the pedestal, on the west-side of  
 the pillar, is adorned with a very curious em-  
 blem in alto relief, denoting the destruction and  
 restoration of the city. The first female figure re-  
 presents the city of London, at her back many  
 houses in a blaze, and she sitting on the ruins, in  
 a languishing and disconsolate posture, with her  
 head dejected, hair dishevelled, her hand carelessly  
 lying on her sword, and the cap of maintenance  
 lying at her side. Behind is Time, gradually  
 raising her up; at her side a woman gently touch-  
 ing her with one hand, whilst a winged scepter in  
 the other directs her to regard the goddesses in the

S f f

clouds;

clouds; the with the *Cornu-copia* denoting Plenty, and that with the palm-branch Peace. At her feet a beehive, shewing, that by industry and application, the greatest difficulties are to be surmounted. Behind Time are divers citizens, exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the City-arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the city on an elevated pavement, stands Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief. The first represents Science, with a winged head, and circles of naked boys dancing thereon: and in its hand Nature, with her numerous breasts, ready to give assistance to all. The second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, a square and a pair of compasses in the other. The third is Liberty waving her hand in the air, shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the city's recovery. Behind the king is his brother, the duke of York, with a garland in one hand, to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. The two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion. Under the royal pavement lieth Envy, gnawing upon a heart, and emitting pestiferous fumes from her invenom'd mouth. In the uppermost part of the plinth the re-construction of the city is represented, by builders and labourers at work upon houses. The whole emblem is finely imagined, and executed as well.

The north and south sides of the pedestal have each a latin inscription; one describing the desolation of the city laid in ashes, and the other its glorious restoration. That on the north side in English runs thus:

" In the year of Christ 1666, the second day  
" of September, eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred feet, (the height of this column) a fire broke out about midnight, which, being driven on by a strong wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible noise and fury. It consumed eighty-nine churches, the city-gates, Guild-hall, many hospitals, schools, and libraries; a vast number of stately edifices, above thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling-houses, and four hundred streets; of the twenty six wards it destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered, and half burnt. The ruins of the city were four hundred and thirty-six acres, from this pillar, by the Thames side, to the Temple-church; and, from the north-east side, along the City-wall, to Holbourn-bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable; that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the same city was seen most flourishing, and re-

" duced to nothing; and three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, it stopt, as it were, by the will of Heaven, and was extinguished on every side."

The south inscription in English runs thus:

" Charles the second, son of Charles the first, martyr, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most clement prince, who compassionating the loss by fire, which happened to the greatest part of the inhabitants of this city, (the ruins of which were yet smoking) and which, before that, was his greatest glory, was pleased to provide for it; he remitted the taxes, and recommended them to the parliament, who thereupon ordered, that the public buildings should be rebuilt in a better structure than they were before, from the monies arising from the duties upon coals; viz. the churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, were to be rebuilt from the foundation, with all possible speed and magnificence; that they should rebuild the bridges, gates and prisons; that the common sewers should be cleansed; that the descents should be levelled; that the narrow streets or lanes, highways, and markets, should be made wider; that no house should be built without a separation-wall between each; that they should be all of the same height forwards, and of polished free-stone, or bricks. And, lastly, that none should be above seven years in rebuilding his house; adding also an annual fast-day, for a perpetual memory thereof to posterity. Three years completed what was thought would have been the work of an age."

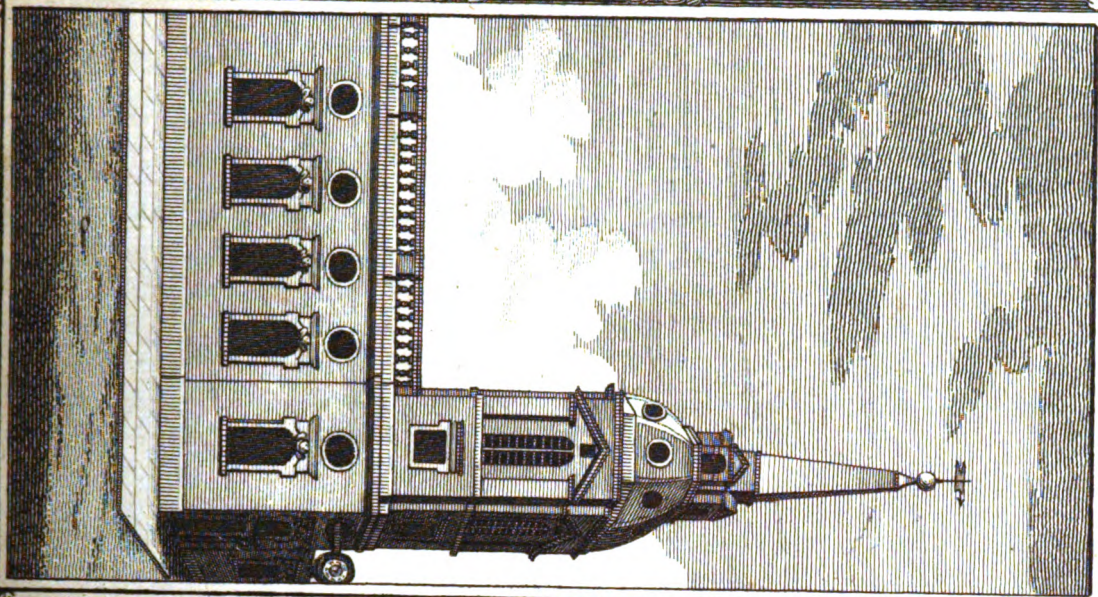
The east-side of the pedestal has also an inscription, signifying, that " this pillar was begun in 1671, Sir Richard Ford being then Lord-mayor; carried on in the mayoralty of Sir George Waterman, Sir Robert Hanson, Sir William Hooker, Sir Robert Viner, Sir Joseph Sheldon, and finished in 1677, Sir Thomas Davis being Lord-mayor."

As it appeared at the time, that this dreadful fire was contrived and carried on by the popish faction, the same is expressed in a line, round the pedestal, beginning on the west side, in these words:

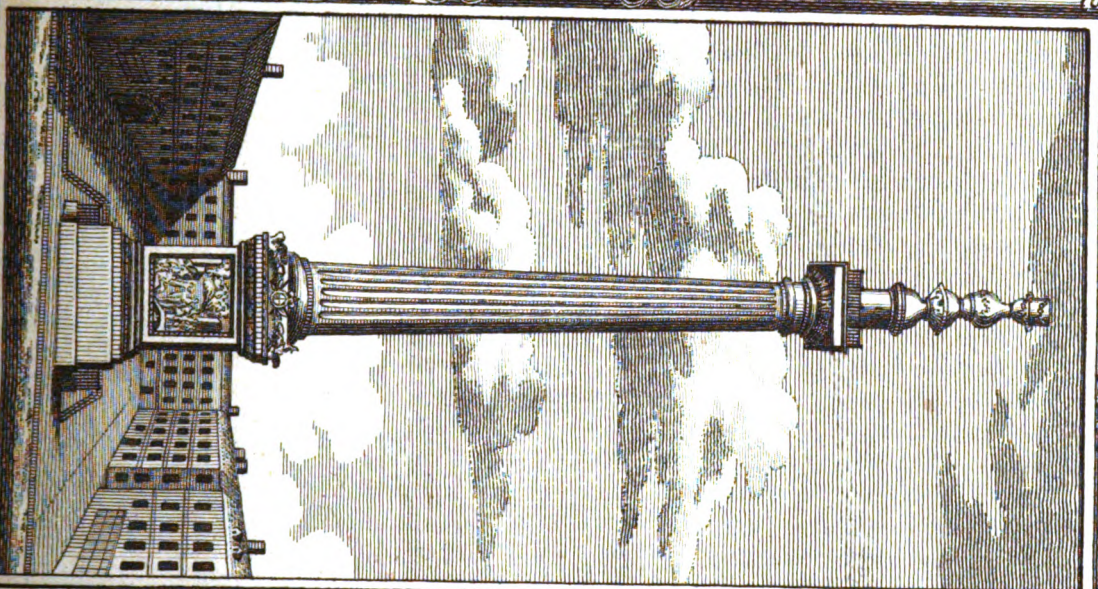
" This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to execute their horrid plot, to extirpate the protestant religion, and the old English liberty, and to introduce popery and slavery."



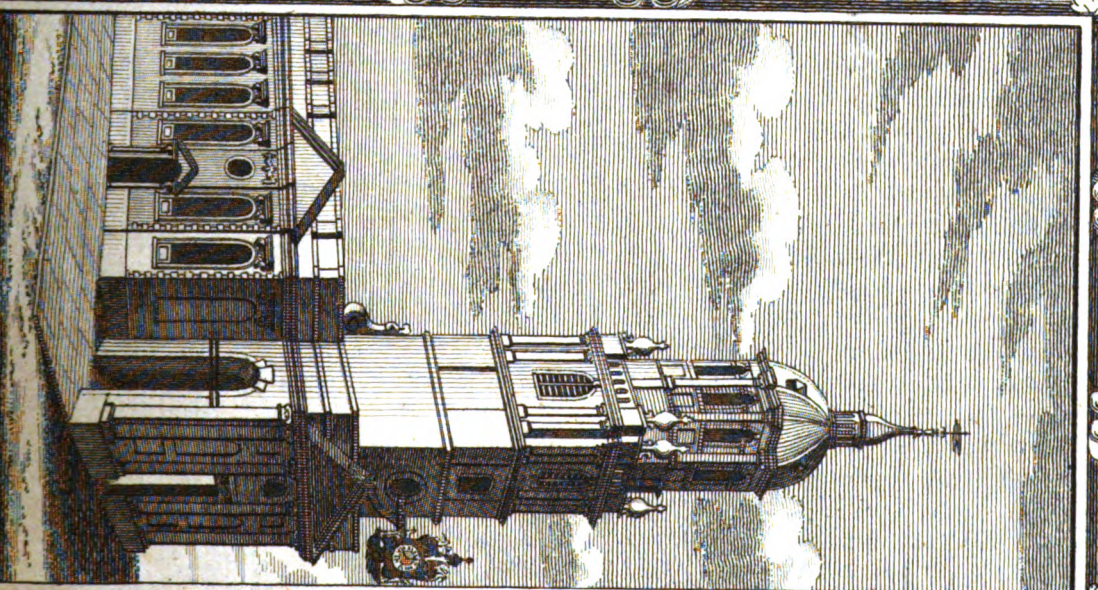
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of ST BENNETS Grace Church  
Stenbury's Street.*



*VIEW of the MONUMENT  
St. John Street Wall.*



*View of ST MAGNUS Church  
London Bridge.*







## CHAPTER XXXVII.

*The king's declaration to the city of London on occasion of the late fire. Proceedings of parliament thereon. Act of common-council for enlarging the streets. The same confirmed and enforced by his majesty and council. Precept from the Lord-mayor against immorality and beggars. Public markets regulated by act of common-council. His majesty made free of the city of London. Princess Mary given in marriage to the prince of Orange. The papists attempt to burn London; for which five of them are executed. Solemn procession for burning the effigy of the pope. Remarkable storm of hail. Violent contest at election of sheriffs. An alderman and the two sheriffs committed to the Tower. A Quo Warranto issued out to seize the city charter. The city's petition to the king. Conditions imposed on the city. A violent frost. Death of Charles II.*

THE general conflagration having reduced the city of London to a mere heap of rubbish, his majesty issued a proclamation for prohibiting the rebuilding of houses, till public care might be had to re-edify it with such propriety, uniformity, and security as might effectually prevent the like destruction for the future. For which purpose his majesty made the following declaration to the city of London.

“ CHARLES R.

“ As no particular man hath sustained any loss  
“ or damage by the late terrible and deplorable  
“ fire in his fortune or estate, in any degree to be  
“ compared with the loss and damage we ourself  
“ have sustained, so it is not possible for any man  
“ to take the same more to heart, and to be more  
“ concerned and solicitous for the rebuilding this  
“ famous city, with as much expedition as possible:  
“ and since it hath pleased God to lay this  
“ heavy judgment upon us all in this time, as  
“ an evidence of his displeasure for our sins, we  
“ do comfort ourself with some hope, that he will,  
“ upon our due humiliation before him, as a new  
“ instance of his signal blessing upon us, give us  
“ life, not only to see the foundations laid, but  
“ the buildings finished, of a much more beautiful  
“ city than is at this time consumed; and  
“ that as the seat and situation of it is the most  
“ convenient and noble, for the advancement of  
“ trade, of any city in Europe; so that such care  
“ will be taken for the re-edification of it, both  
“ for use and beauty, and such provision made  
“ for the future, against the ordinary and casual  
“ accidents by fire, as may, as far as human  
“ wisdom can provide, upon the sad experience  
“ we have had, reasonably secure the same, and  
“ make it rather appear to the world as purged  
“ with the fire (in how lamentable a manner soever)  
“ to a wonderful beauty and comeliness,  
“ than consumed by it: and we receive no small  
“ encouragement in this our hope, by the alacrity  
“ and cheerfulness we observe in those who have  
“ undergone the greatest loss, and seem the most  
“ undone: who, with undaunted courage, appear  
“ to desire the same we do, and resolved to  
“ contribute their utmost assistance thereunto.

“ We have therefore thought fit, most necessary,  
“ and agreeable to the great and constant affection  
“ we have always had, and always shall retain  
“ for this our native city, to use this expedition  
“ in publishing our thoughts, resolutions,  
“ and intentions, upon this great affair; that  
“ though such present rules and directions cannot  
“ be formed, as must upon more mature deliberation  
“ be established for the re-edification, yet such  
“ inconveniences may and shall be prevented, which  
“ may arise by the hasty and unskilful buildings  
“ many may propose to erect, for their present  
“ conveniences, before they can know how the same  
“ will suit and consist with the design that shall  
“ be made: and if this censure of ours, which resolves  
“ with the blessing of God, so to provide for the just  
“ right and interest of all, that no man shall have  
“ cause to complain of wrong and oppression: and if  
“ this our reasonable animadversion shall not meet  
“ with that prudent submission we expect, but that  
“ some obstinate and refractory persons will presume  
“ to erect such buildings as they shall think fit,  
“ upon pretence that the ground is their own, and  
“ that they may do with it what they please, such  
“ their obstinacy shall not prevail to the public  
“ prejudice; but we do hereby require the Lord-mayor,  
“ and the other magistrates of the city of London,  
“ in their several limits, to be very watchful in such  
“ cases, and speedily to pull down whatsoever such  
“ men shall presume to set up, so much to the disturbance  
“ of public order and decency, and that they forthwith  
“ give notice to us, or our privy-council, of such  
“ their proceedings, and return the names of such  
“ refractory persons who presume to contemn this  
“ our injunction, and we shall give order for their  
“ exemplary punishment, without the violation of the  
“ public justice.

“ And because no men shall complain or apprehend  
“ that by this caution or restraint of ours, they shall  
“ or may, for a long time be kept from providing  
“ habitations for themselves, and for the carrying on  
“ their trades, though we make no question, but in a  
“ short time, with the assistance and advice of the  
“ Lord-mayor

“ mayor and court of aldermen, (who have be-  
 “ fought us for some time to put this restraint)  
 “ to finish the whole design, even before any men  
 “ can make provision of materials for any valu-  
 “ able edifices : we do declare, that if any confi-  
 “ derable number of men (for it is impossible to  
 “ comply with the humour of every particular  
 “ man) shall address themselves to the court of  
 “ aldermen, and manifest to them in what places  
 “ their ground lies, upon which they design to  
 “ build, they shall in a short time receive such  
 “ order and direction, for their proceeding there-  
 “ in, that they shall have no cause to complain :  
 “ and so we proceed to the setting down such  
 “ general, to which all particular designs must  
 “ conform themselves.

“ in the first place, the woeful experience in  
 “ this late heavy visitation hath sufficiently con-  
 “ vinced all men of the pernicious consequences  
 “ which have attended the building with timber,  
 “ and even with stone itself, and the notable be-  
 “ nefit of brick, which in so many places hath  
 “ resisted, and even extinguished the fire ; and  
 “ we do therefore hereby declare our express will  
 “ and pleasure, that no man whatsoever shall  
 “ presume to erect any house or building, great  
 “ or small, but of brick or stone ; and if any  
 “ man shall do the contrary, the next magistrate  
 “ shall forthwith cause it to be pulled down, and  
 “ such further course shall be taken for his pu-  
 “ nishment as he deserves : and we suppose that  
 “ the notable benefit many men have received  
 “ from those cellars which have been well and  
 “ strongly arched, will persuade most men, who  
 “ build good houses, to practise that good hus-  
 “ bandry, by arching all convenient places.

“ We do declare, that Fleet-street, Cheapside,  
 “ Cornhill, and all other eminent and notorious  
 “ streets, shall be of such a breadth, as may, with  
 “ God’s blessing, prevent the mischief that one  
 “ side may suffer if the other be on fire, which  
 “ was the case lately in Cheapside ; the precise  
 “ breadth of which several streets, shall be, upon  
 “ advice with the Lord-mayor and aldermen,  
 “ shortly published, with many other particular  
 “ orders and rules, which cannot yet be adjusted ;  
 “ in the mean time we resolve, though all streets  
 “ cannot be of equal breadth, yet none shall be  
 “ so narrow as to make the passage uneasy or  
 “ inconvenient, especially towards the water-side ;  
 “ nor will we suffer any lanes or alleys to be  
 “ erected, but where, upon mature deliberation,  
 “ the same shall be found absolutely necessary ;  
 “ except such places shall be set aside, which  
 “ shall be designed only for buildings of that  
 “ kind, and from whence no public mischief  
 “ may probably arise.

“ The irreparable damage and loss by the late  
 “ fire, being, next to the hand of God in the  
 “ terrible wind, to be imputed to the place in  
 “ which it first broke out, amongst small timber  
 “ houses, standing so close together, that as no  
 “ remedy could be applied from the river for the  
 “ quenching thereof, to the contiguity of the  
 “ buildings, hindering and keeping all possible  
 “ relief from the land side, we do resolve and  
 “ declare, that there shall be a fair key or wharf  
 “ on all the river side, that no house shall be

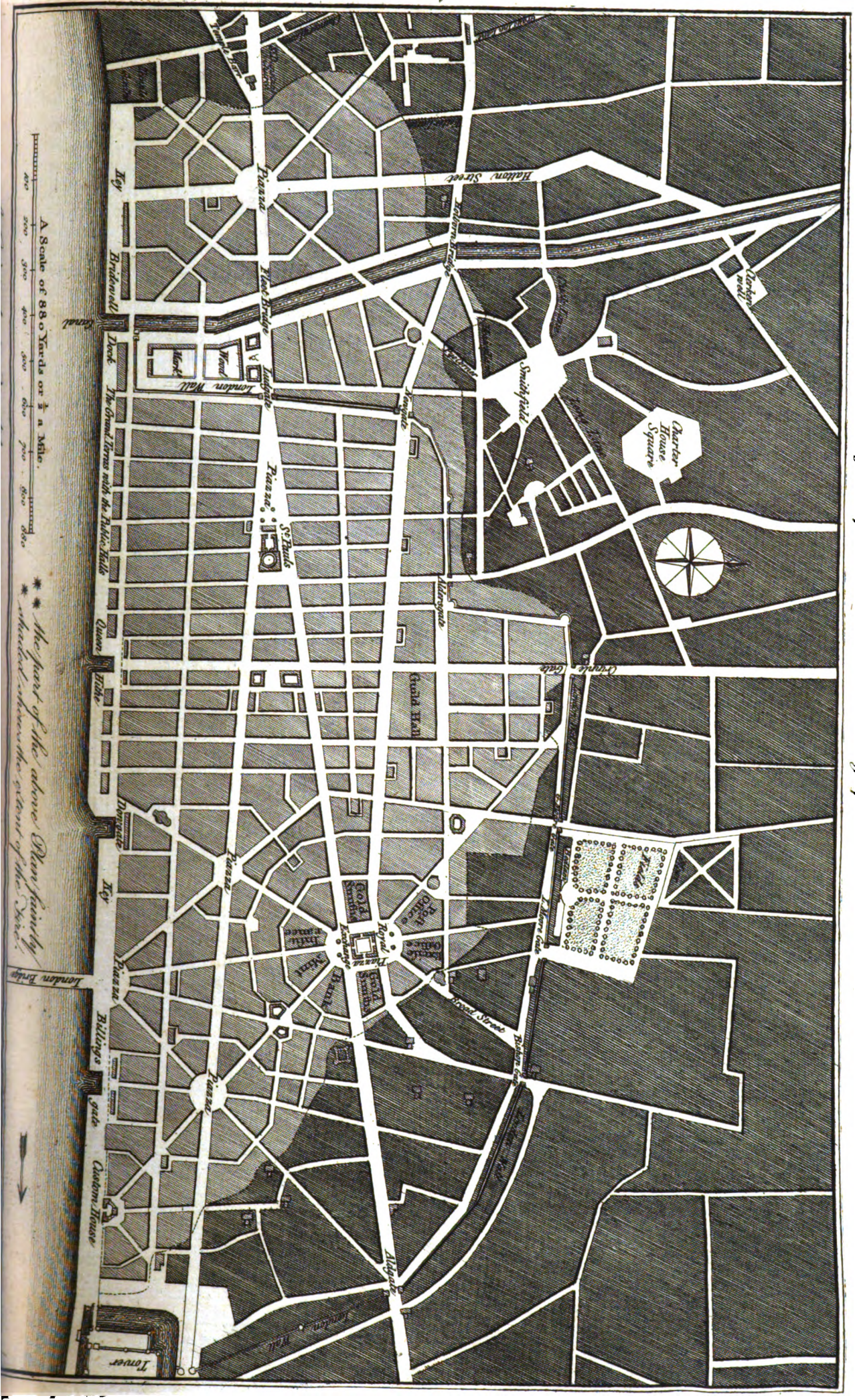
“ erected within so many feet of the river, as shall  
 “ be within few days declared in the rules for-  
 “ merly mentioned ; nor shall there be in those  
 “ buildings which shall be erected next the river,  
 “ which we desire may be fair structures, for the  
 “ ornament of the city, any houses to be inha-  
 “ bited by brewers, or dyers, or sugar-bakers,  
 “ which trades by their continual smoke, contri-  
 “ bute very much to the unhealthiness of the  
 “ adjacent places ; but we require the Lord-  
 “ mayor and aldermen of London, upon a full  
 “ consideration, and weighing all conveniences  
 “ and inconveniences that can be foreseen, to  
 “ propose such a place as may be fit for all those  
 “ trades which are carried on by smoke to habit  
 “ together, or at least several places for the se-  
 “ veral quarters of the town for those occupa-  
 “ tions, and in which they shall find their ac-  
 “ count in convenience and profit, as well as  
 “ other places shall receive the benefit in the  
 “ distance of the neighbourhood, it being our  
 “ purpose, that they who exercise those necessa-  
 “ ry professions, shall be in all respects as well  
 “ provided for and encouraged as ever they have  
 “ been, and undergo as little prejudice as may  
 “ be, by being less inconvenient to their neigh-  
 “ bours.

“ These grounds and foundations being laid,  
 “ from the substance whereof we shall not depart,  
 “ and which, being published, are sufficient ad-  
 “ vertisements to prevent any man’s running-into,  
 “ or bringing an inconvenience upon himself,  
 “ by a precipitate engagement in any act which  
 “ may cross these foundations, we have, in order  
 “ to the reducing this great and glorious design  
 “ into practice, directed, and we do hereby direct,  
 “ that the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen  
 “ do with all possible expedition cause an exact  
 “ survey to be made and taken of the whole  
 “ ruins, occasioned by the late lamentable fire,  
 “ to the end that it may appear to whom all the  
 “ houses and ground did in truth belong, what  
 “ term the several occupiers were possessed of ;  
 “ and at what rents, and to whom, either corpo-  
 “ rations, companies, or single persons, the re-  
 “ version and inheritance appertained ; that so  
 “ provision may be made, that though every  
 “ man must not be suffered to erect what build-  
 “ ings and where he pleases, he shall not in any  
 “ degree be debarred from receiving the reason-  
 “ able benefit of what ought to accrue to him  
 “ from such houses or lands ; there be nothing less  
 “ in our thoughts, than that any particular per-  
 “ son’s right and interest should be sacrificed to  
 “ the public benefit or convenience, without such  
 “ recompence as in justice he ought to receive  
 “ for the same. And when all things of this  
 “ kind shall be prepared and adjusted, by such  
 “ commissioners, and otherwise, which shall be  
 “ found expedient, we make no doubt but such  
 “ an act of parliament will pass, as shall secure  
 “ all men in what they shall and ought to  
 “ possess.

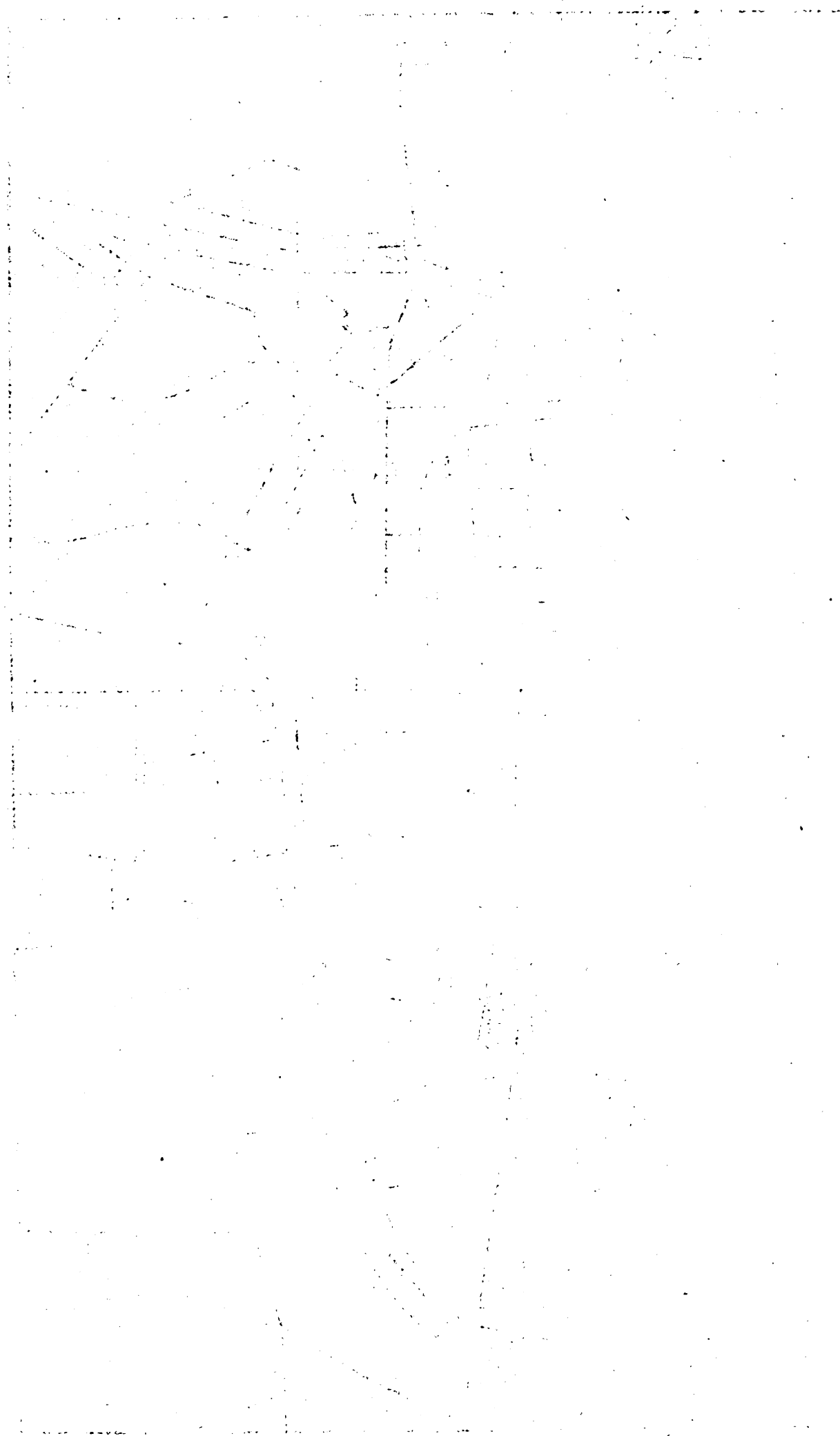
“ By the time that this survey shall be taken,  
 “ we shall cause a plot or model to be made for  
 “ the whole building through those ruined places ;  
 “ which being well examined by all those persons  
 “ who have most concernment as well as ex-  
 “ perience,



Engraved for Chambers's History of London.









"perience, we make no question, but all men  
"will be well pleased with it, and very willingly  
"conform to those orders and rules which shall  
"be agreed for the pursuing thereof.

"In the mean time we do heartily recom-  
"mend it to the charity and magnanimity of all  
"well disposed persons, and we do heartily pray  
"unto almighty God, that he will infuse it into  
"the hearts of men speedily to endeavour by  
"degrees to re-edify some of those many churches  
"which in this lamentable fire have been burnt  
"down and defaced, that so men may have  
"those public places of God's worship to resort  
"to, to humble themselves together before him  
"upon this heavy displeasure, and join in their  
"devotion for his future mercy and blessing up-  
"on us; and, as soon as we shall be informed  
"of any readiness to begin such a good work,  
"we shall not only give our assistance and direc-  
"tion for the model of it, and freeing it from  
"buildings at too near a distance, but shall en-  
"courage it by our own bounty, and all other  
"ways we shall be desired.

"Lastly, that we may encourage men by our  
"own example, we will use all the expedition we  
"can to re-build our custom-house, in the place  
"where it formerly stood, and enlarge it with the  
"most conveniences for the merchants that can  
"be devised; and, upon all the other lands  
"which belong unto us, we shall depart with  
"any thing of our own right and benefit, for the  
"advancement of the public service and beauty  
"of the city; and shall further remit, to all  
"those who shall erect any buildings according

"to this declaration, all duties arising to us up-  
"on the hearth-money for the space of seven  
"years.

"Given at our court at Whitehall the thir-  
"teenth day of September, 1666 in the  
"eighteenth year of our reign."

On the 18th of September, the parliament met, and immediately passed an act for erecting a court of judicature, and for settling all differences between landlords and tenants with respect to houses which had been destroyed by the late fire. At the same time, they appointed the justices of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the barons of the exchequer to be judges of the said court. These judges conducted themselves with such impartiality and strict justice, that they obtained the general esteem of the citizens, who, as a testimony of respect, caused their portraits to be hung up in Guildhall.

Soon after an act of parliament passed for re-building the city; in which were laid down rules and directions for the regulation of all persons concerned in re-edifying the city of London.

On the twenty-ninth of April 1667, the common-council, in consequence of the before-men- tioned royal declaration, passed an act, in which they allotted what streets should be enlarged and widened within the said city and liberties thereof. Which act was so highly approved of by his ma- jesty, that on the eighth of May following, he confirmed and enforced the same by an order of council \*.

On

\* The following is the order made by the Lord-Mayor, al- dermen, and common-council of the city of London, on the twenty-ninth of April.

"It is ordered that the surveyors take special care, that  
"the breast-summers of all the houses do range of an equal  
"height, house with house, so far as shall be convenient,  
"and there to make breaks by their directions.

"And that they do encourage and give directions to all  
"builders, for ornament sake, that the ornaments and pro-  
"jections of the front-buildings be of rubbed bricks; and  
"that all the naked part of the walls may be done of rough  
"bricks, neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the discretion  
"of the builder, or that the builders may otherwise enrich  
"their fronts as they please.

"That if any person or persons shall desire, in any street  
"or lane of note, to build on each side of the street or lane,  
"opposite one to the other, six or more houses of the third  
"rate, or that the upper rooms or garrets may be flat roofs,  
"encompassed with battlements of bricks covered with  
"stone, or gable ends, or rails, and bannister of iron or  
"stone, or to vary their roofs for the greater ornament of  
"building; the surveyors, or one of them, shall certify their  
"opinions therein to the committee for re-building, who  
"shall have liberty to give leave for the same, if they see  
"cause.

"That in all the streets no sign-posts shall hang cross, but  
"the signs shall be fixed against the balconies, or some other  
"convenient part of the side of the house.

"It is ordered that a postern shall be made on the north-  
"side of Newgate, for conveniency of foot passengers, and  
"that Holborn-bridge shall be enlarged to run straight on  
"a bevil line from the timber house on the north-side there-  
"of, known by the sign of the Cock, to the front of the  
"buildings at the Swann-inn on the said north-side of Hol-  
"born-hill.

"Forasmuch as it is provided in the late act for re-build-  
"ing, that the surveyors shall take care for the equal setting  
"out of all party-walls and piers, and that no person be  
"permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for pre-  
"vention of any exaction in the taking of such surveys, and

"of all quarrels and contentions that may arise between the  
"builders, it is ordered, that no builder shall lay his foun-  
"dation until the surveyors, or one of them, according to  
"the act, shall view it, and see the party-walls and piers  
"equally set out, and that all persons observe the surveyors  
"directions concerning the superstructure to be erected upon  
"the said foundation.

"And that for the defraying that and all other incident  
"charges of measuring, staking out, taking the level, and  
"surveying the streets and ground, each builder, before he  
"lay his foundation, or such survey shall be taken, do repair  
"to the chamber of London, and there enter his name, with  
"the place where his building is to be set out, and to pay to  
"the chamberlain the sum of six shillings and eight-pence  
"for every foundation to be rebuilt. For which Mr. Cham-  
"berlain shall give acquittances upon receipt of which ac-  
"quittance the surveyors shall proceed to set out such per-  
"sons foundations.

"And it is ordered, that all persons who have already laid  
"any foundations, shall forthwith pay into the chamber of  
"London, six shillings and eight-pence for every founda-  
"tion.

"And this court is consenting and desirous that all straight  
"and narrow passages, which shall be found convenient for  
"common benefit and accommodation, and shall receive his  
"majesty's order and approbation, shall and may be en-  
"larged and made wider, and otherwise altered, before the  
"20th of May now next ensuing, as shall be fitting for the  
"beauty ornament, and conveniency thereof, and staked  
"and set out accordingly.

"Several late inhabitants of Fleet-street, intending to re-  
"build their houses, which did formerly stand backward of  
"other foundations near adjoining, and desiring liberty to  
"advance their houses, that the whole front may run on a  
"a straight line; the committee did agree to the same, if  
"the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England  
"and the other lords shall approve thereof, and procure his  
"majesty's approbation to the same: and the committee do  
"desire liberty may be given for other persons in other pla-  
"ces where it shall be found convenient.

T t 4

"And

On the fifteenth of November following, the common-council passed another act, for preventing and suppressing of fires within the city of London and its liberties: in which, among other things, they enacted as follows:

“ That the city and liberties thereof shall be divided into four equal parts or quarters. The east part or quarter to contain the wards of Portoken, Aldgate, Tower, Billingsgate, Bridge, Langborn, and Lime-street. The west part or quarter to contain Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Castle Baynard, Cheap-side, and Aldersgate. The north part or quarter to contain Cornhill, Broad-street, Coleman-street, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate and Cripplegate. And the south part to contain Queenhithe, Bread-street, Vintry, Cordwainer, Dowgate, Wallbrook, and Candlewick-street.

“ That each of the said quarters shall be provided with eight hundred leathern buckets, fifty ladders of different sizes, from twelve to forty two feet in length; and to each parish forty shod shovels, twenty-four pick-ax-sledges, and two brazen hand-squirts.

“ That thirty buckets, one engine, six pick-ax-sledges, three ladders, and two hand-squirts of brass, be provided and kept in readiness by each of the twelve companies: and that the inferior companies provide buckets and engines in proportion to their respective abilities; the number of which are to be allotted and prescribed, from time to time, by the direction of the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen.

“ That every alderman, who hath passed the office of sheriff, provide twenty-four buckets, and one hand-squirt of brass; and all those who have not been sheriffs, twelve buckets, and one hand-squirt of brass, to be kept at their respective dwellings: and all other principal citizens and inhabitants, and every other person, being a subsidy-man, or of the degree of a subsidy-man, shall provide and keep in their houses a certain number of buckets, according to their quality.

“ That every householder, upon any cry of fire, shall place a sufficient man at his door, well armed, and hang out a light at his door, if in the night; upon default whereof, every party offending shall forfeit twenty shillings.

“ That every inhabitant procure some secure place in their dwellings (not under or near any stair-case) to lay in their seacoal-ashes, embers, or any other sort of fire-ashes; and that the said ashes be quenched with water every night before they go to bed: and that all constables make enquiry of the security of hearths, ovens, and stoves, and places for laying fire-ashes in, twice every year.

“ That plugs be put into the pipes in the most convenient places of every street.

“ That the several companies of carpenters, bricklayers, plaisterers, painters, masons, smiths, plumbers, and paviors, do yearly, for each company, elect two master-workmen, four journeymen, eight apprentices, and sixteen labourers, to be ready, upon all occasions of fire, to attend the Lord-mayor and sheriffs for quenching the same; and that all workmen and labourers, belonging to any public water-works within the city, the seacoal meters, porters, Blackwell-hall porters, Leadenhall porters, ticket-porters, and package porters, do constantly attend the Lord-mayor and sheriffs for the said purpose.

“ That all persons, except such as are employed or allowed by the Lord-mayor or sheriffs, aldermen, deputies, or common-councilmen, do keep, during the time of any fire, within their own houses, till they are summoned to attend, that the streets may be kept clear from disorder and confusion.

“ That where any fire happens, the constables and watchmen of that ward shall immediately assemble at such place, and there attend on, and follow the directions of the Lord-mayor and sheriffs.

“ That all brokers on the Exchange, according to their obligation at their admittance, do attend, in order to take care of such goods and household-stuff as may be removed.

“ That no person whatever be permitted, at any time, to make, or cause to be made, any sort of fire-works, within the city or liberties thereof, except such persons only as shall be thereunto appointed by his majesty, or any other lawful authority.

“ That no person lay hemp, flax, wax, gun-powder, pitch, tar, rosin, brimstone, or the like combustible commodities, in any cellar, warehouse, or other place, on that side next the street, which, by the shaking of links, torches, or casting in of other fire at the windows next the street, may be in danger of such fire.”

In the year 1668, the Lord-mayor issued a precept to prevent immoralities, prophanation of the Lord's-day, drunkenness, and gaming; and for suppressing rogues, vagrants, and sturdy-beggars. And, in conformity to a late act of parliament, the citizens were ordered to keep the streets before their houses and ground, duly paved and swept, and to preserve their dirt in tubs or baskets, till the coming of the raker, on pain of forfeiting three shillings and fourpence; and that they should not suffer any ashes, dirt, or other filth, to lay before their doors, on the penalty of five shillings, nor before their neighbour's, or any church, church-yard, or other public place or building, on the penalty of twenty shillings; and that the inhabitants should duly hang and keep out their candles lighted to the accustomed hour; and the constables should sit and continue their

“ And it is ordered, that the committee for rebuilding do present the particulars aforesaid to the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England and the other lords, and that the same, if they receive his majesty's approbation, shall be forthwith printed and published.

“ Which being this day represented to the board by the

“ right honourable the lord high chancellor of England, the same was allowed and approved of; and it was ordered that the same be punctually observed in every part thereof. And all persons concerned are required and commanded to yield due obedience, and conform themselves therunto.”

watches

watches at such time as had been directed and appointed by former acts of common-council.

In the year 1669, on the eighth of September, the common-council passed an act for abolishing the market, which had been kept in Aldersgate-street, and for establishing Newgate-market, Honey-lane-market, and the market at Woolchurch. And,

The following year the parliament enacted, that, exclusive of the streets which had already been appointed to be widened, the following should also be enlarged: Pater-noster-row, Warwick-lane, Watling-street, Candlewick-street, Eastcheap, Swithin's-lane, Little Wood-street, Milk-street, Tower-street, Water-lane, in Tower-street, Rood-lane, St. Mary-hill, Thames-street, from London-bridge to Puddle-dock, Pye-corner, and Threadneedle-street. That the sum of one shilling per chaldron on coals, which had been granted to the Lord-mayor and citizens, for the term of seventeen years and five months, not being found sufficient, for the accomplishment of the said works, the same should be increased to three shillings per chaldron; and that the sole power for regulating and paving the streets of the city of London, and making and cleansing drains and sewers shall remain in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to be executed by such persons as the mayor, aldermen, and common-council shall appoint.

The commissioners of the sewers, in consequence of these powers granted them by parliament, did, on the first of March 1670, publish an act of common-council, which had been made the twenty-seventh of October preceding. In this act, they appointed a lay-stall in Whitechapel-road, leading to Mile-end, now called White-chapel Mount; others contiguous to Dowgate-dock, to Puddle-dock, and to Whitefriars-dock; and after having summed up the ancient customs and other statutes relative to the paving and cleansing the streets and lanes in the city of London, they appointed the following rules, orders, and directions:

1. That hereafter all streets within this city, called, known, or set down to be high streets, shall be paved round or causeway fashion, and, upon notice given to the commissioners of any defective pavements in any of the streets, lanes, and passages within this city and liberties, the same shall be forthwith made good and amended, unless by general consent some better expedient be found and published.

2. That inasmuch as it hath been found by common experience, that the paviors, to hide and cover their bad workmanship, have oftentimes spread and laid great quantities of gravel over their pavements, to greater charge to the persons setting them on work than was needful, and which, upon a sudden rain, did either choak the common sewers, or turn to dirt and mire in the streets; therefore the said paviors are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or spread any more gravel on the pavements than will only fill up the joints of their work, and cause the same to be swept and well rammed, and leave the pavements bare of gravel, and keep a regular method

of paving, not paving one door higher than another, upon pain of paying five shillings for every complaint.

3. That the breadth of six feet at the least, from the foundation of the houses in such of the said high streets which shall be allowed to be posted, shall be paved by the inhabitants or owners with flat or broad stone for a foot-passage, unless such parts thereof as shall lie before any gate-way, which may be done with square rag by the said breadth of six feet, upon pain of paying five shillings for every week the same shall be omitted to be done after notice given.

4. That every person, having occasion to rebuild or repair any house or houses fronting any street, lane, or common passage, do first procure licence of Mr. Chamberlain, for the time being, to board in a piece of ground before his building, within which to lay his materials for building, or in default, shall pay forty shillings, and twenty shillings for every week's omission so to do.

5. That a fall or cist-pool, of convenient bigness, shall be made and continued to every grate of the common sewer within this city and liberties, to receive the sand or gravel coming to the same, so to prevent the choaking thereof: and upon complaint at any time made of the want, decay, or defect thereof, the commissioners will forthwith cause the same to be made or amended.

6. That the fellowship of carmen of this city, having undertaken for one year, to commence from the first of January, 1671, to sweep and cleanse the streets, lanes, and common passages, within the said city and liberties, from dung, soil, filth, and dirt, and to carry the same, together with what shall be brought out of the houses of the inhabitants, unto certain lay-stalls appointed or that shall be appointed, by the said commissioners for the time being, the several persons by them employed in and about this affair, whose names, places of abode, number of tunbrils or carts, and the wards to which they are respectively designed, are hereafter set down, or such others as, by death or removal of any of them, shall be employed therein, shall keep, observe, and follow the rules and orders hereafter following, viz.

7. That they, their agents, or servants, shall come out with their tunbrils, or carts and horses, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in every week of the year, from the eleventh of October, to the eleventh of February, by five of the clock every morning of the same days, and not continue and remain in the streets, lanes, or passages, after the hour of nine of the clock the same morning; and from the eleventh of February, to the 11th of October to come out, as aforesaid, by four of the clock every morning of the same day, and not to continue or remain in the streets, lanes, or passages, after the hour of seven of the clock the same morning; and upon every Saturday in the year to come out as aforesaid, by two of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, to remain and continue till night, if need be: and within the hours and times aforesaid, shall cleanse all the streets, lanes and passages, every man within his or their respective divisions, from its soil, filth, and dirt, by sweeping of the same, and carrying it away, together with what

what shall be brought out of the houses of the inhabitants to the lay-stalls appointed, or that shall be appointed, upon pain to forfeit, for every offence, twenty shillings.

8. That the several inhabitants within this city and liberties, or their servants, do take care that the dirt, ashes, and soil of their houses be in readiness for the carmen, their agents or servants, either by setting out the same over night in tubs, boxes, baskets, or other vessels, near and contiguous to their houses, or by bringing out the same within convenient time before the hours for their departure as aforesaid.

9. That the said carmen, their agents, or servants, in their several wards or divisions, with the assistance of the servants of the inhabitants who are hereby directed to give such assistance, shall, in times of frost or snow, daily employ themselves in the opening of the channels, and heaping up the ice and snow, that so the passages may be cleared; and, upon a thaw of the same, that all the soil and filth found in the streets, lanes, and passages, be carried away, upon pain of ten shillings for every day's omission.

10. That no person whatsoever do presume to cast out any soil, horse-dung, or filth, or carry the same into any street, lane, or common passage, after the hours aforesaid, either by night or by day, upon the penalty that the person offending, if known, (and if a servant, his or her master or mistress) shall forfeit and pay five shillings, and if not known, the party against whose house the same shall be found, having been laid there in the day-time after the hours is mentioned, shall forfeit one shilling, which said several forfeitures shall be paid, the one moiety to the discoverer, and the other to the carman or carmen appointed to cleanse that ward wherein the offence shall be committed.

11. That the several tunbrils or carts, employed or to be employed in this work, shall be marked or numbered according to the number of carts appointed for each ward, upon the penalty of two shillings for every load carried without such mark.

12. That the several carmen, undertakers in this affair, shall set upon the fore-part of his tunbril or cart, open and plain to view, a board, whereon to be painted the city arms, the ward to which he or they are appointed, and the mark or number of his tunbril or cart, upon the penalty of paying three shillings and four-pence a day for want thereof, which said marking is to betoken the allowance of the commissioners, and to caution the inhabitants from employing of foreign carts.

13. That the said carmen, undertakers, their agents or servants, shall give notice of their being in the streets with their tunbrils or carts, by loudly knocking a wooden clapper, especially in courts, allies, and other back passages, upon pain to forfeit three shillings and four-pence upon every complaint duly proved.

14. That the said carmen, their agents or servants, do take care that the falls or cest-pools, belonging to any grate within their respective wards, be once in every week, or oftner if need require, cleansed of its dirt and filth, and the

same carried away, upon pain to forfeit five shillings for every complaint duly proved.

15. That the aforesaid carmen, their agents or servants, and no other, shall also carry away, to the lay-stalls aforesaid, all such soil, dirt, and dung, (rubbish or earth excepted) that shall be made or found in any of the houses or stables of any inn-keeper, livery-stable-keeper, brewer, dyer, sugar-baker, rope-maker or other trader or inhabitant within any the wards to which they are respectively appointed and designed; for which such quarterly allowance (over and above the customary rates by the scavengers book) shall be made by the assessors of each ward according to their best discretion, respect being had to the trade, or other occasions, in the making of more or less dung and soil by such traders or inhabitants.

16. That the aforesaid carmen, their agents or servants, and no other, shall take up and carry away, to such persons or places as will receive the same, all such rubbish or earth that shall be made or found within their respective wards or divisions; for which there shall be paid them by the owners or proprietors thereof one shilling per load, and no more, provided they carry it away within one day after notice given for the convenience of the owners, and to avoid complaint of them, upon pain that the person, offending in either of these cases, shall pay two shillings per load.

17. That no other tunbril or cart than what is or shall be appointed and allowed by the said commissioners, for doing the works aforesaid, shall be employed, or shall intermeddle with the carrying of any soil, rubbish, earth, dung, paving stones, Thames-gravel, or the like, within this city or liberties, bricks or tiles from the water-side within the said city and liberties, upon pain to pay, to the carman or carmen employed in cleansing the streets, as aforesaid, of the ward where this offence shall be committed, two shillings for every load so taken up, or carried in a tunbril or cart; and for non-payment that such tunbril or cart shall be carried to the city's pound, called the Greenyard, and there remain till payment thereof. Provided, that if any of the said carmen shall not, immediately after notice, employ himself in carrying the said materials, to forfeit and pay two shillings for every load thereof, and the owners at liberty to employ foreign carts.

18. That no coachman, carman, carter, drayman, or other person, shall feed his or their horse or horses with hay or grains in the streets, lanes, or common passages, within this city and liberties, upon pain to forfeit and pay, for every offence, two shillings and six-pence over and above the like sum formerly imposed and to be paid to the governors of Christ's-hospital; the one moiety to the discoverer and prosecutor, and the other to the carman or carmen of the ward in which the said offence shall be committed; and, in case of non-payment, to carry the horse or horses to the city's pound, called the Greenyard, there to remain till payment thereof.

19. That none of the aforesaid carmen, their agents or servants, or other person or persons, do sweep the filth or soil of the streets, lanes, or passages, into any of the channels of this city, in time



time of rain or otherwise, upon pain to pay six shillings and eight-pence for every complaint duly proved.

20. That no man shall cast or lay in the streets, lanes, common passages or channels, within this city or liberties, any dogs, cats, inwards of beasts, cleaves of beasts feet, bones, horns, dregs or dross of ale or beer, or any noisom thing, upon pain of ten shillings for every offence.

21. That no man set a tunbril, car or cart, in the street by night-time upon pain to pay two shillings, besides satisfaction to any person hurt thereby.

22. That no man do ride or drive a tunbril, car, cart, or dray, a troe in the street, or sit on any part of the car, cart, tunbril, or dray, (unless another skilful person lead the horse) upon pain to forfeit and pay two shillings; in case of non-payment to carry the horse to the pound, as afore-said, to remain till payment thereof.

23. That no waggon, car or cart, shod with iron or spignails, or having more horses than are allowed by the afore-said act of common-council, shall take up any goods within this city or liberties, to carry for hire about the streets, upon pain to pay five shillings for every offence; and, in case of non-payment, to carry the horse or horses to the afore-said pound till payment thereof.

24. That no gounge-fermer shall carry any ordure till after ten o'clock in the winter, and eleven o'clock in the summer at night, nor shall spill any ordure in the streets, upon pain to forfeit and pay thirteen shillings and four-pence.

25. That no pudding-cart or shambles shall go out till after the hours last before mentioned, upon pain to forfeit six shillings and eight-pence.

26. That no artificer, labourer, or other person, shall make any stop or dam in any channel, nor shall flake any lime in the streets, lanes, or passages, upon pain to pay two shillings for every offence.

27. That no man shall feed any kine, goats, hogs, or any kind of poultry, in the open streets, upon pain to forfeit three shillings and four-pence for every offence.

28. That no man shall cast into the ditches or sewers, grates or gulleys, of the city, any manner of carrion, stinking flesh, rotten oranges or onions, rubbish, dung, sand, gravel, or any other thing that may stop the course of the same, upon pain of forfeiting forty shillings for every offence.

29. That no man shall make or continue any widraught, seat or seats for houses of easement over, or drains into, any of the common sewers, without licence of the commissioners for the time being, upon pain to forfeit forty shillings and forty shillings a month for so long time as the same shall be continued after warning.

30. That no person or persons do presume to keep any lay-stall for dung, rubbish, earth, or other soil, either at the water-side or other place within this city or liberties, other than the common or public lay-stalls appointed, or to be set out and appointed by the said commissioners for the time being, upon pain to forfeit and pay two pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, and forty shillings a week for every week he or they shall

so continue to do after warning, or be indicted from time to time as a common nuisance.

31. That no tyler, bricklayer, or other person, do throw out of gutters, or off roofs or other parts of houses, any tiles, loam, or rubbish, into any street, lane, or common passage, but do bring down the same in baskets or trays, upon pain to forfeit three shillings and four-pence for every offence.

32. That no person or persons do set out, in the streets, lanes, or passages, any hogheads, barrels, or other casks or vessels, to hoop, wash or dry, or otherwise incumber the passage, upon pain to forfeit and pay twenty shillings for every offence.

33. That the dung, mud, filth, and soil of the wards of Billingsgate, Bridge, Langborn, Cornhill, Candlewick, Wallbrook, Vintry, and Dowgate, shall be carried down to the lay-stall at Dowgate-dock; of the ward of Portoken, Tower, Aldgate, Duke's-place and Lime-street, to the lay-stall set out at Mile-end; of the ward of Bishopsgate, within and without, to the lay-stall at Holloway-lane end, being part of a meadow there belonging to the city; of the ward of Cripplegate within and without, Aldersgate without, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, and Broad-street, to the lay-stall at Bun-hill; of the wards of Cheap, Cordwainer, Queenhithe, and Bread-street, to the lay-stall at or near Three-cranes, and in Dung-hill-lane near Broken wharf, until such time as the publick wharf or key at the river-side shall be laid open, and afterwards to the lay-stall at Puddle-dock; of the wards of Farringdon within, Castle-baynard, Aldersgate within, and St. Martin's-le-grand, to the lay-stall at Puddle-dock; of the ward of Farringdon without to the lay-stall at White-friars; and this course to be used, until the commissioners shall see cause to alter the same; and whoso shall offend herein shall forfeit and pay five shillings for every offence.

34. That the carmen undertakers, their agents or servants, shall have liberty to carry rubbish from any parts of the city or liberties into the vineyard near Aldgate, for levelling the same, till the first of May next, and to shoot the same there gratis, and after that time to pay such sum, for what they there shoot as the commissioners shall require.

35. That inasmuch as the said carmen have undertaken to do this work in better manner and to greater satisfaction than heretofore hath been done, and the commissioners believing, from what they have already observed, that they will accordingly perform the same, do therefore exhort all persons, that shall be rated towards this work, willingly and readily to pay the same, so to prevent trouble to themselves, and discouragement to the said carmen in a work of this nature, so requisite and necessary to the health and trade of the inhabitants of this city.

36. That the several pains and penalties before-mentioned, not particularly expressed to whom to be paid, shall be paid into the chamber of London, upon summons or warning by the officers attending the commissioners, or either of them; or in default, the offender or offenders to be indicted at the sessions for his or their respective offences.

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37. That

37. That if any of the aforesaid carmen, their agents or servants, do offend in any of the particulars aforesaid, or otherwise relating to this affair, that complaint be made thereof to the commissioners at the Guildhall, who will deal with them according to their offences.

38. That the scavengers for the time being, in the several wards or precincts within the city and liberties, do take care, either by their own observations or complaints made to them by any of the inhabitants, that the said carmen their agents or servants, do accordingly perform the several branches afore-mentioned to them relating, or to make complaint thereof to the commissioners, upon pain that the said scavengers shall from time to time, for their negligence, or remissness, be indicted at the sessions, unless they shall submit to the censure and judgment of the said commissioners for the time being.

The tythes of the city having been very unequally levied, the parliament, in the year 1671, enacted, that instead thereof, the parishioners of the underwritten respective parishes should pay to their ministers annually the following sums:

	£
Allhallows, Lombard-street	110
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	100
St. Bridget or St. Bride's	120
St. Benet Finck	100
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	100
St. Christopher's	120
St. Dionis Back-church	120
St. Dunstan in the East	200
St. James, Garlick-hithe	100
St. Michael, Cornhill	140
St. Margaret, Lothbury	100
St. Michael, Bassishaw	132 11s.
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	150
St. Martin, Ludgate	160
St. Peter's, Cornhill,	110
St. Stephen, Coleman-street	110
St. Sepulchre's	200
Allhallows, Breadstreet }	140
St. John Evangelist }	
Allhallows the Great }	200
Allhallows the Less }	
St. Alban's, Wood-street }	170
St. Olave's Silver-street }	
St. Anne, St. Agnes, and }	140
St. John Zachary's }	
St. Augustine and St. Faith	172
St. Andrew Wardrobe }	140
St. Ann, Black-friars }	
St. Antholine }	120
St. John Baptist }	
St. Benet's, Grace-church }	140
St. Leonard, Eastcheap }	
St. Benet, Paul's wharf }	100
St. Peter, Paul's wharf }	
Christ's-church }	200
St. Leonard Foster lane }	
St. Edmund the King }	180
St. Nicholas Acons }	
St. George, Botolph-lane }	
St. Botolph, Billingsgate }	

	£
St. Lawrence, Jury	120
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street }	
St. Magnus }	170
St. Margaret, New Fish-street }	
St. Michael Royal }	140
St. Martin Vintry }	
St. Matthew Friday-street }	150
St. Peter cheap }	
St. Margaret Pattens, }	120
St. Gabriel Fenchurch }	
St. Mary at Hill }	200
St. Andrew Hubbard }	
St. Mary Woolnorth }	160
St. Mary Woolchurch }	
St. Clement Eastcheap }	140
St. Martin's Ogars }	
St. Mary Abchurch }	120
St. Laurence Poultny }	
St. Mary Aldermay }	150
St. Thomas Apostle's }	
St. Mary le Bow }	200
St. Pancrass Soper-lane }	
Allhallows, Honey-lane }	170
St. Mildred Poultry }	
St. Mary Colechurch }	100
St. Michael, Woodstreet }	
St. Mary Staining }	130
St. Mildred, Bread-street }	
St. Margaret Moses }	160
St. Michael, Queenhithe }	
Trinity }	120
St. Mary Magdalen, Old fish-street }	
St. Gregory }	110
St. Mary Somerset }	
St. Mary Mounthaw }	130
St. Nicholas Cole-abbey }	
St. Nicholas Olave's }	120
St. Olave Jewry, }	
St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane }	100
St. Stephen, Walbrook }	
St. Bennet, Sherehog }	140
St. Swithin }	
St. Mary Bothaw }	160
St. Vedast, alias Foster's }	
St. Michael le Quern }	

Notwithstanding this act the clergy suffered greatly by many of the houses in the respective parishes standing untenanted. This, however, was adjusted by lord-chancellor Harcourt, assisted by Mr. Baron Bury and Mr. Baron Price, on the 24th of December, 1713, who decreed, that the sums assessed pursuant to this act became a real charge upon the houses, buildings, and other hereditaments whereupon they were so assessed, and that arrears might be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the present occupiers, which shall be found in or upon the said premises.

On the seventeenth of September 1674, the common-council, for the better regulation of public markets, enacted, that any country person, not keeping shop, in or within two miles of London, may sell openly in each market, all sorts of butchery, poultry, and other country provisions, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and

and Saturdays. That a bell, in each respective market, shall ring thrice every day; and if any person sell, or expose to sale, any of the aforesaid goods before the first bell rings, he shall be proceeded against as a foreteller; or, if he sells, or exposes to sale any goods after the last bell has rung, he shall forfeit twenty shillings for each offence.

The market being principally intended for the benefit and advantage of housekeepers, and others, who buy for their own use, to be spent in their families, the common-council farther enacted, that if any retailer or trader in this city, who buys to sell again, do come into any of the said markets, to buy, or cause to be brought, or carry away, or cause to be carried away, any of the provisions brought into the market to be sold, to his, her, or their respective houses or shops before the ringing of the bell, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, such offenders shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

On the twenty-ninth of October 1675; the Lord-mayor magnificently entertained his majesty at Guildhall, where he was most graciously pleased to accept the freedom of the city, from the hands of Sir Thomas Player, the chamberlain. In consequence of this, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, willing to testify their sense of his majesty's superior condescension to any of his progenitors, waited on him in the banqueting-house at Whitehall, on the eighteenth of December following, when the Lord-mayor, on his knees, presented his majesty with a copy of his freedom, in a large square box of massy gold, and the seal thereof inclosed in another box of the same metal, beautifully enriched with large diamonds of great value, which his majesty accepted of, with many expressions of great kindness to the city.

In the year 1676, the common-council, being composed of many persons, whose characters did not redound to the honour of that respectable body, it was ordered, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, on the twelfth of December, that the precepts to be issued for holding of wardmotes, require, that no person be chosen a common-councilman, who has been convicted of defrauding in weights, measures, or such like crimes, nor any person who has compounded, through inability, to pay his debts.

The following year, in the month of October, the marriage was concluded between William, prince of Orange, and the princess Mary, eldest daughter to the Duke of York. This news no sooner reached the city, than it was proclaimed in all parts by ringing of bells, firing of guns, and every other mark which could demonstrate universal satisfaction.

In the year 1678, his majesty granted a charter for erecting a corporation for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, in which was set forth, that they should be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and power to purchase and hold lands, to the value of two thousand pounds per annum, subject to the visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury, Lord chancellor, archbishop of York, lord keeper of the great seal, lord high treasurer, bishop of

London, lord almoner, and Lord-mayor of London, to settle all differences about the government thereof, and the disposition of their revenues.

The following year, about the beginning of May, the citizens discovered a horrid conspiracy formed by the jesuits and other papists, for destroying the city of London a second time by fire. One Elizabeth Oxley, a servant in Fetter-lane, having set fire to her master's house, was apprehended and committed to prison; when she confessed the fact, and declared, that she had been hired to do it by one Stubbs, a papist, who was to give her five pounds as a reward. Stubbs being immediately secured, confessed that he had persuaded her to it; but that he himself had been prevailed on by one father Gifford, his confessor, who assured him, that instead of its being a sin, it would be a great service to the church, to burn and destroy all the houses of heretics; saying that he had conversed many times on that affair with Gifford and two Irishmen. And the maid and Stubbs jointly declared, that the papists intended to rise in London, in expectation of being assisted by a powerful army from France. Soon after a prosecution was commenced against many of the jesuits for the above plot, and five of them were convicted and executed; and the king issued a proclamation for banishing all papists from the city of London, and ten miles of the same.

This wicked plot so highly incensed the citizens of London against the papists, that on the seventeenth of November, being the annual solemnity of burning the pope, they were determined to shew their abhorrence to popery; by celebrating the day with peculiar pomp and magnificence. For which purpose, the procession began with a person on horseback, personating Sir Edmundbury Godfrey; (who was murdered by the papists for being too active in discovering their late atrocious crimes) attended by a bell-man, proclaiming his execrable murder; then went a large silver cross, followed by priests in copes; after these Carmelites and Grey-friars; followed by six jesuits; then proceeded divers waiters; and after them several bishops, some with lawn sleeves, and others adorned with copes and mitres: next went six cardinals, who preceded the pope, enthroned in a stately pageant, attended by a great number of boys with pots of incense, and the devil whiffling in his ear. About five o'clock in the evening, they marched in this order from Bishopsgate to Fleet-street, where they committed his holiness to the flames; in the presence of an innumerable multitude of spectators.

On the tenth of May 1680, a most violent storm of hail fell in this city and its neighbourhood, which did incredible damage; the stones whereof were of such prodigious size, that many of them measured above nine inches in circumference.

Although the citizens received and entertained the duke of York on his arrival from Scotland, with great respect, yet the influence his highness had in the cabinet, and over the king, his brother, deprived him by degrees of the hearts and affections of the Londoners, who were determin-

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ed, for the future, to chuse such sheriffs as were proof against the corruption of the court, and who would not suffer traitors to escape, as had been lately done by several juries, to serve the interest of the popish faction. For this purpose, on Midsummer-day following, the citizens, in the interest of their country, put up and supported Slingsby Bethel and Henry Cornish, in opposition to Box and Nicholson, who were offered by the court; the former of whom, having obtained a very considerable majority, and a poll being demanded in behalf of the latter, a tumult ensued, which was improved by the Lord-mayor, and other devotees to the duke of York, into a riot; who representing it to the king in the most aggravating manner, his majesty, the same evening, issued out a commission for trying the rioters. This, however, was so far from deterring the anti-courtiers, that they supported the country interest with greater spirit, and not only pursued all measures for a vigorous prosecution against the popish conspirators, but likewise for excluding the duke of York.

His majesty, to prevent their proceeding in the enquiry into the popish plot, and in the bill of exclusion, prorogued the parliament on the tenth of January, which so greatly affected the citizens of London, that on the thirteenth following, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, presented a petition to his majesty, representing the prejudice it would be to him and the nation, should the parliament's enquiry into the late plot be stopped and prevented; and the bad consequences that must attend their being disenabled to proceed against chief justice Scroggs, and other judges, impeached for treason. That, as the welfare of the city, the protestant religion, and tranquillity of the nation, were greatly endangered thereby, they most humbly prayed, that his majesty would be pleased to permit the parliament to sit from the day to which they were prorogued.

This petition so highly offended his majesty, that instead of complying with their request, he immediately dissolved the parliament; and writs being issued out for a new election, the citizens applied themselves so diligently, that notwithstanding the greatest efforts used by the court-party to oppose them, they carried their election with a high hand, in favour of their late four worthy representatives, to whom the citizens immediately gave the following instructions: first, "thanking them for their faithful and unwearied endeavours, in the two last parliaments, to search into and discover the design of the popish plot, to preserve his majesty's royal person, the protestant religion, and the well established government of this realm, to secure the meeting and sitting of frequent parliaments, to assert our undoubted rights of petitioning, and to punish such as have betrayed those rights; to promote the long-wished-for union of his majesty's protestant subjects, to repeal the thirty-fifth of Elizabeth, and the corporation act, and more especially for their assiduous endeavours in promoting the bill of exclusion of James duke of York." And concluded thus: "that being confidently assured, that the said members for the city will never consent to the granting any money

supply, till they have effectually secured them against popery and arbitrary power, they resolved, by God's assistance, to stand by their said members with their lives and fortunes."

In the year 1681, on the nineteenth of May, the common-council, (to prevent abuses, which had been discovered in the weighing of goods and merchandize at the kings beam, to the prejudice of the freemen of London) enacted, "that an abatement shall be made of the ancient duties and rates, unto all persons that shall be sellers to the freemen of the said city, viz. That a freeman buying of a non-freeman's goods sold by weight, shall be acquitted of the fourth part of the duties and rates which have been paid by the freeman buyer thereof." They likewise further enacted, "that the weigh-house should be for the future in Little Eastcheap, and that it should be the market for hops of English growth brought into London."

On the fifteenth of October following another act of common-council passed, in which it was enacted, "that every car, cart or caroon, shall have the arms of the city of London on its shaft, and a piece of brass with the number engraven on it; and that those who shall work unlicensed carrs shall, for every offence, pay thirteen shillings and four-pence."

About this time the duke of York's picture in Guildhall being very much cut and mangled by some person unknown, (which was looked upon by the York faction as an act of the city) the Lord-mayor and aldermen, to remove the imputation of it, offered a reward of five hundred pounds for discovering the perpetrator.

Soon after this the duke was invited by the artillery company to their annual feast at Merchant-taylor's-hall; which, as their captain-general he accepted of; and at the time prefixed, attended by a great number of the nobility, and other personages, he was there entertained in a very splendid and elegant manner. But the citizens, who were more active against popery, and a popish succession, and, as it were, in opposition to the abovementioned entertainment, appointed a public meeting, with a sermon and a dinner, as is usual among public societies; and the guests were invited by a ticket to the following purport: "It having pleased Almighty God, by his wonderful providence, to deliver and protect his majesty's person, the protestant religion, and English liberties, hitherto, from the hellish and frequent attempts of their enemies the papists; in testimony of thankfulness herein, and for preserving and improving mutual love and charity among such as are sensible thereof, you are desired to meet many of the loyal protestant nobility, gentry, clergy, and citizens, on Friday the twenty-first inst. April 1682, at ten of the clock, at St. Michael's church, in Cornhill, there to hear a sermon, and from thence to go to Haberdasher's-hall to dinner, and to bring this ticket with you." This amicable proposition being represented to the king and council, in a most dangerous light, on the nineteenth of the said month, they issued out an order, strictly charging and commanding them, as they should answer the contrary at their peril, "To take im-

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"mediate and effectual care to prevent and hinder the said meeting, as an unlawful assembly."

Party-matter running very high, each side exerted themselves to secure the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in their interest. And the Lord-mayor, who was a tool to the court, insisted on his right of nominating one, by the ceremony of drinking to a fellow-citizen; and accordingly, at the Bridge-house feast, on the eighteenth of May, his lordship was pleased to pass the compliment of drinking to Dudley North, Esq; a ceremony, by which the person so drank to, has been looked upon as put in nomination, or to be, in the judgment of the chair, a very fit man to be one of the sheriffs, if he shall be elected by the common-hall.

In consequence of this nomination, Mr. North, before he was chosen by the common-hall, and indeed a considerable time before the election, came to a court of aldermen, and gave bond to hold sheriff. After which, the Lord-mayor issued forth his precept to the several companies in the following unaccustomed manner:

"By the MAYOR.

"These are to acquaint you, that at Midsummer-day next, being the day appointed, as well for confirmation of the person who hath been by me chosen, according to the ancient custom and constitution of the city, to be one of the sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, as for the election of the other of the said sheriffs, and other officers, you cause the livery of your company to meet together at your common-hall, early in the morning, and from thence to come together, decently and orderly in their gowns, to Guildhall, there to make the said confirmation and election. Given the nineteenth of June, 1682.

"JOHN MOOR."

This precept occasioned great distraction among the companies; some issuing out summons to their members to meet and choose sheriffs, &c. as anciently: others after this new mode, for confirmation and election; and some only, for electing city officers. However, on the twenty-third of June the matter being taken into debate at the court of aldermen, after some time it was desired, that Mr. recorder would deliver his sentiment; who, in a judicious speech, gave his opinion, that the right of election of both the sheriffs lay in the commonalty; and that the sheriffs, *pro tempore*, were judges of the poll, if any were, and the whole court acquiesced therein. On which some companies, who had sent out summons for confirmation and election, awarded new ones only for election.

The appointed time for choice being arrived, the livery assembled very numerous in common-hall. And after the Lord-mayor and aldermen were arrived on the hustings, the common-crier made proclamation, and said to this purpose: "you gentlemen of the livery of London attend your confirmation." On which the common-hall vigorously interrupted, and cried, "no confirmation! no confirmation!" and continued to urge their right in that behalf near half an hour, not

suffering him to go on. Mr. recorder then stepped on the hustings, and made a speech; in which he set forth the excellency of government in general, and the happiness particularly of our own, and especially of this great and opulent city, more immediately as to their great privilege of choosing their own sheriffs, citing for the same, the grant of the charter of king John, &c. After this the Lord-mayor and aldermen withdrew, and Mr. common serjeant offering to speak, the common-hall cried, "election! election!" and the work of the day!" but the sheriffs desiring their patience, he went on and spake a few words relating in general to the business of the day.

The hall then proceeded in the usual ancient method, and the contest about confirmation being relinquished, there were put in nomination for sheriffs the before named Dudley North, Thomas Papillion, John Dubois, and Ralph Box, esquires. On a view of the hands the election was declared to fall upon Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois, they having apparently the majority by one thousand or twelve hundred hands. However, a poll was demanded and granted for all the said four candidates.

About three o'clock the poll began; previous to which eight or nine books and writers were prepared in Guildhall-yard, and persons to inspect them on either side. Some desired that a distinct column might be adapted for such as were for confirmation; but that being before resolved in the negative, and the only dispute now not being for or against confirmation, but which two of the four gentlemen should be chosen by the common-hall for sheriffs, the same was refused as impracticable and impertinent; but all left at liberty to poll for which of the four competitors they pleased.

The choice appearing likely to fall on Papillion and Dubois, many that were for North and Box applied themselves to the Lord-mayor, suggesting, as if they were denied to poll, and that many of their party were absent, and the like complaints; occasioned his lordship's coming to the hall; where, sending for the sheriffs into the council-chamber, they excused themselves for the present, being busy in the work of the day, but promised to wait on his lordship as soon as the poll was over. His lordship went to the polling place, and seemed to forbid their farther proceeding; but the sheriffs offered several reasons why they ought to go on; being in the legal discharge of their office, and so continued the poll.

The mayor, and some few aldermen came to the hustings about seven o'clock in the evening, where the common-crier, by direction from his lordship, spoke to the company in the hall to the following purpose: "All you that were summoned to appear here this day, are required to depart, and to give your attendance on Tuesday at nine o'clock in the morning." The occasion not being mentioned, some of the people asked, for what? but the generality called "a poll! a poll!" His lordship going soon after; the sheriffs continued the poll as before, intending, for the ease of their fellow citizens; to have dispatched it that night; but it growing near nine o'clock, and there being some small number of

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persons

persons who then unseasonably demanded to be polled, the sheriffs thought proper to adjourn for half an hour into the hall: in which time there were assembled in the great-hall three or four thousand people, calling out, "a hall! a hall!" till the sheriffs came upon the hustings; one of whom spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, we have had a poll to day, and we the sheriffs, as we are the king's ministers, so we have done and will act therein with all fairness and honesty, as becomes us. My Lord-mayor hath taken upon him to adjourn this court: but we do now tell you, that we do adjourn the court until Tuesday morning nine o'clock, then to declare the poll, or to poll any such as have right to poll, and have not yet polled already." After which the sheriffs went home, attended by a great concourse of citizens, who followed them with loud and grateful acclamations of "God bless the protestant sheriffs, God bless Papillion and Dubois, &c."

The Lord mayor, however, made complaint to the king and council of his having been insulted: on which he, together with the aldermen and sheriffs were ordered to attend the privy-council on the Monday following: when Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute, the sheriffs and alderman Cornish, were committed prisoners to the Tower by warrant signed by twenty-four privy-counsellors; who, at the same time gave orders to the attorney-general to prosecute with the utmost severity all such as should be found to have been promoters and encouragers of the late tumult.

On the Friday following these prisoners were admitted to bail at the king's bench bar, by virtue of the Habeas Corpus act; and on the first of July, they called a common-hall; where, in defiance to the Lord-mayor's order to the recorder to adjourn it to the seventh, they proceeded in the election, and declared Papillion and Dubois duly elected.

This so irritated the Lord-mayor, that he and his party met at Guildhall on the fourteenth, when his lordship produced an order of council to begin all proceedings anew, and to carry them on in the usual manner as they ought to have been on the twenty-fourth of June last.

This order was vigorously opposed by many of the most eminent citizens, as an innovation tending to destroy their ancient rights and privileges.

The Lord-mayor, however, in obedience to the said order, declared North duly elected by him, without the sanction of a common-hall; and then proceeded to a poll for another sheriff, to which none coming that had voted for Papillion and Dubois at the former election, Box was chosen without opposition; and North and he were returned duly elected, while Papillion and Dubois were left to seek their remedy at law.

Soon after Box, finding that the manner of his election could not be legally justified, prudently declined serving the office, by paying the accustomed fine of exemption. In consequence of which a common-hall was summoned to proceed to a new election; when Mr. Peter Birch being chosen, he, together with Mr. North, was sworn in before the Lord-mayor.

These arbitrary proceedings are a convincing proof that the court was determined to carry their point at any rate: not that their motives rose from a principle of serving any particular man, but for securing the sheriffs of London in their interest; by which means they could select such juries as might acquit or condemn those whom they pleased to favour or ruin. As a proof of which we refer to the juries that found lord Ruffel guilty of treason: that fined alderman Pilkington, on a false information of Sir William Hooker and Sir Henry Tulse, one hundred thousand pounds for saying, "that the duke of York had fired the city, and was now come to cut their throats:" and that brought in Sir Patience Ward guilty of perjury, because he, on the trial of alderman Pilkington, swore that he did not hear him say the words above-recited.

The common-council having appointed a committee to inspect the acts and proceedings entered into the journals of the court in the times of usurpation, or at any time before or since, that might be fit to be explained or repealed; the said committee, on the sixth of June 1683, made the following report:

*To the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.*

"Whereas by a late order of this honourable court it was referred unto us, whose names are subscribed, to inspect the acts and other proceedings entered in the journals of this court in the times of usurpation, or at any time before or since, that may be thought fit to be explained or repealed; now we do humbly certify, That in pursuance of the said order, we have perused and examined the journals of this court in the times of the late rebellion, wherein we find not only many innovations and irregularities brought into this court and the government of this city; but also most pernicious and abominable proceedings, in abetting and carrying on those wicked and unnatural divisions then raised in the kingdom, and serving the usurpation of those times. All, or most of which, we persuade ourselves, could never have had place in this court, had not violence been offered to the government of this city, the Lord-mayor been arrested and imprisoned, divers loyal aldermen and commons, some imprisoned, others disgraced, and all loyal citizens generally discountenanced and discouraged; and others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent spirits, got themselves into the common-council, and made up the greater number therein. All which acts and proceedings might, as they well deserve, be obliterated and wholly expunged, that no remembrance thereof should be transmitted to posterity, to the shame and dishonour of this court and city; but that other matters are therewith intermixed, which for the substance of them are, in our opinions, inoffensive, useful, and fit to be continued. Several committees have formerly been appointed by this court to obliterate the said unjust proceedings, and

“ and there are lines crossed over divers of them, which, we presume, were made by the said committees; but not being thereby obliterated, and still remaining in the books as the acts and proceedings of this court, and never having been particularly disclaimed and repealed by any vote or act of this court, that we have observed; we think it very fitting, that the same and all other like disloyal and irregular proceedings, should by an express act of this court, be renounced, repealed, and made absolutely null and void. Which proceedings, or most of them, we have here set down and present to this honourable court for that purpose; and desire that some few of them may be here openly read, to beget in this court, as it hath done in us, a just abhorrence and detestation of such proceedings.”

After reciting the heads and dates of these proceedings, the said report continues thus:

“ All which particulars aforesaid being highly disloyal, or favouring of the faction and usurpation of those unhappy times, are fit by act of this court to be disclaimed, revoked, abrogated, and repealed to all intents and purposes whatsoever; which as it will demonstrate the loyalty and good affections of the present members of this court to his majesty and the established government, and vindicate them from all imputation of the like pernicious and destructive principles and practices, and will also express their dislike of all factious innovation in the usages and constitutions of this city; so will it prevent any ill use that may be made in time to come of the said irregular actions.”

These reports being openly read in court, they were approved of, agreed, to, and confirmed. And it was enacted by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons, “ that all the several acts, orders, and proceedings, therein propounded to be disclaimed and repealed, be repealed and made void; and they and every of them were, by authority of the court, disclaimed, repealed and made null and void.”

The said court then passed an act for regulating the election of sheriffs: in which it was enacted, “ that every person chosen sheriff of London and county of Middlesex, and refusing to serve the said office; shall pay four hundred pounds to the mayor and commonalty of the said city, unless he can purge himself upon oath on account of his want or defect of ability in wealth: if an alderman he shall pay six hundred. And whereas it hath been an ancient custom and usage in choosing the sheriffs of London and county of Middlesex allowed and approved by divers acts of common-council, for the Lord-mayor to elect a person to be one of the said sheriffs, and the commons in common-hall, to confirm the said election; and there have been of late great and fierce disputes and contests within this city touching the said usage, which hath given great disturbance to very many good citizens, and offence to his majesty, upon whose grace and favour

“ the welfare of this city so much depends; and feuds and animosities have thereby arisen, and are still too much continued among many citizens; and other manifold inconveniencies and mischiefs have been occasioned thereby to this city, and greater may ensue, if due remedy be not provided to take away and remove all occasion of the like differences for the future: for prevention therefore of the said mischiefs, and to remove all disputes and controversies that may arise in time to come, touching the confirmation of such person as shall be chosen to be one of the said sheriffs by the Lord-mayor, for the time being. Be it declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that hereafter the person who shall be nominated and elected according to ancient usage, by the Lord-mayor of this city for the time being, to be one of the sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex, and such election shall be declared to the commons of the said city, assembled in common-hall, upon the twenty-fourth day of June, being the day appointed by the aforesaid act, as well for confirmation and allowance of such person as shall be chosen and elected by the Lord-mayor to be sheriff of the said city and county, as also for the choice and election of such other persons as by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, shall be chosen to be sheriffs of the said city and county, shall there, by the said commons, be confirmed and allowed to be one of the sheriffs of the said city and county accordingly. And that upon proposing the said person to be confirmed to the said common-hall, in case any hands shall be holden up in token of confirmation, the said person shall be taken to be confirmed and allowed: and then another person shall be chosen, by majority of hands, to be the other of the said sheriffs, and to join with him that shall be so confirmed; any former law, usage, or other matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The court, having long before determined to seize on the chartered rights of the citizens, took this additional opportunity of executing their intentions. And in the Michaelmas term following, a quo warranto was issued, by the attorney-general, for overthrowing the city charters, and depriving them of the rights and liberties therein contained.”

The information of this quo warranto set forth, “ that the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, by the space of a month last past, and more, used, and yet did claim to have or use, without any lawful warrant or regal grant, within the city of London aforesaid, the liberties and privileges of the same city; viz. these liberties and privileges following: 1. To be of themselves a body politic, by the name mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London. To be sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex, and to name, elect, make, and constitute them. 3. That the mayor and aldermen of the said city were justices of peace, and held sessions of peace. All which liberties privileges, and franchises, the said mayor and commonalty, and

“ citizens

"citizens of London, upon the king, had by the  
"space aforefaid usurped, and yet did usurp."

This conduct of the court arose from a petition which had been presented to the king by the city, on his proroguing the parliament, when they were about to try several noble persons on the popish plot; and for their printing and publishing the said petition, which was deemed seditious, and possessing the people with an ill opinion of the king and his government.

Notwithstanding all the arguments used by the citizens to support their conduct, and defend the infringement on their dear-bought liberties and privileges, yet the ministry were determined, at all events, to crush them. Accordingly the counsel and judges having displaced those from the bench who disapproved of these proceedings, justice Jones, on the twelfth of June 1683, pronounced the following sentence against the city:

"That a city might forfeit its charter; that  
"the malversations of the common-council were  
"acts of the whole city; and that the two points  
"set forth in the pleadings, were just grounds  
"for the forfeiting of a charter. Upon which pre-  
"mises, the proper conclusion seemed to be,  
"that therefore the city of London had forfeited  
"their charter."

Although it was judged that the king might seize the liberties of the city; yet, being afraid of the consequences, the attorney-general, contrary to what is usual in such cases, was directed to move, that the judgment might not be recorded.

The citizens being greatly surprised at this unjust and arbitrary sentence, a common council was immediately summoned to deliberate on this exigency. At which the country party moved to have the judgment entered. This, however, was over-ruled by the court party, who insisted upon an absolute submission to the king, before judgment was entered; and though this was in effect a voluntary surrender of the city liberties, and depriving themselves of the means of obtaining the judgment reversed, the act of submission was carried by a great majority. And, in a petition from the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, "they acknowledged their own misgovernment, and his majesty's lenity; begged his pardon, and promised constant loyalty and obedience; and humbly begged his majesty's commands and directions."

The answer returned by his majesty was, that he would not reject their suit, if they would agree to the following particulars:

1. That no Lord-mayor, sheriff, recorder, common-serjeant, town-clerk, or coroner of the city of London, or steward of the Borough of Southwark, shall be capable of, or admitted to, the exercise of their respective offices, before his majesty shall have approved them under his sign manual.

2. That, if his majesty shall disapprove the choice of any person to be Lord-mayor, and signify the same under his sign manual to the Lord-mayor, or, in default of a Lord-mayor, to

the recorder, or senior alderman; the citizens shall, within one week, proceed to a new choice: and, if his majesty shall, in like manner, disapprove the second choice, his majesty may, if he please, nominate a person to be Lord-mayor for the ensuing year.

5. If his majesty shall, in like manner, disapprove the persons chosen to be sheriffs, or either of them, his majesty may appoint persons to be sheriffs for the ensuing year.

4. That the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen may also, with the leave of his majesty, displace any alderman, recorder, &c.

5. Upon the election of an alderman, if the court of aldermen shall judge and declare the person presented to be unfit, the ward shall choose again; and, upon a disapproval of a second choice, the court may appoint another in his room.

6. The justices of the peace are to be by the king's commission; and the settling of these matters to be left to his majesty's attorney and solicitor-general, and council learned in law.

To which the lord keeper added, "that these regulations being made, his majesty would not only pardon this prosecution, but confirm their charter in such a manner as should be consistent with them." Concluding thus: "My Lord-mayor, the term draws towards an end, and Midsummer day is at hand, when some of the officers used to be chosen: whereof his majesty will reserve the approbation. Therefore, it is his majesty's pleasure, that you return to the city, and consult the common-council, that he may speedily know your resolutions thereupon: and accordingly give his directions. That you may see the king is in earnest, and the matter is not capable of delay, I am commanded to let you know, he hath given order to his attorney-general to enter upon judgment on Saturday next, unless you prevent it by your compliance in all these particulars."

In consequence of this order, a common-council was immediately summoned, when the friends of liberty treated these slavish conditions with the contempt they deserved; declaring, at the same time, that they were ready to sacrifice all that was near and dear to them, rather than submit to such arbitrary impositions. However, when the question was put, it was carried for a submission by a majority of eighteen.

Notwithstanding the citizens complied with every thing the king required of them, in respect to their charter, yet he departed from his promise, and commanded the quo warranto to be entered; which was no sooner effected, than he commissioned Sir William Pritchard, the Lord-mayor, to hold the said office during his majesty's pleasure: in which manner he appointed the sheriffs. At the same time he appointed William Jenner, recorder of the city, in the room of Sir George Treby, displaced; degraded eight aldermen in the country interest, appointed eight others to supply their places; and, on the twentieth of October, appointed Sir Henry Tulse one of the informers against Pilkington, to execute the office of Mayor during pleasure.

In .



In the year 1684, a violent frost began about the beginning of December, and continued so sharp till the fifth of February following, that the Thames appeared as firm as the land; and all manner of trades, and every kind of diversion were exercised upon it.

The year following, king Charles II. being seized with a kind of apoplectic fit, languished only a few days, and died on the sixth of February, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

*King James II's accession. Alderman Cornish executed before his own house. Duke of Monmouth beheaded. The city charter restored. King James II. abdicates the throne. Destruction of the mass-houses in London. Death of lord-chancellor Jefferies. Prince of Orange's order for a convention of parliament. The citizens lend the government 200000 l. Accession of king William and queen Mary. Address of the city to the king. King and queen dine at Guildhall. Act of parliament for restoring the city to its ancient franchises. Speaker of the house of commons degraded. Death of queen Mary. The king's public entry into the city. The pretender proclaimed on the death of James II. Death of William III. and accession of queen Anne. Day of thanksgiving. Violent storm of Wind. Regulation of the city watch. Act of common-council for preventing fires. A prodigious fall of flies. Meeting-houses destroyed. Act of parliament for building fifty new churches. Description of St. Paul's.*

ON the demise of king Charles II. the duke of York, who had a long time governed in the king's name, ascended the throne by the title of James II. and the arbitrary measures imposed on the citizens in the late reign, were still preserved in the present. For the first step taken by the king, after his accession, was the issuing out a prosecution against alderman Cornish, who had exerted himself, when sheriff, in the year 1680, to detect and prosecute the popish plot. In consequence of which, on the 13th of October 1685, he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, without the use of pen, ink, or paper, till the Saturday following, when he received notice, that an indictment of high treason was preferred against him, and that he was to be tried on the Monday following. During this short interval, he earnestly requested time to prepare for his defence; but the attorney-general abruptly told him, that he had not so well deserved of the government, as to expect such an indulgence. And although he strongly urged that his most material evidence was then above one hundred and forty miles from London, yet, on the Monday following, he was indicted for conspiring with other false traitors to raise a rebellion in the kingdom, in the late reign, to destroy the king, and subvert the constitution. The principal evidence against him was colonel Ramsay, an infamous and profligate villain, and one Goodenough, who had been outlawed, but was pardoned on purpose, that he might have the opportunity of bearing testimony against him. And notwithstanding the evidence of these two base men, did not in the least affect the prisoner, he was nevertheless condemned, and, on the twenty-third of the same month, hanged, drawn, and quartered, facing his own house, at the end of King-street, Cheapside.

This year the duke of Monmouth was beheaded on Tower-hill. When he went to the scaffold, he was attended by a very strong guard, who were ordered, in case of a rescue, (as was apprehended, he being the favourite of the people) to shoot him. When he laid his head on the block, and made the signal, the executioner struck three times ineffectually, and then threw down the ax, declaring, that he could not go on; but the sheriff compelled him to resume the work, which, with three other strokes, he finished.

In the year 1687 there arrived in England fifteen thousand five hundred French protestants, who had been compelled to fly from the persecution of their reformed religion in France. These unhappy people were immediately relieved by money arising from a brief, on which was collected the sum of sixty-three thousand seven hundred and thirteen pounds, two shillings and three-pence. And out of the above number thirteen thousand five hundred, settled in and about the city of London and parts contiguous.

The following year the archbishop of Canterbury, with six other bishops, were committed to the Tower. Soon after which they were brought to their trial, and acquitted.

In consequence of these arbitrary proceedings, the most zealous patriots came to a resolution of inviting the prince of Orange to come with an armed force, and deliver them from that slavery, oppression and popery, to which otherwise their laws and religion must submit.

This was no sooner heard at court, than the king ordered his chancellor Jefferies to carry back the charter of the city of London, with the grants under the broad seal for restoring the same. And the next day the Lord-mayor held a special court of aldermen, when an order was made for restoring the liverymen of the several companies of the city,

city, that were on the livery at the time when judgment was given against the city upon the quo warranto. Which order the clerks of the several companies were to enter in their respective books.

Information being received of the prince of Orange landing at Torbay, the king declared his resolution to march against him with his army. On which occasion he sent for the Lord-mayor, and earnestly recommended to him the care of the city during his absence: told him that he had left sufficient troops for their defence; and that upon any emergency he might apply to the privy-council for assistance and advice; at the same time assuring him, that if he returned victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promised, for the security of their religion and liberties.

This security, however, was providentially brought about and established upon much better engagements, and a more lasting foundation: for the defection became so general, not only in most parts of the kingdom, but likewise in the army, that it occasioned the king's speedy return to London; where, apprehending himself in great danger, he resolved to provide for his security by abdicating the throne and leaving the kingdom.

In this reign the settlement of Carolina was effected; and that of Pennsylvania was also completed by one Pen, a leading person among the quakers, who possess a great part of the colony to this day.

As soon as the king's flight was known, the lords spiritual and temporal met at Guildhall, and signed and published their declaration to apply to the prince of Orange, and to assist his highness to obtain a free parliament, and to be ready to do all other matters that should tend to the public good. This was followed the same day by an address from the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common council; and by another from the lieutenantancy of the city of London to the prince of Orange. The contents of the city address, which was sent to his highness by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners, were as follows:

"We, taking into consideration your highness's fervent zeal for the protestant religion, manifested to the world in your many hazardous enterprizes, wherein it hath pleased almighty God to bless you with miraculous success, do render our deepest thanks to the divine majesty for the same, and beg leave to present our most humble thanks to your highness, particularly for your appearing in arms in this kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious designs to rescue three kingdoms from slavery and popery, and in a free parliament to establish the religion and the laws and liberties of these kingdoms upon a sure and lasting foundation.

"We have hitherto looked for some remedy for those oppressions and imminent dangers, which we, together with our protestant fellow-subjects, laboured under, from his majesty's concessions and concurrences with your highness's just and pious purpose expressed in your gracious declaration. But herein finding ourselves finally disappointed by his majesty's with-

"drawing himself, we presume to make your highness our refuge, and do, in the name of this capital city, implore your highness's protection; and most humbly beseech your highness to repair to this city, where your highness will be received with universal joy and satisfaction."

Notwithstanding the greatest precautions were taken to preserve the peace of the cities of London and Westminster, yet the magistrates could not prevent the populace from assaulting the papists, whom they looked on as the authors of their late misfortunes and present distractions. They furiously fell upon the new-erected mass-houses both in the city and suburbs, which they plundered, burnt and levelled to the ground with the greatest acclamations. Nor did their fury stop here: for being informed that the principal papists had taken sanctuary in the houses of the Spanish and Tuscan ambassadors, where they had deposited their best and most valuable effects, they plundered every thing of value, and what they could not take away they burnt. But, by the succeeding parliament, the ambassadors received ample satisfaction for their respective losses. They afterwards proceeded to the king's printing-house, where all the papers found therein were committed to the flames.

About this time, lord-chancellor Jeffries, who, in order to facilitate his escape, lay concealed in Wapping, disguised in a seaman's habit, being observed by a clerk in chancery carelessly looking out of the window, was seized by the mob, who treated him with such severity, that he died in a short time after.

In the year 1688, the prince of Orange, being thoroughly satisfied that king James had left the kingdom, published the following order:

"Whereas the necessity of affairs does require speedy advice, we do desire all such persons as have served as knights, citizens, or burgessees in any of the parliaments that were held during the reign of the late king Charles the second, to meet us at St. James's, upon Wednesday the twenty-sixth of this instant December, by ten of the clock in the morning; and we do likewise desire, that the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London would be present at the same time; and that the common-council would appoint fifty of their number to be there likewise. And hereof we desire them not to fail."

In return for the great honour done the city by the prince of Orange, they soon after lent the government two hundred thousand pounds, of which Sir Samuel Dashwood subscribed sixty thousand pounds. And the zealots for the house of Orange drew up a petition to the lords, humbly requesting, that his most illustrious highness and his royal consort might be speedily settled on the throne.

This, however, was discountenanced by the prince, who desired the Lord-mayor to issue the following order:

"By

“ By the LORD-MAYOR, &c.

“ Whereas his highness the prince of Orange has been pleased to signify to me this day, that divers persons, pretending themselves to be citizens of London, in a tumultuous and disorderly manner, have lately disturbed the present convention of the lords and commons at Westminster, upon pretence of petitioning: it being regular and usual for the citizens of this city, that are under the apprehensions of any grievance, to make their application to myself and the court of aldermen: therefore, with the advice of my brethren the aldermen of this city, these are to require you, that you command, within your ward, that they forbear any tumultuous disturbance or assembly, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.”

This motion, however, soon after took place; and the states of the kingdom offering them the crown, they accepted thereof, and were seated on the throne by the stile of king William and queen Mary.

In the year 1689, many letters from king James being intercepted, his majesty was graciously pleased to communicate the same not only to the parliament, but likewise to the citizens, who were so highly pleased, that on the twenty-second of June, the Lord-mayor and sheriffs presented a loyal and dutiful address to his majesty; in which they assured him, “ that they would, as far as in their power, oppose themselves to and suppress all designs of that nature; that they would search after, disarm, seize, secure, and bring to justice, all persons concerned therein, or contributing thereto; and that they were unanimously, firmly, and unalterably resolved and determined to stand by, defend, and maintain his majesty and his government, with the utmost hazard of their lives and estates, against all persons whatsoever that should conspire or attempt any thing against the same.”

This year the Lord-mayor and citizens, desirous of farther testifying their gratitude to their deliverer, invited the king, queen, prince and princess of Denmark, and both houses of parliament, to dine at Guildhall on the Lord-mayor's day ensuing. At which time their majesties, attended by a numerous train of the nobility, repaired to Cheapside, when, after having beheld the passing of the splendid cavalcade, they were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, where they were sumptuously entertained in a manner properly adapted for such royal guests. And the evening concluded with bonfires, ringing of bells, and universal illuminations in all parts of the city.

In acknowledgment for these tokens of loyalty and affection from the city, towards their government and persons, their majesties immediately ordered the restoration of the citizens to their franchises. And a bill was brought into parliament, and soon after passed, for reversing the judgment of the *quo warranto* against the city of London, and for restoring the same to its ancient rights and privileges. This was done in such a manner and

form, as to prevent any arbitrary minister, or corrupt judge and jury, from making any depredations on their chartered liberties for the future. The manner of which run thus:

“ Whereas a judgment was given in the court of king's-bench, in or about Trinity term, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of the late king Charles II. upon an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, exhibited in the said court against the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of London, that the liberty, privilege, and franchise of the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, being a body politick and corporate, should be seized into the king's hands as forfeited; and forasmuch as the said judgment, and proceedings thereupon, is and were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the restoring of the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, to their ancient liberties, of which they had been deprived, tends very much to the peace and good settlement of this kingdom:

“ Be it declared and enacted, by the king and queen's most excellent majesties, and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that the said judgment, given in the said court of king's bench, in the said Trinity term, in the thirty fifth year of the reign of the said king Charles the II<sup>d</sup>. or in any other term; and all and every other judgment given or recorded in the said court, for the seizing into the said late king's hand, the liberty, privilege, or franchise of the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, of being themselves a body corporate and politick, by the name of the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and by that name to plead, and be impleaded, and to answer, and to be answered, or in what manner or words soever such judgment was entered, is, shall be, and are hereby reversed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that vacates be entered on the rolls of the said judgment, for the vacating and reversal of the same accordingly.

“ And be it further declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, shall and may, for ever hereafter, remain, continue, and be, and prescribe to be, a body corporate and politick, *in re, facto & nomine*, by the name of mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and by that name, and all and every other name and names of incorporation, by which they at any time before the said judgment were incorporated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, and to answer and be answered, without any seizure or forejudger of the said franchise, liberty, and privilege, or being thereof excluded or ousted, for or upon any pretence of any forfeiture or misdemeanor at any time heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or suffered; and the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, shall and may, as by law they

“ they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and  
 “ every their rights, gifts, charters, grants, li-  
 “ berties, privileges, franchises, customs, usa-  
 “ ges, constitutions, prescriptions, immunities,  
 “ markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, estates,  
 “ and hereditaments whatsoever, which they law-  
 “ fully had, or had lawful right, title, or interest  
 “ of, in, or to, at the time of recording or giv-  
 “ ing the said judgment, or at the time or times  
 “ of the said pretended forfeitures.

“ And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid,  
 “ that all charters, letters patents, and grants  
 “ for incorporating the citizens and commonalty  
 “ of the said city, or any of them, and all char-  
 “ ters, grants, letters patents, and commissions  
 “ touching or concerning any of their liberties or  
 “ franchises, or the liberties, privileges, fran-  
 “ chises, immunities, lands, tenements, heredi-  
 “ taments, rights, titles, or estates of the mayor  
 “ and commonalty, and citizens of the city of  
 “ London, made or granted to any person or  
 “ persons whatsoever, by the late king Charles  
 “ the second, since the said judgment given, or  
 “ by the late king James the second; be and are  
 “ hereby declared and adjudged null and void to  
 “ all intents and purposes whatsoever.

“ And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid,  
 “ that all and several of the companies and cor-  
 “ porations of the said city shall from henceforth  
 “ stand and be incorporated by such name and  
 “ names, and in such sort and manner, as they  
 “ respectively were at the time of the said judg-  
 “ ment given, and every of them are hereby re-  
 “ stored to all and every the lands, tenements,  
 “ hereditaments, rights, titles, estates, liberties,  
 “ powers, privileges, precedencies, and immuni-  
 “ ties, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the  
 “ time of giving the said judgment; and that as  
 “ well all surrenders, as charters, letters patents,  
 “ and grants, for new incorporating any of the  
 “ said companies, or touching or concerning any  
 “ of their liberties, privileges, or franchises,  
 “ made or granted by the said late king James  
 “ the second, or by the said king Charles the  
 “ second, since the giving of the said judgment,  
 “ shall be void, and are hereby declared null and  
 “ void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.”

In the year 1690, advice being received that the Dutch had been defeated by the French in the British-channel, it was apprehended that the enemy would attempt an invasion. To defend which the patriotic citizens, (in the absence of the king, who was then at the head of his army in Ireland,) immediately raised nine thousand trained bands, and offered them to her majesty ready to march wherever she should command, declaring that they were determined to support their majesties persons and government at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. Their suspicions, however, being ill-founded, assistance became unnecessary.

On the tenth of September following, his majesty, after a successful campaign in Ireland, and driving king James from thence, arrived safe at Kensington; and the next day he was attended by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, who, in the name of the city, congratulated his majesty

on his happy success and safe return to his kingdom.

Many disagreeable controversies having arose respecting the nomination of aldermen, and election of common council-men, it was thought necessary to adjust these matters on such a principle as might prevent the like for the future. To effect which the common-council, in the year 1692; enacted, that none but freemen, being householders, and paying scot and bearing lot, and none other whatsoever, have the right or privilege to nominate aldermen, and elect common council men.

In the year 1694, the citizens of London finding themselves indebted to the orphans in their trust in the sum of seven hundred forty-seven thousand five hundred pounds, occasioned by various accidents and public calamities, applied to parliament for relief to discharge the same; and they obtained an act, whereby all the city estates, except those belonging to the hospitals and the bridge, were charged with raising the annual sum of eight hundred pounds clear of all deductions, for settling a perpetual fund for paying four pounds per annum interest, for every hundred due by the city to the said creditors. They farther enacted, that the profits arising from the several aqueducts belonging to the city, should be applied towards the payment of the said interest: that the Lord-mayor and common council might raise two thousand pounds per annum by equal assessments upon the personal estates of the citizens, that the six hundred pounds per annum paid by the lighters of the convex lamps should be applied in the same manner: that every apprentice at his binding to pay two shillings and sixpence, and every person made free five shillings towards the fund: that five shillings shall be paid for every ton of wine, and four-pence extraordinary meetage for a chaldron of coals, in the port of London, to the said fund: and that after the twenty-ninth of September 1700, the said four-pence per chaldron should be raised to six-pence, or, if weighable, six-pence per ton.

Sir John Trevor, speaker of the house of commons, having greatly oppressed the citizens in passing this act, and the house being informed thereof, a committee was appointed to inspect the accounts of the chamberlain's office; when, finding that Sir John had extorted from them one thousand and fifty pounds, he was degraded the office of speaker, and expelled the house.

On the twenty-ninth of October, his majesty being returned from Holland, was received by the citizens in a most dutiful and affectionate manner; three days after which the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder waited on his majesty, and congratulated him on his safe arrival after so dangerous a campaign.

The citizens of London having been greatly injured by the increase of hawkers and pedlars, the Lord-mayor and common-council enacted, “ That no person should presume to sell any  
 “ goods or merchandize in any public place with-  
 “ in the city, or liberties thereof, except in open  
 “ markets and fairs, on the penalty of forty  
 “ shillings. That all citizens buying goods of  
 “ such



"such person, should forfeit the like sum. And  
 "that every citizen who should permit or suffer  
 "such goods to be exposed for sale in their houses  
 "should likewise forfeit the sum of forty shillings  
 "for each offence."

On the twenty-eighth of December, this year, died queen Mary, the royal consort of king William III. the Lord-mayor and aldermen attended her funeral obsequies, which were celebrated on the fifth of March, with the greatest solemnity.

In the year 1695 the hawkers and pedlars, in order to evade the beforementioned act of common-council, carried their goods to the public markets, which occasioned another act of common-council to be made, whereby it was ordained, "that no person or persons whatever, whether  
 "free or not free of this city, shall sell or expose  
 "to sale in the public market, or any ground belonging to them, within the city and liberties,  
 "any mercery wares, lace and linen, grocery or  
 "confectionary wares, hosier's wares, cutler's  
 "wares, tin wares, drapery wares, millinery  
 "wares, glass or earthen wares, toys or any such  
 "like commodities, or merchandizes, which are  
 "sold in open shops, or warehouses of the free-  
 "men of this city, and liberties thereof, upon  
 "pain, to forfeit and pay, for every such offence,  
 "the sum of three pounds with costs of suit, if  
 "prosecuted within fourteen days, in the name  
 "of the chamberlain, in the Lord-mayor's court;  
 "one moiety of which is to be converted to the  
 "use of St. Thomas's-hospital, and the other to  
 "the prosecutor."

On the twenty-first of June the common-council passed an act for farther regulating the method and rule of proceedings upon elections: in which, after taking notice of the disputes concerning such rights and powers to call and adjourn, they enact, "that the right for assembling common  
 "halls for the election of Lord-mayor, sheriffs,  
 "and other public officers for the city, is and ought  
 "to be in the Lord-mayor, for the time being.  
 "That the right of taking a poll and scrutiny, and  
 "of adjourning the hall from time, to time till the  
 "same shall be concluded, shall be in the sheriffs;  
 "that, if the sheriffs disagree, so as to impede the  
 "completing of a poll or scrutiny, and refuse to  
 "observe the orders sent to them on that occasion  
 "by the Lord-mayor, to put an end to the difference,  
 "his lordship may proceed himself in granting and  
 "taking the poll and scrutiny, and in adjourning  
 "the hall, until all shall be finally concluded."

In consequence of this establishment, it is the custom at all common halls for the Lord-mayor to come upon the hustings attended by the aldermen and sheriffs; and the business and intent of the meeting being opened to the livery by the recorder and common serjeant, the lord-Mayor and aldermen retire, and leave the execution of the intermediate proceedings to the sheriffs only. When a candidate is proposed, the sheriffs declare upon the question; they appoint clerks for a poll; and after a scrutiny has been made, they declare the majority to the mayor, who then returns to the hustings, certifies the election to the common-hall, by the recorder; and then the court, by his lordship's order, is dissolved; except in the election of representatives for the city in parliament,

as they do not come under the denomination of city officers. They are chosen at a common-hall, summoned by the sheriffs, in pursuance to a writ directed to them only. In which case the sheriffs only are concerned in the return, and have exclusive power, given and specified by other statutes, to convene the voters, to preside at the poll, to adjourn from time to time, to make the final declaration, and they are personally answerable for any mistake made in the return.

In the election of Lord-mayor, all the aldermen under the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, are proposed in rotation; out of which the livery, if they think proper, elect the two senior aldermen under the chair; and these two being presented to the court of aldermen, they usually elect the senior; though each have a right to deviate from this usual method: the only question is, how far the exercise of that right may be justified, when it is not founded on such motives as have a real tendency to the greater dignity and better government of the community in general.

On the election of sheriffs, those aldermen who have not served that office, are put up in the order of their seniority; then such citizens as have been nominated, or drank to by the Lord-mayor, after these any others that shall be regularly proposed at the time of election, and have not paid the fine to be excused. And out of the whole number of aldermen and commoners, the liverymen choose whom they think proper.

In the year 1697, king William being returned from Holland after the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick, he was earnestly requested by the Lord mayor and citizens to make his public entry into the city. In compliance with which, on the sixteenth of November his majesty set out from Greenwich, attended by his royal highness the prince of Denmark, the principal officers of state, and a great number of the nobility and gentry. His majesty was received at St. Margaret's-hill, in Southwark, by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities on horseback, who, after congratulating him on the joyful occasion, conducted him through the city to Whitehall, amidst the acclamations of a prodigious concourse of spectators. The procession was solemn, and the city was embellished with the most pompous decorations.

The following year an act of parliament passed in which it was enacted, "that the public market of Blackwell-hall shall be held every Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from eight to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to five in the afternoon, except days of humiliation and thanksgiving; and the keepers are not to admit any buying or selling of any woollen cloth at the said hall, upon any other days or hours, than aforesaid, upon the penalty of one hundred pounds."

In the year 1699, the market of Billingsgate, pursuant to act of parliament, commenced, on the tenth of May, a free market for fish six days in the week, with permission to sell mackarel on Sundays any time before or after divine service. And it was enacted, "That all persons buying any fish in the said market may sell the same again in any other market or place within London, or elsewhere,

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elsewhere, by retail; being sound and wholesome fish; except that none but fishmongers shall sell in public or fixed shops, or houses. And that no persons shall employ, or be employed by, any other person, in buying at Billingsgate any quantity of fish, to be divided by lots, or in shares, amongst any fishmongers, or others, to be afterwards sold by retail or otherwise; nor shall any fishmonger engross, or buy, in the said market, any quantity of fish, but what shall be for his own sale or use, and not for any other fishmonger to sell again, under penalty of twenty pounds for each offence; one moiety whereof to go to the prosecutor, the other to the parish."

On the sixth of September 1701, the late king James II. died at St. Germain's in France; and the French king caused his supposed son to be proclaimed king of Great Britain and Ireland. This was so highly resented by the city of London, that the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council presented the following address to the lords-justices in his majesty's absence:

" Great Sir !

" We are deeply sensible how much we are in  
 " duty bound highly to resent that great indignity  
 " and affront offered to your most sacred majesty,  
 " by the French king, in giving the title of king  
 " of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the pre-  
 " tended prince of Wales, contrary to your ma-  
 " jesty's most just and lawful title, and to the se-  
 " veral acts of parliament for settling the succes-  
 " sion to the crown in the protestant line. By  
 " this it is apparent, he designs, as much as in  
 " him lies, to dethrone your majesty, to extirpate  
 " the protestant religion out of these your ma-  
 " jesty's kingdoms, and to invade our liberties  
 " and properties; for the maintaining whereof,  
 " your majesty hath signalized your zeal, by the  
 " often hazarding your precious life. We, there-  
 " fore, your majesty's most loyal subjects, do sin-  
 " cerely, unanimously, and chearfully assure your  
 " majesty, that we will, at all times, and upon  
 " all occasions, exert the utmost of our abilities,  
 " and contribute whatever lies in our power, for  
 " the preservation of your person, (whom God  
 " long preserve) and the defence of your just  
 " rights, in opposition to all invaders of your  
 " crown and dignity."

On the twenty-first of February 1702, his majesty riding from Kensington to Hampton-Court, his horse fell under him, and he was thrown with such violence as produced a fracture in his collar-bone; soon after which he was seized with a violent fever and diarrhæa, which terminated in his death on the eighth of March following. In consequence of which the princess Anne, daughter to the late king James, succeeded to the crown with the universal joy and satisfaction of the nation.

The great successes obtained over the French in the preceding campaign, occasioned her majesty to appoint the twelfth of November for a day of public thanksgiving; on which day her majesty went in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, whither she was attended by both houses of

parliament; and the citizens exerted their utmost abilities to render that day more pompous and brilliant than had ever been done on any other occasion.

In the year 1703 there happened the most dreadful storm of wind that perhaps ever was known. It began on the twenty-six of November about eleven o'clock at night, and increased with redoubled fury till seven next morning. The houses were entirely stripped of their covering, and the brick walls and stacks of chimnies fell with such impetuosity, that many people were killed, and others dreadfully mangled in the ruins. It destroyed a great number of spires and turrets; and upon churches and other public buildings sheets of lead were rolled up like scrolls, and blown from their places to the distance of many feet. The damage at sea far exceeded that at land; for, in that dreadful night, twelve men of war were lost, with above eighteen hundred men on board; besides the loss of a great number of merchant ships computed at ten times the value. All the ships in the river Thames were drove from London-bridge to Limehouse, except four, which were so damaged by beating against each other, as to be entirely unfit for any future service. The great destruction made in the tiles of houses, occasioned that commodity to rise from one guinea to six pounds the thousand.

In the year 1704 her majesty was pleased to order, that all the standards and colours taken by the British troops at the battle of Blenheim should be put up in Westminster-hall. Agreeable to which order they were, on the third of January, brought from the Tower of London by a detachment of the horse-guard and grenadiers, and a battalion of the foot-guards, who marched through the city in military order.

This year the common-council passed an act for better regulating the city watch; by which all former acts concerning the regulation of the night-watches within the city of London, and liberties thereof, were repealed, annulled, and made void. In this act they ordained, that each ward should provide a number of strong able-bodied men; and that the deputy and common-council of every ward should have power to oblige every person occupying any house, shop, or warehouse, either to watch in person, or to pay for an able-bodied man, to be appointed thereto by the said deputy and common-council-men: that the said watchmen be provided with a lanthorn and candle, and well and sufficiently armed with halberds; and watch from nine in the evening till seven in the morning, from Michaelmas to the first of April, and from ten till five from the first of April to Michaelmas.

In the year 1707 many dreadful fires having happened in the city of London, and its suburbs, principally occasioned by the carelessness of servants, the parliament passed an act for preventing such fatal accidents for the future; and the Lord-mayor and common-council, for the more effectual publication thereof, caused the following resolution to be printed and sent to every house within the city of London, and liberties thereof:

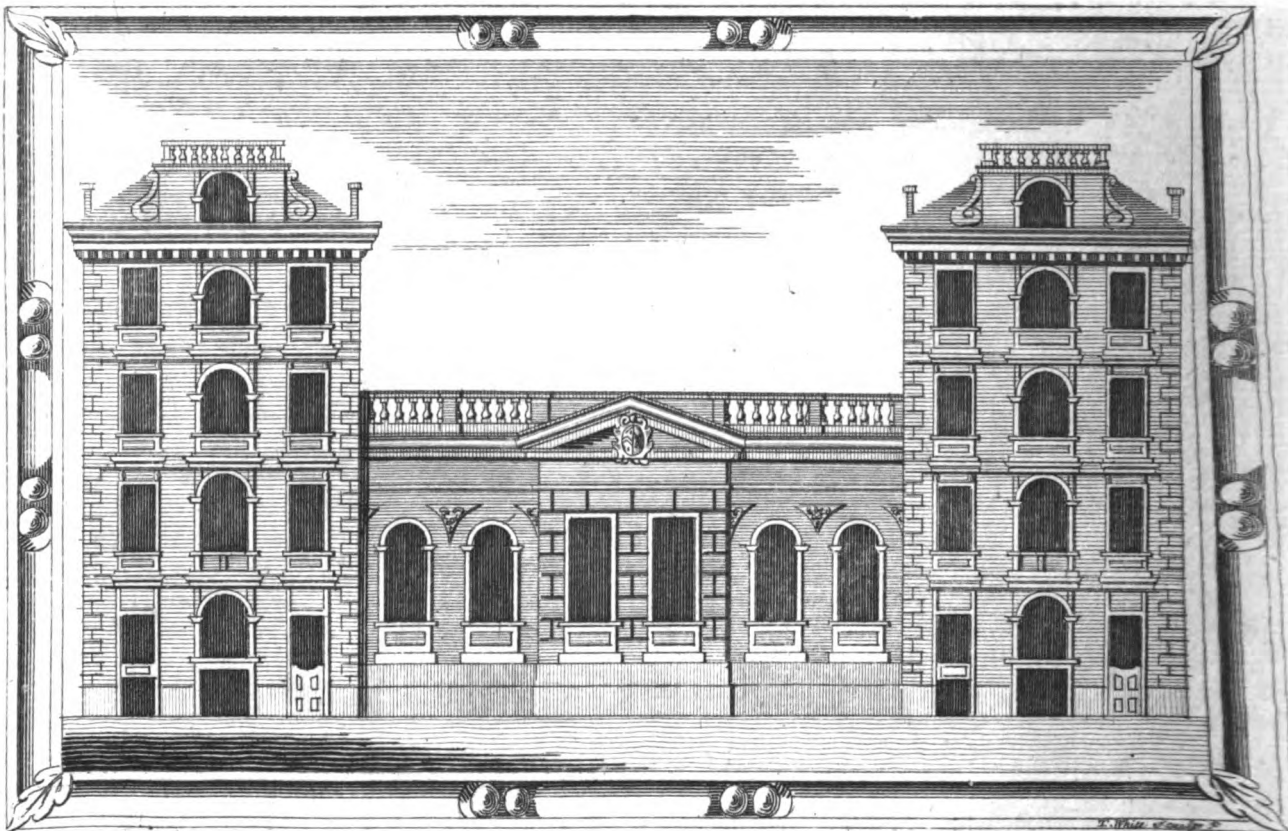
" Whereas



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London*



**VIEW of S<sup>T</sup> PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**



**VIEW of S<sup>T</sup> PAUL'S SCHOOL.**



"Whereas divers fires often happen by the negligence and carelessness of servants; be it therefore enacted, that if any menial, or other servant, or servants, through negligence, or carelessness, shall fire, or cause to be fired, any dwelling-house, or out-house, or houses; such servant or servants, being thereof lawfully convicted, by the oath of one or more credible witnesses, made before two or more of her majesty's justices of peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, unto the church-wardens of such parish where the fire shall happen, to be distributed amongst the sufferers by such fire, in such proportions as to the said church-wardens shall seem just. And in case of default, or refusal to pay the same immediately after such conviction, the same being lawfully demanded by the said church-wardens, that then and in such case, such servant or servants shall, by warrant under the hands of two or more of her majesty's justices of the peace, be committed to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of eighteen months." At the same time it was enacted by parliament, "That the church-wardens of each parish within the bills of mortality, should be empowered, at the charge of their respective parishes, to fix upon the several main water pipes in the streets, stop-blocks, or fire-cocks; and also to provide a large and hand engine, with a leathern pipe and socket to screw upon the fire-cock. And, for the future, all party-walls (except the houses on London-bridge) should be entirely of brick or stone."

About the middle of August this year, there fell such a prodigious quantity of flies in London, that many of the streets were so covered with them, that the people's feet made as full an impression on them as upon thick snow; and notwithstanding many hundred bushels were swept into the kennels, yet no distemper ensued.

In the year 1708 there arrived in England near twelve thousand distressed protestants of the Palatinate in Germany, who had been stripped of all the conveniences of life by the French armies that invaded and plundered their country. These unhappy people were at first assisted by the benevolence of her majesty, then by the private charity of the nobility, and at last from a collection on a brief issued for that purpose to all parts of the kingdom, amounting to twenty-two thousand and thirty-eight pounds. With this relief, above three thousand were sent to Ireland; six hundred to each of the provinces of North and South Carolina; and three thousand five hundred to that of New York; where, by their industry, they cultivated such large tracts of unimproved land, as afterwards became very beneficial to this nation.

This year the fiery zeal of contending parties broke out into a most violent flame at the prosecution of doctor Henry Sacheverel, chaplain of St. Saviour's Southwark, before the house of lords, on an impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors by the commons for preaching two sermons. The populace were persuaded by the to-

ries that instead of the doctor's ruin, that of the church was intended; and believing the same to be a contrivance of the presbyterians, breathed destruction to them and all other dissenters. Thus spirited up, they ran like as many enraged furies to the meeting-house of Mr. Burges, a presbyterian minister, in New-court, Little Lincoln's-inn-fields, which they instantly breaking open, stripped it of its doors, casements, sconces, wainscot, pews and pulpit, which they carried into Lincoln's-inn-fields; and while they were erecting the same into a pile, a party was sent to surprize Burges at his house, in order to have burnt him in his pulpit on the top of the same: but he luckily, however, avoided their fury by escaping out at a back window. After this they divided into different parties, and destroyed the meeting-houses in St. John's-square, New-street, Drury-lane, and Leather-lane. But before next morning this dangerous tumult was suppressed by her majesty's guards sent for that purpose. The trained bands continually kept on duty during the trial of the doctor, who at last was condemned not to preach for three years, and his two sermons to be burnt at the Royal-Exchange by the common hangman.

In the year 1710, the number of houses and inhabitants being greatly increased in the city of London, and its suburbs, the churches were thereby rendered insufficient for their accommodation: wherefore the parliament enacted, that fifty new churches should be erected in or near the populous cities of London and Westminster or suburbs thereof; for which purpose they appropriated two shillings per chaldron, or ton of coals, that should be brought into the port of London.

This being the year in which the stately building of St. Paul's Cathedral was finished, after the fire of London, it may not be improper, in this place, to insert an account of it.

#### *Description of St. PAUL'S.*

After the destruction of the old fabrick a resolution being taken to build a new cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to prepare a design, and cause a model thereof to be made as a rule and direction for the whole work. And in order to raise a fund sufficient for carrying the work into execution, the chamber of London was made an office for the receipt of contributions to defray the expence; into which in ten years only, was paid the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds, king Charles II. generously giving a thousand pounds a year out of his privy-purse, besides a new duty on coals which produced five thousand pounds a year, over and above all other grants in its favour.

Among the various designs projected by Sir Christopher was that of the present mighty structure, which being made choice of by the bishops, he immediately set to work; but, unluckily, in digging its foundation, when he wanted but six or seven feet to compleat his design, fell upon a pit, where the potters of old time had taken their pot earth from, and filled up the hole with broken fragments of urns, vases, and such like rubbish.

rubbish. This obliged him to dig through the sand, to the depth of forty feet at least, to the solid earth: he therefore sunk a pit eighteen feet wide, through all the strata, and laid the foundation of a square pier of solid masonry upon the hard sea-beach that covered the original clay, which he raised within fifteen feet of the present surface, and then turned a short arch under ground to the level of the stratum of the hard pot-earth; upon which arch the north-east coin of the choir of St. Paul's now stands.

All necessary preparations being now made, and many difficulties surmounted, in pulling down, clearing away, &c. Sir Christopher Wren laid the first stone on the twenty-first day of June, 1675, in the reign of Charles II.

The foundations being laid, portland stone was made choice of to complete the superstructure, as those from thence were of the largest scantlings; yet these could not be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter: this determined Sir Christopher to make choice of two orders, instead of one and an attic story, as St. Peter's at Rome, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice, otherwise the fabric would have fallen short of its intended height. On these principles therefore he proceeded, and raised the lofty edifice we now see.

The lower division of the building is adorned with a range of double pilasters, with their entablatures of the Corinthian order; and as many of the Composite, or Roman order, ornament the upper.

The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with great variety of curious enrichments; as are those likewise above.

On the west front is erected a most magnificent portico, graced with two stately turrets and a pediment, enriched with sculpture.

The columns of this portico are doubled; two columns are brought nearer together to make greater intercolumns alternately, and to give a proper space to three doors; the two side doors for daily use, and the middle for solemnities: the columns are widened to make a free and commodious passage to each, which is gracefully done by placing the pillars alternately wide and close.

The entrance to the north and south is likewise by two magnificent porticos.

The east end is beautified by a noble piece of carving, in honour of king William III.

Over all is a dome, terminated by a lantern, ball, and cross.

The pilasters of the outside are doubled, which serve as buttresses, and give space to large windows between; they also adjust the arcades within and regulate the roof.

This cathedral is built in form of a cross. The dimensions from east to west, within the walls, are five hundred feet; from north to south, within the doors of the porticos, two hundred and twenty-three feet; the breadth, at the entrance, one hundred feet; its circuit, two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet; its height, within, one hundred and ten feet; to the upper gallery, two hundred and sixty-six feet; to the top of the cross, sixty-four feet; from the level of

the ground to the top, four hundred and forty feet; the diameter of the dome is one hundred and eight feet, of the ball, six feet; the diameter of the columns of the porticos, four feet; their height, forty-eight feet. To the top of the west pediment, under the figure of St. Paul, is one hundred and twenty feet. The height of the towers, at the west front, is two hundred and eighty feet. The length of the minute-hand, on the dial, eight feet; of the hour-hand, five feet five inches; of the hour-figures, two feet seven inches.

The whole cathedral stands on two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot of ground.

This vast fabric is surrounded with about two thousand five hundred strong iron pallisadoes, and in the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal, stands a statue of queen Anne: the figures on the base represent Britannia, with her spear; Gallia with a crown on her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow: the workmanship of the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in all the decorations. By this gentleman were performed those fine statues and carvings that add such spirit and beauty to the whole: the lively representation of St. Paul's conversion, carved in relief on the pediment of the principal front: the majestic figure of St. Paul, on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left; the four evangelists, with their proper emblems, on the front of the towers. St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle. On the pediment, over the north portico, the royal arms with the regalia, supported by angels, with the statues of five of the apostles. On the pediment over the south portico, a phoenix rising out of the flames, with the word RESURGAM underneath it: This device, perhaps, had its origin from the following incident: Sir Christopher having fixed upon the place for the center of the great dome, a labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone from among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons; the first the fellow came at happened to be a grave stone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but the word RESURGAM: which was remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. On this side of the building are five statues, which take their situation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the pediment just mentioned.

The highest or last stone, on the top of the lantern, was laid by Christopher Wren, the surveyor's son, in the reign of queen Anne, 1710, in the presence of Mr. Strong, the principal mason, and others chiefly employed in the execution of the work.

Thus in thirty-five years was this mighty fabric, lofty enough to be seen at sea eastward and at Windsor westward, begun and finished by one architect, one principal mason, and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton.

Within this cathedral are three isles. The vault is hemispherical, consisting of twenty-four cupolas, cut off semicircular, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and the other way

way they are cut across with elliptical cylinders, to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the isles the lesser cupolas are cut both ways in semi-circular sections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola: the arches and wreaths are of stone, carved; the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland-stone; and which, having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting, if required. Besides these twenty-four cupolas, there is a half-cupola at the east, and the great cupola of one hundred and eight feet diameter, in the middle of the crossing of the great isles; it is extant out of the wall, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light thro' the great colonnade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the buttment of the dome, which is brick, of two bricks thick; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of eighteen inches long bending through the whole thickness; and to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet: this chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland-stone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead. Over the first cupola is raised another structure of a cone of bricks, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper, gilt: the whole church above the vaulting being covered with a substantial oaken roof and lead, so this cone is covered and hid out of sight by another cupola of timber and lead; between which and the cone are easy stairs which ascend to the lantern: the contrivance here is astonishing. The light to these stairs is from the lantern above, and round the pedestal of the same.

The inside of the cupola is painted and richly decorated, by that eminent English artist Sir James Thornhill, who in eight compartments has represented the principal passages in the history of St. Paul's life; namely, his conversion; his punishing Elymas the sorcerer with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the reverence there paid him by the priests of Jupiter as a god; his conversion of the goaler; his preaching at Ephesus, and the burning the magic books in consequence of the miracles he there wrought; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta; and his miracle of the viper.

Besides the choir, the stalls of which are very beautifully carved, and the other ornaments of equal workmanship, there is a morning-prayer chapel, where divine service is performed every day, Sundays excepted; and opposite it, the confistory, each of which has a magnificent screen of carved wainscot, and has been greatly admired by the curious, as has the carving of the stately figures that adorn the organ-case.

In the center of the cross-isle, where is fixed a brass plate, you have a full view of the cupola or dome, and of the whispering gallery.

The choir, the isles on each side of it, and the organ, are inclosed with beautiful iron rails and gates.

The organ gallery is supported with Corinthian columns of blue and white marble. The choir has on each side thirty stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side; and on the north, the Lord-mayor's. The reader's desk is inclosed with very fine brass rails, gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar, supporting an eagle of brass gilt, which holds the book on its back and expanded wings. The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations are twenty-one pannels of figured crimson velvet.

All the floor of the church and choir to the altar rails is paved with marble; the altar is paved with porphyry, polished, and laid in several geometrical figures.

This grand cathedral, thus finished, is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern buildings in Europe; and we will venture to conclude, that for loftiness and grandeur, beauty in perspective, truth and firmness in building, taste in design, harmony of parts, and convenience for the solemn celebration of divine worship, there neither is, nor ever was, so perfect a building, begun and finished under the sole direction, of one man, in the universe.

The colours hanging in the cathedral, over the western entrance, were taken from the French at Louisbourg in 1758. They consist of an artillery-standard, white and gold; one pair of Spanish ragged staves; one pair of Swiss ensign-colours, green and white; two pair of ensign colours blue and white; and two staves without colours.

As you enter at the south door, on your left hand are the stairs by which you ascend the cupola, which lead to the golden gallery by five hundred and thirty-four steps, two hundred and sixty of which are so easy that a child may ascend them; but those above are unpleasant, and in some places exceeding dark, particularly between the brick cone and the outer case of the dome; but what light you have affords you an amazing proof of the architect's wonderful contrivance. From this gallery you have a fine prospect of the river, city, and country round, which in a clear day discovers a pleasing variety.

From the whispering gallery you have the most advantageous view of the fine paintings in the cupola; there is an easy ascent to this gallery for persons of note, by a most beautiful flight of stairs, not to be exceeded: here sounds are enlarged to an amazing degree; the shutting of the door seems as loud as thunder at a distance; the least whisper is heard round the whole circumference, even the ticking of a watch; and one person speaking against the wall, on this side, appears to be present to another on the other side, though the distance between them is no less than one hundred and forty-three feet.

The flooring of the library is most artfully inlaid without either nails or pegs, like the framing of a billiard-table; the books are neither numerous nor valuable; but the wainscoting and cases

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for their reception, want neither elegance nor convenience. There is here a fine painting of bishop Compton, under whom the cathedral was built.

It is a mistaken notion of many people that the model which is in the cathedral was taken from St. Peter's at Rome; for it was undoubtedly Sir Christopher's own invention, laboured with much study, and, as he thought, finished with good success. This design, which is of the Corinthian order, like St. Peter's at Rome, the surveyor set a higher value upon than any he drew; but it was not approved of by the bishops.

In the south tower is the great bell, which weighs eighty-four hundred weight. On this bell the hammer of the great clock strikes the hour; and on the lesser bell the quarters are struck.

The geometry stairs are composed of steps which are artfully contrived to hang, as it were, together without any visible support.

The whole expence of erecting this superb edifice amounted to the sum of seven hundred and thirty six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two pounds two shillings and three-pence, the principal part of which was collected by a small and easy imposition on sea-coal.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

*Her majesty's letter to the Lord-mayor on a rumour about bringing in the pretender. Thanksgiving for the peace. Death of Queen Anne. Accession of George I. with his public entry into London. Dines at Guildhall. Remarkable eclipse of the sun. Advice of an intended invasion. Seditions tumults in the city occasioned by the mug-houses. Act of common-council for lighting the city. War declared against Spain. South-sea scheme. Prodigious price of stocks. Birth of the duke of Cumberland. Secretary Townshend's letter to the Lord-mayor concerning a conspiracy. The city's address thereon. Number of horses within the bill of mortality. Contested election of Lord-mayor. Act for regulating elections.*

**T**HE city of London having been greatly injured by a number of foreigners who exercised several manual operations and trades by retail, in contradiction to the laws and customs of the city, the common-council, on the fourth of July, enacted, "that no person whatever, not being free of the city, shall by any colour, way, or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself, or any other, use, exercise, or occupy, any art, trade, mystery, manual occupation, or handicraft whatsoever, or keep any shop, room or place whatsoever, by way of retail, within the said city, or the liberties thereof, upon pain of forfeiting five pounds. And that what freeman soever does set any person that is not free on work, knowing and having notice given to him that such person so by him to be set to work, is a foreigner, shall forfeit five pounds. And that the freeman, who employs a foreigner to sell by retail, shall also forfeit for each offence the sum of five pounds."

In the year 1712, a rumour being spread that the ministry were paving the way for the pretender's accession to the crown, the trading part of the city were so intimidated thereat, that it put a general stop to all commerce. In this critical juncture her majesty thought it necessary, for the support of credit, and to prevent the Londoners entering into any associations or measures that might restrain the ministerial schemes being carried into execution, to send the following letter to the Lord-mayor.

"Anne R.

"Right trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well."

"Although an aguish indisposition, succeeded by a fit of the gout, has detained us at this place longer than we designed; yet, since it has pleased Almighty God to restore us to such a degree of health, that we hope to be able soon to return to our usual residence, we continue determined to open our parliament on Tuesday the sixteenth of this instant February, according to the notice given by proclamation."

"Thus much we have judged proper to communicate to you, and by you to the court of Aldermen, and to our other loving subjects of our good city of London; to the intent that you may all in your several stations contribute to discountenance, and put a stop to those malicious rumours, spread by evil disposed persons, to the prejudice of credit, and the eminent hazard of the public peace and tranquillity."

"And so we bid you farewell."

In the year 1713, a peace being concluded between Great-Britain and France, the same was proclaimed in London on the seventh of July: on which occasion both houses of parliament attended a general thanksgiving at St. Paul's, her majesty being ill of the gout; and at night fireworks were exhibited on the Thames, and in various parts of the city and suburbs.

About this time the papists and non-jurors so far defended the pretender's claim to the crown as to enlist men for his service; which greatly alarming the citizens, her majesty thought proper, to issue a proclamation, with a reward of five thousand pounds, for apprehending the said pretender.

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This in some measure dispelled the gloomy apprehensions of the citizens, who, in a very loyal address, thanked her majesty for publishing the same.

Many irregularities and misdemeanors having been charged on the office of coal-meters in this city, a committee was appointed to enquire into the same; who, on the sixteenth of March, made their report to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen. In which, after reciting various acts of common-council for the regulation thereof, they declare as follows: "We are therefore of opinion, that the said ancient order and method of the coal-office ought to be observed and kept, and that it is incumbent on the alderman of Billingsgate-ward to see the same performed. And that as well the master meters, as the said under-meters, are liable to be punished, by suspension, removal, or otherwise, as this court shall think fit. That the said master meters have no right to employ what deputies, or under-meters, they please; but that it is the right of the Lord-mayor and aldermen to allow of the deputies or under-meters, and that no other ought to be employed but such as they allow. That the said deputies, or under-meters, ought not to be displaced, but upon a reasonable cause, and that upon application to the Lord-mayor and aldermen for that purpose: but the alderman of the said ward may suspend an under-meter, till the pleasure of this court is known therein. That the books of the coal-office do concern the right of the inheritance of this city, and ought to be used and inspected by this court, as they shall find occasion, &c. That no under-meter ought to begin to work in coal, before a Cocket of Permit has been issued from the Lord-mayor's office, &c." Which report being read, it was approved of by the said court, and ordered to be entered in the repertory. And it was thereupon ordered, "that the said master-meters do observe the ancient method and usage of shipping their under-meters, according to their seniority. And that the under-meters do not take their fellow's labour out of their turns, upon pain of being suspended from their labours for so doing, by the alderman or deputy of Billingsgate-ward."

In the year 1714, her majesty being seized with a lethargic disorder, languished only three days, and died on the first of August, in the fiftieth year of her age.

On the death of queen Anne, George Lewis, elector of Hanover, was proclaimed the same day king of Great-Britain, &c. in the city of London with the usual solemnities on that occasion. Soon after which his majesty arriving in England, made his public entry on the twentieth of September, accompanied by his son prince George. His majesty was received at St. Margaret's-hill by the Lord-mayor and aldermen; and the recorder, in the name of the city, made a congratulatory speech on his majesty's happy arrival; after which he was conducted in the most superb and pompous manner to St. James's, where he arrived about eight o'clock in the evening. And the city and lieutenancy soon after addressing his majesty in form at St. James's, he was pleased

to return this most gracious answer: "I take these addresses very kindly. I have lately been made sensible of what consequence the city of London is, and therefore shall be sure to take all their privileges and interests into my particular protection."

His majesty having received an invitation from the city to dine at Guildhall on the approaching Lord-mayor's-day, He was graciously pleased to accept of the same; at which time his majesty, and their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, attended by a numerous train of nobility, went to the usual place of standing, opposite Bow-church, in Cheapside; and after having beheld the pompous cavalcade, they were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, where they were sumptuously entertained by the citizens, who exerted the utmost of their abilities to convince them of their loyalty and affection for his majesty's person and government. And the Lord-mayor having the honour to present the first glass of wine to the king, his majesty was pleased to order a patent to be passed for creating his lordship a baronet of this kingdom; and at the same time ordered one thousand pounds to be paid to the sheriffs for the relief and discharge of poor people imprisoned for debt.

About this time the citizens, to shew their abhorrence of the proceedings of the late ministry with respect to the peace concluded with France, and their warm attachment for the house of Hanover, drew up the following spirited instructions to their new-chosen members:

"We, the citizens of London, who have cheerfully elected you to serve us in parliament, and thereby committed to your trust the safety, liberty, property, and privileges of us, and our posterity, think it our duty, as it is our undoubted right, to acquaint you what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great confidence we repose in you, and what we take to be your duty as our representatives."

1. We desire and expect, that you will enquire by whose council it was, that after God had blessed the arms of her late majesty and her allies, with a train of unparallelled successes, she was prevailed upon, contrary to the grand alliance, and her repeated promises from the throne to both houses, to send or receive managers from France to treat separately of a peace, without the knowledge and consent of our allies.

2. By whose advice the emperor's minister, the count de Gallas, was discharged the court, for resenting and opposing those separate negotiations, contrary not only to the grand alliance, but to the queen's particular assurances to his master.

3. By whose advice his majesty's memorial, delivered by his minister, the baron de Bothmar, against those clandestine separate negotiations, was not only disregarded, but called a libel, and the said minister affronted.

4. By whose advice and management her majesty was prevailed upon, first, to come to a cessation of arms with our common enemy, and then so surprizingly to withdraw our troops from those

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of the allies, which was attended with such dismal circumstances.

5. By whose advice and management, all that had been gained by a profusion of blood and treasure, in a glorious and successful war, was thrown up, just as we were seizing the prize of our conquest; and a free-born people were brought within a view of slavery.

6. By whose advice and management our constitution was struck at by creating twelve new lords at once, to carry a vote in the upper-house.

7. By whose advice it was, that the treaty with the Dutch, for settling a common barrier in the Netherlands, and making guarantees of the protestant succession, was enervated, and a new treaty, which weakened both securities, made in its place.

8. By whose advice and management we were mocked with the assurances of being free from the danger of the neighbouring fortresses of Dunkirk: and whether the late ministry, or any of them, did agree that the French king should make a new harbour at Mardyke, as part of the equivalent for demolishing the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk.

9. By whose advice and management the best branches of our trade were exchanged for chimeras, and the ruin of the whole endangered, by a vile treaty of commerce with France.

10. How the expedition of Canada came to miscarry: and by whose advice her majesty, contrary to her proclamations, published in New-England, &c. for encouraging the expedition, came to allow the French to keep their interest in Canada, to sell that in Newfoundland, and to settle on Cape-Breton, to the great detriment of our fishing trade, and to the manifest danger of all our plantations in North America.

11. By whose advice it was, that the confederates were refused to be invited to be guarantees of the protestant succession, though her majesty had promised it in her answer to the address of both houses in 1708.

12. By whose advice it was, that his now royal highness, George, prince of Wales, was denied the liberty to come and take his place in parliament, when the presence of one of the illustrious family of Hanover was so absolutely necessary to quiet the minds of the subjects, and to secure us from the just apprehensions we had of danger from the pretender.

13. By whose advice it was that his majesty's minister, baron Schutz, was discharged the court, because he demanded a writ for the prince.

14. By whose advice was Sir Patrick Lawless, the pretender's agent or envoy, entertained at court, at the same time; and honourably conveyed beyond sea soon after it was complained of in parliament.

15. By whose advice and management our holy church was in danger of being given up to popery, our civil rights to tyranny, and the way prepared for the pretender.

16. By whose advice it was that the jacobite clans in Scotland were armed and kept in pay, and the levies of men for the pretender in Great-Britain and Ireland, were so long connived at.

17. By whose management it was, that the public affairs of the kingdom are brought under the greatest difficulties, as well in respect to our trade, and the interruption of our navigation, as of the great debts of the nation, which have been very much increased since the last war, as his majesty has been graciously pleased to inform us, in his proclamation for calling a new parliament.

18. We also desire and expect, that you concur in demanding an account how the money raised by parliament, has been expended since the change of the ministry, in 1710.

19. That you not only concur in such enquiries, but also, in a parliamentary way, to bring such to justice, as shall be found guilty of those mismanagements; this being a duty owing to ourselves, as well as our confederates, and indispensably necessary for retrieving the honour of the nation, and restoring a due confidence and harmony betwixt us and our allies.

20. That you concur in making such laws as shall be thought necessary for the better security of the churches of England and Scotland, as severally by the laws established, and for suppressing and preventing those seditious and groundless clamours of the church of England being in danger by his majesty's administration.

21. That you concur in giving the king such sums as shall be thought necessary for enabling his majesty to defend the nation, to support and retrieve trade, and to keep the balance of Europe, which is threatened with a new war, by the intrigues of our common enemies.

On the twenty-second of April 1715, there happened the greatest eclipse of the sun that was, perhaps, ever seen either in this or any other kingdom. It begun six minutes and twenty-eight seconds after eight in the morning, and ended twenty minutes and fifteen seconds after ten. The sun, for three minutes and twenty-three seconds, was so totally darkened, that the moon and stars appeared as clear as the brightest evening; and the dumb creation were so confused, that they precipitately retired to their respective holes, nests, and receptacles.

His majesty having informed the parliament of his receiving certain advices from abroad of an intended invasion in favour of the pretender, the merchants and citizens of London addressed his majesty on this occasion with the strongest assurances of their loyalty and support in defence of his royal person and government.

This threatened invasion, however, soon after turned out an open rebellion, which was fomented and brought about in Scotland by the earl of Mar, \* who, on the third of September, had a meeting

\* This nobleman, at the death of queen Anne, was secretary for Scotland, and was one of the first who made profession of loyalty and attachment to king George I. but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he retired in

disgust to his own country, where, prompted by resentment and ambition, he resolved to make an effort in favour of the pretender.

meeting at Aboyne in Scotland, with several of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, where they resolved to draw together immediately what number of men they could, and to advance towards the South. Accordingly the earl of Mar caused the pretender's standard to be set up the sixth of that month, and in the orders for so doing, stiled himself lieutenant-general of the king's forces in Scotland. And on the ninth he published the following declaration :

" Our rightful and natural king James VIIIth, who, by the grace of God, is now coming to relieve us from our oppressions, having been pleased to intrust us with the direction of his affairs, and the command of his forces in this his ancient kingdom of Scotland. And some of his faithful subjects and servants met at Aboyne, viz. the lord Huntley, the lord Tulibardine, the earl marechal, the earl of Southesk, Glingary from the clans, Glenderule from the earl of Broadalbine, and gentlemen of Argyleshire, Mr. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, the laird of Auldbair, lieutenant-general George Hamilton, major-general Gordon, and myself, having taken into our consideration his majesty's last and late orders to us, find, that as this is now the time that he ordered us to appear openly in arms for him ; so it seems to us absolutely necessary for his majesty's service, and the relieving of our native country from all its hardships, that all his faithful and loving subjects, and lovers of their country, should, with all possible speed, put themselves into arms. These are, therefore, in his majesty's name and authority, and by virtue of the power aforesaid, and by the king's special order to me thereunto, to require and empower you forthwith to raise your fencible men, with their best arms ; and you are immediately to march them to join me and some other of the king's forces at the Inver of Braemar, on Monday next, in order to proceed in our march, to attend the king's standard, with his other forces.

" The king intending that his forces should be paid from the time of their setting out, he expects, as he positively orders, that they behave themselves civilly, and commit no plundering, nor other disorders, upon the highest penalties, and his displeasure, which is expected you will see observed.

" Now is the time for all good men to shew their zeal for his majesty's service, whose cause is so deeply concerned, and the relief of our native country from oppression, and a foreign yoke, too heavy for us and our posterity to bear ; and to endeavour the restoring, not only of our rightful and native king, but also our country to its ancient, free, and independent constitution, under him, whose ancestors have reigned over us for so many generations.

" In so honourable, good, and just a cause, we cannot doubt of the assistance, direction, and blessing of almighty God, who has so often rescued the royal family of Stuart, and our country from sinking under oppression.

" Your punctual observance of these orders is expected : for the doing of all which, this shall

" be to you, and all you employ in the execution of them, a sufficient warrant.

" Given at Braemar, the ninth of September, 1715.

MAR."

This year a very severe frost began about the end of November, and continued to the ninth of February. The river Thames was frozen over so hard, that booths were erected thereon for the sale of all sorts of merchandize ; and on the nineteenth of January two large oxen were roasted whole upon the ice.

In the month of December following, a great number of the nobility and gentry, taken in the rebellion at Preston in Lancashire, were brought prisoners to London, and dispersed in the various gaols of the city, several of whom were afterwards executed as traitors.

Notwithstanding the rebellion in Scotland was now happily suppressed, yet the disaffected part of the three kingdoms, having made the city of London their general rendezvous, became so daring and desperate, as publicly to reflect on, and dishonour the king in the streets of the city (particularly on his majesty's birth-day, his accession to the crown, and coronation). This was so highly resented by the friends of the government, that many of them formed themselves into societies to prevent the like practices for the future. They divided themselves into different bodies, and assembled in various parts of the city at certain alehouses, which, from the vessels they generally used, were called Mug-houses. At each of which were provided a great number of alpen cudgels, like quarter-staves, and each party, on advice of any tumultuous proceedings in the streets, immediately sallied forth, and, as best suited their particular interest, either dispersed, or supported the mob. The populace were so enraged at this, that many thousands of them assembled on the fourth of July, and attacked and rifled one of the said houses in Salisbury-court ; for which five of the rioters were apprehended, and afterwards hanged opposite the said house. Which punishment, for the present, effectually stopped these tumultuous proceedings.

On the eighteenth of December, the common-council passed an act, in which, after having repealed, annulled, and made void, all the former acts concerning the lighting of the city of London, they enacted, " That all housekeepers, whose house door, or gateway, does front or lie next unto any street, lane, or public passage or place of the said city or liberties thereof, shall, in every dark night, that is, every night between the second night after each full moon, and the seventh night after each new moon, set or hang out one or more lights, with sufficient cotton wicks, that shall continue to burn from six o'clock at night till eleven o'clock of the same night, on penalty of one shilling. And that, under the like penalty, the occupiers of houses in any court, that faces any public place or passage, shall alternately hang or set out such a light on the outside of such doors or gates as shall be next the said public place or passage. Provided the

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“ party offending is not charged to the poor,  
 “ and whose house shall not be of the rent of  
 “ ten pounds per annum. Penalties to be levied  
 “ by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by  
 “ warrant from the mayor.”

In the year 1717, one James Shepherd, apprentice to a coach-maker, a lad of eighteen years of age, of high jacobitical principles, sent a letter to one Mr. Leathes, a non-juring clergyman, proposing a scheme for assassinating the king. He was immediately apprehended and brought to trial. He said he had imbibed these principles at the school of Salisbury, and had been confirmed in them by the writings of several of the non-juring clergy. He owned the design of which he was accused, declared he had harboured it for three years past, nor did he think there was any sin in carrying it into execution. He was accordingly condemned on his own confession, and hanged at Tyburn.

About the same time, the marquis of Palcotti, an Italian nobleman, brother to the dutchess of Shrewsbury, underwent the same fate, for having, in a transport of passion, killed his own servant. After sentence of death had passed on him, strong applications were made to the king for a pardon, as well by his sister the dutchess, as by many other persons of the first distinction; but the common people became so clamorous for justice, that it was thought dangerous to save him, and he therefore suffered the penalties of the law.

On the eighth of June, a fire broke out in the chambers of Mr. Bonithan, in Coney-court, Gray's-inn, whose father, serjeant Bonithan, a few years before had shot himself; and this gentleman, when his chambers were in flames, first stabbed himself, then leaped out of his window, and died soon after. Four chambers were burnt down, and two others very much damaged.

On the thirteenth of December, the stream of the river Thames was reduced so low, by a violent westerly wind, that people walked dry-shod through most of the arches, and on both sides London-bridge.

In the year 1718, the Lord-mayor and aldermen being apprehensive of receiving trouble from some designing men, for their neglect to subscribe the declaration against the solemn league and covenant at their admission into office, addressed his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions and orders therein, as should effectually quiet the minds of his petitioners, &c. To which address his majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer.

“ I am fully persuaded of your duty and af-  
 “ fection to me and my government; and I take  
 “ this application kindly, as it is a mark of  
 “ your trust and confidence in me. I shall be  
 “ glad, not only for your sakes but my own, if  
 “ any defects, which may touch the rights of my  
 “ good subjects, are discovered in my time; since  
 “ that will furnish me with means of giving you,  
 “ and all my people, an indisputable proof of  
 “ my tenderness for their privileges, and how

“ unwilling I shall be to take advantage of their  
 “ mistakes.”

On the seventeenth of December, war was declared against Spain in the usual places, and with the accustomed solemnities, within the cities of London and Westminster.

In the year 1719, complaint having been made to the house of lords, that great sums of money had been issued out of the chamber of London to prosecute law-suits on controverted elections, the lords appointed a committee to examine into the affair, who found, that, since the thirteenth of November 1711, the city had paid for these purposes the sum of two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven pounds, ten shillings. And that not one of the said suits was ever determined in favour of the prosecutors. The report being read by the clerk, the house came to the following resolution:

“ Resolved, by the lords spiritual and tempo-  
 “ ral in parliament assembled, that it is the opi-  
 “ nion of this house, that the common-councils  
 “ of London, having issued great sums of money  
 “ out of the chamber of London, in maintain-  
 “ ing several suits of law between citizen and  
 “ citizen, relating to controverted elections, have  
 “ abused their trust, and been guilty of great  
 “ partiality, and of gross mismanagement of  
 “ the city treasure, and a violation of the free-  
 “ dom of elections in the city.”

On the seventh of January, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Astel, a merchant, in Austin Friars, which did considerable damage; but the greatest misfortune was, Mr. Astel's wife and daughter, and an infant at the breast, with its nurse, were all burnt to death. And a servant maid, who, to escape the flames, leaped out of a two pair of stairs window, received so much hurt, that she died in a few hours after.

In the year 1720, almost an entire stagnation was put to the trade of the city of London, by a scheme of the South-sea company for paying off the debts of the nation; in which they offered one thousand pounds per annum for every hundred pounds subscribed. This golden scheme so deluded the citizens, that without considering from whence such great advantages were to arise, they eagerly scraped up every sum they could raise upon their estates, or borrow, to make, as they called it, an instantaneous fortune; nay, they even went so far as to give two hundred pounds per cent. premium upon that subscription, and eleven hundred pounds per cent. for one hundred pounds stock, from which stock fell by degrees to eighty six; so that many thousand families, especially citizens of this great metropolis, were entirely ruined. Some retaliation, however, was afterwards made by the parliament, who passed an act, whereby the directors were compelled to forfeit their estates for the relief of those whom they had utterly undone by their iniquitous proceedings.

The following is a compleat and exact ballance of the estates of the sub-governor, deputy-governor, &c. of the South-sea company, as delivered



vetred upon oath to the barons of the exchequer, together with the allowances out of each, thought proper by the grand committee of the house of commons to be made to each person respectively.

Persons.	Estates. l. s. d. q.	Allowances. l. s. d.
Sir John Fellows, sub-governor	243096 00 06	10000 0 0
Charles Joye, Esq; deputy-governor	40105 02 00	5000 0 0
Mr. Astell	27750 19 08½	5000 0 0
Sir John Blunt	183349 10 08½	1000 0 0
Sir Lambert Blackwell	83529 17 11	10000 0 0
Sir Robert Chaplin	45875 14 05	10000 0 0
Sir William Chapman	39161 06 08½	10000 0 0
Mr. Chester	140372 15 06	10000 0 0
Mr. Child	52437 19 01	10000 0 0
Mr. Delaport	17151 04 06	10000 0 0
Mr. Eyles	34329 16 07	20000 0 0
Mr. Edmondson	5365 00 00	3000 0 0
Mr. Gibbon	106543 05 06	10000 0 0
Mr. Gore	38936 15 05	20000 0 0
Mr. Hawes	40031 00 02½	31 0 2
Sir William Hammond	22707 04 02	10000 0 0
Mr. Horley	19962 05 03	10000 0 0
Mr. Holditch	39527 10 04	5000 0 0
Sir Theodore Janssen	243244 03 11	50000 0 0
Sir Jacob Jacobson	11481 04 00	11000 0 0
Mr. Ingram	16795 00 00	12000 0 0
Sir John Lambert	72508 01 05	5000 0 0
Sir Harcourt Master	11814 12 03½	5000 0 0
Mr. Morley	1869 10 03	1800 0 0
Mr. Page	34817 12 03½	10000 0 0
Mr. Raymond	64373 06 03	30000 0 0
Mr. Read	117297 16 00	10000 0 6
Mr. Reignolds	18368 13 02½	14000 0 0
Mr. Sawbridge	77254 01 08	5000 0 0
Mr. Tillard	19175 14 04	15000 0 0
Mr. Turner	881 17 06	800 0 0
Mr. Surman, deputy-cashier	121321 10 00	5000 0 0

This iniquitous scheme produced such misery to traders in general, that it became unfashionable not to be a bankrupt; and no age can parallel the great number of self-murders committed about that time.

At first South-sea stock sold at 86l. and afterwards rose to 1100l. which advance upon their original fund of ten millions, made their stock about one hundred and ten millions; which, with the rise of their four subscriptions, made the whole about two hundred and ninety-five millions.

This amazing sum had such an effect on other stocks, that Bank stock rose from 100l. to 260l. India from 100l. to 405l. African from 100l. to 200l. York-buildings from 10l. to 305l. Lustring from 5l. 2s. 6d. to 105l. English copper from 5l. to 105l. Welsh copper from 4l. 2s. 6d. to 95l. Royal Exchange assurance from 5l. 5s. to 250l. London assurance from 5l. to 175l.

William, duke of Cumberland, being born on the fifteenth of April, 1721, the Lord-mayor and aldermen attended his majesty on the occasion, when the recorder, in their name, congratulated the king in words to the following effect:

“ May it please your majesty,  
“ The Lord-mayor and court of aldermen of  
“ the city of London most humbly intreat your  
“ majesty’s permission to congratulate your ma-  
“ jesty on the birth of the young prince. These  
“ your majesty’s faithful and dutiful subjects, be-  
“ ing sensible of their felicity under the govern-

ment of a protestant king, having reason to be  
“ thankful for the preservation of their religion,  
“ their laws, and liberties, and for the many  
“ blessings they enjoy from your majesty’s mild  
“ and gracious disposition, cannot but rejoice at  
“ this increase of your majesty’s royal progeny,  
“ at this addition of strength to the protestant  
“ interest, and on this agreeable prospect of the  
“ continuance of happiness to them and their  
“ posterity. They have great satisfaction in the  
“ hopes, that this young prince will inherit the  
“ bright and virtuous qualities of his ancestors;  
“ they beg leave to wish for his health and wel-  
“ fare, and that your majesty may live long, and  
“ have the comfort to see him flourish and prof-  
“ per, and to see him prove an ornament to your  
“ majesty’s most illustrious family, and a glory  
“ and honour to the British nation.”

To which his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

“ The zeal and affection you have upon all  
“ occasions shewn to my person and government,  
“ leave me no room to doubt of your joy at this  
“ happy increase of my family.  
“ I cannot omit taking this opportunity of as-  
“ suring you, that I am truly concerned at the  
“ calamity brought upon you by the wicked ma-  
“ nagement of affairs in the South-sea company.  
“ I have, however, this comfort, that the reproach  
“ of any part of this misfortune cannot, with  
“ the least justice, be imputed to me. Nothing  
“ will give me more ease and satisfaction, than  
“ the seeing you delivered from your present suf-  
“ ferings, your trade revived, and public credit  
“ re-established.”

About this time, the plague raging violently at Marseilles in France, the parliament, fearful it should approach this kingdom, passed an act for performing quarantine; wherein it was enacted, that every infected place should be inclosed and shut up by a line or trench, in order to cut off all communication; and that all persons endeavouring to escape from the said infected place, without having regularly performed quarantine, should suffer death as felons convict, without benefit of clergy.

The citizens of London apprehending that not only their rights and privileges, but likewise that the trade and prosperity of the city were greatly affected by this act; the Lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council, and merchants, petitioned the house of lords against three clauses in the said act, then under their lordships consideration. After some debates, the question being put that the said petition be received, it passed in the negative by a majority of sixty-three against twenty-two voices; when seventeen of the latter entered their protest for the following reasons:

1. Because the liberty of petitioning the king (much more that of petitioning either house of parliament) is the birth-right of the free people of this realm, claimed by them, and confirmed to them, soon after the revolution, in an act, declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and

and settling the succession of the crown : and whenever any remarkable check hath been given to the free exercise of this right, it hath always been attended with ill consequences to the public.

2. Because, the petition so rejected, was, in our opinion, every way proper and unexceptionable, both as to the manner of wording and presenting it, and the matter to which it referred ; nothing being more natural and reasonable than that any corporate body should, if they desire it, be heard upon any bill, under the consideration of parliament, whereby they judge their particular interests to be highly though not solely affected. This liberty we remember to have been granted, in a late session, to the traders of Norwich, upon their petition touching the callicoe bill ; nor are we aware that it hath ever, in like circumstances, been refused to the meanest corporation in the kingdom : but, if it had, we humbly conceive that, in this case, a distinction might have been made in favour of the city of London ; which, being the center of credit, of the trade and monied interest of the kingdom, and the place where the plague, should we be visited by it, is most likely first to appear, and having also remarkably suffered by means of the late fatal South-sea scheme, was, we think, in a particular manner entitled to apply for relief against some clauses in the quarantine act, and deserved to have been treated, on that occasion, with more indulgence and tenderness.

3. Because the rejecting the said petition tends, we conceive, to discountenance all petitions, for the future, in cases of a public and general concern ; and by that means to deprive the legislature of proper lights, which they might otherwise receive ; it being no ways probable, that subjects or societies of less consideration will venture to represent their sense, in cases of like nature, after the city of London have been thus refused to be heard.

4. Because, as the receiving this petition could have had no ill consequences, as we conceive, nor have given any great interruption to the business of parliament, so the rejecting it may, we think, widen the unhappy differences that have arisen, increase the disaffection to the government, which hath already too much prevailed in this kingdom.

5. Because the arguments used on the debate, seem to us not to be of sufficient force ; for we cannot conceive, that, because the said act of quarantine is a general act, therefore no particular community or city, who think they may, in a distinguishing manner, be prejudiced by it, have a right to be heard in relation to it, and that at a time when it is under the consideration of parliament. Nor can we be of opinion, that a petition agreed on by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, in common-council assembled, and presented, not even by the numbers allowed by law, but by a lord of this house, can possibly be a prelude, or example, towards introducing tumultuous petitions ; much less can we see why it ought the rather to be rejected because it came from so great a body as the city of London ; on the contrary, we apprehend that an universal grievance, which may be occasioned by any ge-

neral act, must be represented to the legislature by particular persons or bodies corporate, or else it cannot be represented at all ; that the rejecting such petitions, and the not receiving of them, is the way to occasion disorders and tumults ; and that the more considerable the body is, the more regard should be had to any applications they make ; especially for matters whereip not only the rights, privileges, and immunities, but also their trade, safety and prosperity, are, as the petition avers, highly concerned.

Bristol,  
St. John de Bletsoe,  
Fran. Cestriens.  
Cowper,  
Bathurst,  
Boyle,  
Ailsford,  
Strafford,  
Aberdeen,

Gower,  
Fran. Roffen,  
Litchfield,  
North and Grey,  
Trevor,  
Guildford,  
Bingley,  
Uxbridge.

Notwithstanding the petition was rejected, yet a bill was soon after brought in, and passed both houses for reversing the clauses that affected the city of London.

In the year 1722 advices being received of a most treacherous conspiracy carried on against the government in favour of the pretender, the lord Townshend, by command of his majesty, sent the following letter to the Lord-mayor of London :

“ My lord,

“ His majesty, having nothing more at heart  
“ than the peace and safety of his good city of  
“ London, the protection of its inhabitants, and  
“ the support of public credit, has commanded  
“ me to acquaint your lordship, that he has re-  
“ ceived repeated and unquestionable advices,  
“ that several of his subjects, forgetting the alle-  
“ giance they owe to his majesty, as well as the  
“ natural love they ought to bear to their coun-  
“ try, have entered into a wicked conspiracy, in  
“ concert with traitors abroad, for raising a re-  
“ bellion in this kingdom in favour of a popish  
“ pretender, with a traiterous design to over-  
“ throw our excellent constitution both in church  
“ and state, and to subject a protestant free peo-  
“ ple to tyranny and superstition ; but I am  
“ persuaded that it will be a great satisfaction to  
“ your lordship and the city to find, that, at  
“ the same time I am ordered to inform you of  
“ this design, I am likewise commanded by his  
“ majesty to let you know, that he is firmly  
“ assured, that the authors of it neither are nor  
“ will be supported, nor even countenanced, by  
“ any foreign power. And as his majesty has  
“ had timely notice of their wicked machina-  
“ tions, and has made the proper dispositions  
“ for defeating them, has no reason to doubt  
“ but, by the continuance of the blessing of  
“ almighty God, and the ready assistance of his  
“ faithful subjects, this effort of the malice  
“ of his enemies will be turned to their own con-  
“ fusion.

“ His majesty makes no doubt but your lord-  
“ ship, pursuant to the trust reposed in you, will,  
“ in conjunction with the other magistrates of his

" his good city of London, exert, with the utmost care and vigilance, your authority at so important a conjuncture, for the preservation of the public peace, and the security of the city."

On the receipt of this letter, the Lord-mayor and aldermen immediately drew up an address to his majesty, which they next day presented in the following words :

" Most gracious sovereign,

" Your majesty having been graciously pleased to signify to the Lord-mayor, how much you have at heart the peace and safety of your city of London, the protection of its inhabitants, and the support of public credit; and that your majesty has unquestionable advices of a wicked conspiracy, entered into by some of your majesty's subjects, in concert with traitors abroad, for raising a rebellion in this kingdom, in favour of a popish pretender to your majesty's crown.

" We, the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen of this city, most humbly intreat your majesty's permission to make this our immediate approach to your royal presence, that we may return our most humble and unfeigned thanks for this instance of your majesty's tender and indulgent regard to your faithful and dutiful subjects of this city, and that we may have leave to give your majesty assurances of our steady and unalterable affection and zeal for your royal person and government, and for the continuance of the protestant succession in your royal family,

" And it is an unspeakable satisfaction to us, that we can at the same time congratulate your majesty on the happy success of those negotiations, which have procured assurances that these wicked and traitorous purposes will not be supported or countenanced by any foreign power.

" When we reflect on the many blessings which Britons enjoy under the protection of a prince, who makes the laws of this land his rule for the government of his people, when we consider that neither the civil nor religious rights of your majesty's subjects have met with the least instance of violation since your majesty's happy accession to the throne of these realms, when we recollect your majesty's royal clemency and benevolence (since the last rebellion) to numbers of those who had offended in the highest degree against their king and the laws of their country, we cannot but express the utmost abhorrence of those vile and detestable persons, who shall again conspire and attempt to bring a free and happy people under the yoke of tyranny and superstition, and to involve this nation in a state of blood, misery, and utmost confusion.

" And as these must be the unavoidable consequences attending any enterprize to alter our present happy establishment, and to introduce a popish one; as Englishmen that value our liberties, as honest men that have sworn allegiance to your majesty, and who have abjured and re-

nounced the pretender, and as real friends to our excellent constitution in church and state, with a protestant prince at the head of it, we beg leave, in the most solemn manner, to declare to your majesty, that, as we are bound in gratitude, we will exert ourselves in our several stations, with the utmost care and vigilance, for the preservation of the public peace and tranquillity, and for the restoring of public credit, and that we will use our sincere and hearty endeavours for the firm support of your majesty upon the throne, and for the making your reign easy and happy.

" And we doubt not, but, by the blessing of almighty God upon the wisdom and conduct of your majesty, and the vigilance of your councils, and the ready and chearful assistance of your majesty's faithful subjects, your majesty will entirely defeat and frustrate the malice and efforts of all your enemies, their aiders and abettors, and that their wicked machinations will be turned to their own confusion."

To this his majesty was most graciously pleased to return the following answer :

" Your affectionate and cordial assurances upon this important occasion, of an unshaken zeal and fidelity to my person and government, give me the greatest satisfaction. Your interest and mine are and ever must be inseparable; and I doubt not but that, with the blessing of God, the precautions I have taken, and your firm adherence to our just cause, will soon convince our enemies, that their wicked designs can end in nothing but their own confusion. You may depend upon my constant care and utmost endeavours to support the public credit, to protect the privileges and properties of this great and opulent city, and to maintain the religion, laws and liberties of this kingdom."

On the twenty-second of May an order was made by the privy-council for the several lieutenancies within the bills of mortality to return an exact account of the number of houses within their respective jurisdictions; when the sum total, (exclusive of any mention being made in those of Southwark, or any other part on that side the river) amounted to no more than seventeen thousand six hundred and one.

Disputes perpetually arising between the citizens about building party-walls and water-spouts to their houses, the parliament, to adjust these contentions, enacted, That if any person refused or neglected to build his share of a party-wall, after due notice given him, his next neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the person so neglecting it to pay the charges of rebuilding it. And that the water falling from the tops of houses, balconies and pent-houses, shall be conveyed into channels or kennels, by pipes in the front, or sides of the houses, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds.

In the year 1725, many citizens of London, being greatly agitated by a bill then depending

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in the house of commons for regulating elections within the said city, petitioned the house, setting forth the respective grievances under which they laboured, and praying, "That for promoting the welfare, for preserving the liberties, the peace and tranquillity of the said city, and for settling elections on a just and lasting foundation, the house would take the premises into consideration, and give the petitioners such relief as they should think most expedient."

In consequence of this application to parliament, a bill was brought in, "For regulating elections in the city of London; and for preserving the peace, good order, and government of the said city."

This bill, however, created great disturbances among the citizens, and notwithstanding it was strongly opposed in the house of commons, yet it passed in the following form:

"Whereas of late years great controversies and dissensions have arisen in the city of London at the elections of citizens to serve in parliament, and of mayors, aldermen, sheriffs, and other officers of the said city; and many evil-minded persons, having no right of voting, have unlawfully intruded themselves into the assemblies of the citizens, and presumed to give their votes at such elections, in manifest violation of the rights and privileges of the citizens, and of the freedom of their elections, and to the disturbance of the public peace: and whereas great numbers of wealthy persons, not free of the said city, do inhabit, and carry on the trade of merchandize, and other employments within the said city, and refuse or decline to become freemen of the same, by reason of an ancient custom within the said city, restraining the freemen of the same from disposing of their personal estates by their last wills and testaments: and whereas great dissensions have arisen between the aldermen and commons of the common-council of London, in or concerning the making or passing of acts, orders, or ordinances in common-council, which, if not timely settled and determined, may occasion great obstructions of the public business and concerns of the said city, and create many expensive controversies and suits at law, and be attended with other dangerous consequences. Now to the intent that suitable remedies may be provided for preserving the privileges of the city of London, and the freedom of elections therein, and for settling the right of such elections, and putting a stop to the aforesaid controversies and dissensions, and the ill consequences of the same, and that a constant supply may be had of able officers, capable of supporting the dignity of, and maintaining good order and government within that ancient, populous, and loyal city, which is of the greatest consequence to the whole kingdom; be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That at all times, from and after the first day of June, in

"the year of our lord 1725, upon every election of a citizen or citizens to serve for the said city of London, in parliament, and upon all elections of mayors, sheriffs, chamberlains, bridge-masters, auditors of chamberlains and bridge-masters accounts, and all and every other officer and officers to be chosen in and for the said city by the liverymen thereof, and upon all elections of aldermen and common-council-men, chosen at the respective ward-motes of the said city, the presiding officer or officers at such elections shall, in case a poll be demanded by any of the candidates, or any two or more of the electors, appoint a convenient number of clerks to take the same; which clerks shall take the said poll in the presence of the presiding officer or officers, and be sworn by such officer or officers truly and indifferently to take the same; and to set down the name of each voter, and his place of residence or abode, and for whom he shall poll; and to poll no person, who shall not be sworn; or being a quaker, shall not affirm according to the direction of this act: and every person, before he is admitted to poll at any election of any citizen or citizens to serve in parliament, or of any officer or officers usually chosen by the liverymen of the said city, as aforesaid, shall take the oath herein after mentioned, or being one of the people called quakers, shall solemnly affirm the effect thereof."

That every voter for an alderman shall swear, That he is a freeman of London, and an householder in the ward of —, and has not polled at this election.

"That if a poll be demanded, the presiding officer or officers at such election shall begin such poll the day the same shall be demanded, or the next day following at furthest, unless the same shall happen on a Sunday, and then on the next day after, and shall duly and orderly proceed thereon, from day to day, Sundays excepted, until such poll be finished, and shall finish the poll at elections by the liverymen, within seven days, exclusive of Sundays; and the poll at the wardmote, within three days, exclusive of Sundays, after the commencing the same respectively, and shall, upon adjourning the poll on each day, at all and every the elections aforesaid, seal up the poll books with the seals, and in the presence of such of the respective candidates, or persons deputed by them, as shall desire the same; and the said poll-books shall not be opened again, but at the time and place of meeting, in pursuance of such adjournment: and after the said poll is finished, the said poll-books being sealed, as aforesaid, shall, within two days after, be publicly opened at the place of election, and be duly and truly cast up; and within two days after such casting up, the numbers of the votes or polls for each candidate shall be truly, fairly, and publicly declared to the electors, at the place of election, by the officer or officers presiding at such election; and if a scrutiny shall, upon such declaration made, be lawfully demanded, the same shall be granted and proceeded upon, and the respective candidates shall immediately nominate to



" to the presiding officer or officers at such elec-  
 " tion, any number of persons qualified to vote  
 " at such election, not exceeding six, to be scru-  
 " tineers for and on behalf of the candidate or  
 " candidates on each side, to whom the presiding  
 " officer or officers at such election, shall, within  
 " six days next after such scrutiny shall be de-  
 " manded, upon request, and at the charge of  
 " the candidate or candidates, or any the scruti-  
 " neers on his or their behalfs, deliver or cause  
 " to be delivered, to him or them, a true copy,  
 " signed by such officer or officers, of the poll  
 " taken at such election; and all and every the  
 " scrutinies to be had or taken upon any election  
 " to be made by the liverymen of the said city,  
 " shall begin within ten days after the delivery of  
 " the copies of the said polls, and be proceeded  
 " on day by day, Sundays excepted, and shall be  
 " finished within fifteen days after the commence-  
 " ment of such scrutiny; and thereupon the  
 " presiding officer or officers shall, within four  
 " days after the finishing such scrutiny, publicly  
 " declare at the place of such election, which of  
 " these candidates is or are duly elected, and the  
 " number of legal votes for each candidate ap-  
 " pearing to him or them upon such scrutiny;  
 " and on the election of any officer or officers at  
 " the respective wardmotes of the said city, if a  
 " scrutiny be demanded, the candidates, or scru-  
 " tineers nominated on their behalfs respectively,  
 " shall, within ten days next after the receipt of  
 " the copy or copies of the polls taken at such  
 " election, deliver or cause to be delivered, to  
 " the presiding officer or officers, the names in  
 " writing of the several persons, who have polled  
 " in the said election, against whose votes they  
 " shall object, with the particular objections  
 " against each respective name; and the presiding  
 " officer or officers shall thereupon within three  
 " days then next following, at the request and  
 " charges of any candidate or candidates, or the  
 " scrutineers named on his or their behalfs, de-  
 " liver, or cause to be delivered, to him or them,  
 " one or more true copy or copies, signed as  
 " aforesaid, of the paper containing such names  
 " and objections, as aforesaid; and the said pre-  
 " siding officer or officers, within ten days then  
 " next following, exclusive of Sundays, after  
 " having fully heard such of the said candidates,  
 " as shall desire the same, or some person ap-  
 " pointed by him or them, touching such objec-  
 " tions, shall, at or in the place of election,  
 " openly and publicly declare which of the said  
 " candidates is or are duly elected, and the num-  
 " ber of legal votes for each candidate appearing  
 " to him or them upon such scrutiny; and if the  
 " said presiding officer or officers, or any other  
 " person or persons, shall offend in the premises,  
 " every such offender shall forfeit for every such  
 " offence the sum of two hundred pounds of law-  
 " ful money of Great-Britain, with full costs of  
 " suit, over and above all other penalties and  
 " forfeitures inflicted by any other act or acts of  
 " parliament.

" That the right of election of aldermen and  
 " common-councilmen, for the several and re-  
 " spective wards of the said city, shall belong

" and appertain to freemen of the said city of  
 " London, being householders, paying scot, as  
 " herein after is mentioned and provided, and  
 " bearing lot, when required, in their several  
 " and respective wards, and to none other what-  
 " soever.

" Provided nevertheless, that the houses of  
 " such householder be respectively of true and real  
 " value of ten pounds a year, at least; and that  
 " such householders be respectively the sole occu-  
 " piers of such houses, and have been actually in  
 " the possession respectively of a house of such  
 " value, in the ward wherein the election is made,  
 " by the space of twelve kalendar months next  
 " before such election.

" Provided also and for the better ascertaining  
 " what are the rates and taxes, to which such  
 " householders ought to contribute and pay their  
 " scot, the same are hereby declared and enacted  
 " to be a rate to the church, to the poor, to the  
 " scavenger, to the orphans, and to the rates in  
 " lieu of or for the watch and ward, and to such  
 " other annual rates, as the citizens of London,  
 " inhabiting therein, shall hereafter be liable unto,  
 " other than and except annual aids granted or to  
 " be granted by parliament; and in case any such  
 " householder, within the space aforesaid, shall  
 " have been rated and charged, and contributed  
 " and paid his scot to all the said rates or taxes,  
 " or thirty shillings a year to all, or some of them  
 " except as aforesaid; every such person shall be  
 " deemed and taken to be a person paying of  
 " scot." With a proviso that partners in trade  
 " may vote, each paying ten pounds a year rent:  
 " and two inhabiting the same house, each pay-  
 " ing scot and ten pounds per annum rent. With  
 " an exemption of all persons, who are discharged  
 " from paying scot and bearing any lot by act of  
 " parliament, charter or writ of privilege.

" It was further enacted, " That no person or  
 " persons whatsoever, shall have any right or  
 " title to vote at any election of a citizen or citi-  
 " zens to serve in parliament for the said city, or  
 " of any mayor, or other officer or officers to be  
 " chosen by the liverymen thereof, who have  
 " not been upon the livery by the space of twelve  
 " kalendar months before such election, and who  
 " shall not have paid their respective livery-fines,  
 " or, who having paid the same, shall have re-  
 " ceived such fines back again in part or in all,  
 " or shall have had any allowance in respect  
 " thereof; and no person or persons whatsoever  
 " shall have any right to vote at any election of  
 " a citizen or citizens to serve in parliament, or  
 " of any mayor, alderman, or other officer or  
 " officers of or for the said city, or any the wards,  
 " or precincts thereof who have at any time,  
 " within the space of two years next before such  
 " election or elections, requested to be, and ac-  
 " cordingly have been discharged from paying to  
 " the rates and taxes, to which the citizens of  
 " London, inhabiting therein, are or shall be  
 " liable, as aforesaid, or any of them; or have,  
 " within the time aforesaid, had or received any  
 " alms whatsoever; and the vote of every such  
 " person shall be void.

" And

“ And that no act, order, or ordinance whatsoever, shall be made or passed in the common-council of the said city, without the assent of the mayor and aldermen present at such common-council, or the major part of them, nor without the assent of the commons present at such common-council, or the major part of them.

“ Provided always, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any election, nomination or appointment in common-council, of any common-serjeant, town-clerk, judges of the sheriffs-court, coroner, common-cryer, commissioners of sewers, garbler, and the governor and assistants of London of the new plantation of Ulster in Ireland; but that the election, nomination, or appointment, of all or any of the said officers, shall and may be made by the mayor, aldermen and commons, in common-council assembled, or the major part of them.”

This act then proceeds with a clause to enable freemen to dispose of their personal estates, alleging, “ that to the intent that persons of wealth and ability, who exercise the business of merchandize, and other laudable employments, within the said city, may not be discouraged from becoming free of the same, by reason of the custom restraining the citizens and freemen thereof from disposing of their personal estates by their last wills and testaments; be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every person and persons, who shall, at any time from and after the first day of June, 1725, be made, or become free of the said city, and also to and for all and every person and persons, who are already free of the said city, and on the said first day of June, 1725, shall be unmarried, and not have issue by any former marriage, to give, devise, will, and dispose of his and their personal estate and estates, to such person and persons, and to such use and uses, as he or they shall think fit; any custom or usage of or in the said city, or any by-law or ordinance, made or observed, within the same, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.”

It was also enacted, by another clause added to this bill, (for the alteration of a freeman's oath) “ That there shall be omitted and left out of the oath of a freeman of the said city, the words following, that is to say, [ye shall know no foreigner to buy or sell any merchandize with any other foreigner within the said city, or the franchise thereof: but ye shall warn the chamberlain thereof, or some minister of the chamber:] and also these words following, that is to say, [ye shall implead or sue no freeman out of the city, whilst ye may have right and law within the same city]: and after these words, [ye shall take no apprentice] the words immediately following shall also be omitted, that is to say, [but if he be free-born, that is to say, no bondsmen's son, nor the child of an alien,] and for [no] these words [for any] shall be inserted in the said oath.”

As soon as the citizens knew the contents of this bill, and that it was sent up to the house of lords for their determination, a great number of freemen petitioned the house against it in the following manner:

“ That your petitioners waited with much patience and contentment of mind, (as very well became them) whilst the bill lately depending in the honourable house of commons, intitled, (an act for regulating elections in the city of London, and for maintaining the peace, good order, and government of the same city,) was there forming.

“ That they were fully persuaded that the same at last would be there so finished, as fully to answer the title thereof, and the good intentions which that honourable house always bears towards the citizens of London; but notwithstanding, your petitioners, with great concern of mind, humbly crave leave to represent to your lordships, that the said bill now transmitted thence to your lordships, in the form it now stands, will not only, as your petitioners apprehend, highly affect the rights and privileges of the freemen in particular, but the laudable and ancient government and customs of the city in general, in many instances, some of which, with perfect duty, submission, and resignation, we beg leave to lay before your lordships.

“ For that the said bill takes away from great numbers of the freemen (other than paupers and nonjurors) the undoubted rights which they before had of voting in their corporate elections, without any crime or fault in their assigned.

“ For that it destroys the former qualification of a voter in wardmote elections, and hath substituted a new, complicated, and uncertain one, in the room of it, and which, as your petitioners apprehend, may be productive of various controversies and disputes.

“ For that the said bill, in effect, leaves all the remaining votes of the city at the mercy of the presiding officer, who may still declare as he may be inclined, without granting a copy of the poll scrutinized, or giving any account what votes he allows or disallows, notwithstanding this bill; whence the remedy either for the injured candidate or voter, becomes exceeding difficult, if not wholly impracticable.

“ For that the bill, in a manner, abolishes the ancient and laudable custom of distribution of freemen's personal estates, so agreeable to natural equity, and so wisely adapted to the prosperity of a trading city, without just occasion, and upon suggestions not well grounded, as we humbly apprehend.

“ Lastly, For that by the same bill as your petitioners humbly apprehend, the commoners in common-council, who are two hundred and thirty-four in number, and though they are all unanimous, may nevertheless be restrained from applying to his majesty, or either house of parliament, upon any occasion, how neces-

“ sary

“sary soever; from issuing out of the chamber  
 “so much as one farthing, upon any occasion,  
 “how just soever; or seal any city lease, though  
 “upon terms ever so advantageous; or come to  
 “any resolution whatsoever, and how reasonable  
 “soever, without the consent of the mayor and  
 “aldermen, or the majority of them, though  
 “they should be no more than three of them  
 “there present: and this, as it is said, by the  
 “ancient constitution of the city; and yet, which  
 “is very extraordinary, the same bill lays no  
 “restraint upon the power, which the Lord-  
 “mayor and aldermen exercise themselves over  
 “the public purse and the seal, which is now  
 “become very great and extensive: if such hath  
 “been the ancient constitution of the city, your  
 “petitioners humbly beg leave to say, that the  
 “same hath been so ancient, that few or no foot-  
 “steps thereof have remained to this day; and  
 “that in the memories of the oldest of us, the  
 “same hath never so much as been claimed or  
 “mentioned by the mayor and aldermen, except  
 “twice only; first in the year 1674, and now  
 “again very lately, and both times relinquished  
 “as soon as mentioned: and yet we find by  
 “experience, that the Lord-mayor and al-  
 “dermen are never wanting to assert the most  
 “remote pretensions to all their rights and pri-  
 “vileges.

“From such alterations and innovations, your  
 “petitioners have too just reason to apprehend,  
 “that the good fruit and effect intended by this  
 “bill is not to be expected from it in the form  
 “it now stands, and that the controversies and  
 “dissentions of the city will not thereby be less-  
 “ened but increased.

“Wherefore your petitioners humbly intreat  
 “your lordships to take the premises into your  
 “tender consideration; to ascertain the quali-  
 “fications of the several voters in our elections;  
 “the manner of our elections; to put a check  
 “upon the behaviour of the presiding officers;  
 “and to establish the good government and an-  
 “cient custom of the city, in such manner, as  
 “to your lordship’s profound wisdom shall seem  
 “just and reasonable, and may be compatible  
 “with the rights, privileges, and freedom of the  
 “said city: and that your petitioners may be  
 “heard by their council, or otherwise, what they  
 “have humbly to offer against such parts of the  
 “said bill, as relate to the matters aforesaid, in  
 “such manner as your lordships shall think  
 “fit.”

After the petition was read, it was proposed to  
 ask the opinions of the judges, “whether this  
 “bill does repeal any of the prescriptions, privi-  
 “leges, customs and liberties of the said city of  
 “London, restored to them, or preserved by the  
 “act passed in the second year of king William  
 “and queen Mary, for reversing the judgment  
 “in a *quo warranto* against the city of London,  
 “and for restoring the said city to its ancient  
 “rights and privileges.

Various debates arising thereupon the question  
 was put, “whether the judges shall deliver  
 “their opinions upon the said proposed question?”  
 It was resolved in the negative. On which the

lords for the question entered their protest as  
 follows:

*Dissentient’.*

1. Because it being enacted and declared, by the  
 act mentioned in the question, that the mayor,  
 commonalty, and citizens of London, shall for  
 ever hereafter remain, continue, and be prescribed  
 to be a body corporate in *re facto & nomine*, by  
 the name of mayor and commonalty, and citi-  
 zens of the city of London, and shall, as by law  
 they ought, peaceably enjoy all and every their  
 rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges,  
 franchises, customs, usages, constitutions, prescrip-  
 tions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands,  
 tenements, estates, and hereditaments whatsoever,  
 which they had, or had a right or interest in, or  
 to, at the time of giving the said judgment: and  
 we being apprehensive that the alterations made  
 in this bill, in the constitution of the common-  
 council, and other ancient rights, franchises, and  
 prescriptions of the city, may utterly abolish the  
 ancient legal title of the city to their rights, fran-  
 chises, prescriptions, and constitutions, in the  
 particulars contained in the said bill, and may,  
 in consequence thereof, work a total change of  
 the whole ancient constitution of the corporation  
 of the said city, or greatly confound or prejudice  
 the same, which has stood for so many ages, upon  
 the foundation of its ancient title, rights, and  
 prescription, confirmed by many grants, made by  
 his majesty’s royal progenitors, and by many acts  
 of parliament, all which were restored so soon  
 after the happy and glorious revolution, and  
 which have been peaceably enjoyed to the present  
 time. We are of opinion that the solution of the  
 said question by the judges, must have tended  
 greatly to the necessary information of the house,  
 and to their better judgment upon a bill of so  
 great importance, as well as to the satisfaction and  
 quiet of the citizens of London, who, so far as  
 we can collect from the petitioners against the  
 bill, are greatly alarmed at the consequence there-  
 of: and we are of opinion, that it was the more  
 necessary, and more consistent with the wisdom  
 of this house, to be informed of the law by the  
 judges upon the question proposed, because we  
 don’t find in this bill, any saving or confirmation  
 of any of the ancient titles, rights, prescriptions,  
 privileges or franchises of the said city restored to  
 them by the former law.

2. We think the question ought to have been  
 proposed to the judges, the rather because the  
 opinions of several counsels were admitted to be  
 read at the bar of the committee of the whole  
 house, in favour of the bill.

Bathurst,	Litchfield,	Foley,
Wharton,	St. John Bletsoe,	Franc. Cestriensis,
Arundel,	Strafford,	Lechmere,
Bruce,	Bingley,	Montjoy,
Coventry,	Gower,	Abingdon.
Bristol,		

When it was resolved in the affirmative that the  
 said bill with the amendment should pass, the fol-  
 lowing protest was entered:

D d d d

*Dissentient’.*

*Dissentient.**Lechmere,**Warrington.*

1. Because we apprehend, that the penalty of two hundred pounds upon the officer presiding at wardmote elections, as well at elections even for members of parliament, is so small, that it may be construed into an indemnification, and be looked upon rather as an encouragement than a restraint, by a wealthy, partial, and arbitrary officer: at least, we are of opinion, that such a one will not be sufficiently deterred by it from returning such candidates as he likes, rather than such as the city chooses; and if ever that melancholy case shall happen, we fear, neither the candidates nor voters will be able to find an effectual method of doing justice for so flagrant an injury, either to themselves or to the nation.

2. Because we cannot but think, from the evidence given at the bar, that this bill will take away from many citizens their right of voting in wardmote elections, by giving an exclusion to all those who inhabit houses under ten pounds a year, even though they pay parish duties, or thirty shillings in lieu of them, which we conceive an unjustifiable hardship upon those who may have long enjoyed that right, and have had no crime objected to them, much less proved, as we think it ought to be, before they can justly be deprived of it.

3. Because by this bill no act is to pass in common-council, for the future, except what relates to the nomination of some few officers, without the assent of the major part of the mayor and aldermen, present in such common-council, which we conceive will give too great an addition of power to the mayor and aldermen, who have already many and large prerogatives incontestably allowed them by the commonalty of the city; and though the council for the bill insisted, that the mayor and aldermen had anciently that right, which this bill establishes, yet the proof of that right appeared to us so remote and obscure, that we our ownelves were too short sighted to discern it; and on the other side it appears plain to us, that even from the time of incorporating the city to this present time, such a claim has very seldom been made; and that it has never been acknowledged, and therefore we conceive if there be any foundation for such right, which we are far from thinking there is, the dispute should be decided first in the inferior courts of justice, and rather determined in the house of lords upon an appeal, than ended by an act of parliament, which seems to us such a method of determining controversies of this nature, as may prove of the most dangerous consequence to the rights and properties of all the subjects of Great Britain.

4. Because the bill abolishes the custom relating to the distribution of the personal estates of free citizens; which is a custom not only of great antiquity, but seems to us to be wisely calculated for the benefit of a trading city, and has been acquiesced under for so many years, without the least complaint of any one free citizen, that we ever heard of; that the taking it away in this manner cannot but appear to us too rash and precipitate; and may too, probably, in our opinion,

be very detrimental to the true interest of this ancient, populous, loyal, and hitherto flourishing city, the preservation of whose good order and government, the bill itself very justly and judiciously allows to be of the greatest consequence to the whole kingdom.

Scarsdale,	Bruce,	Montjoy,
Strafford,	Fr. Cestrien <sup>r</sup> .	Gower,
Boyle,	Abingdon,	Foley,
Bathurst,	Uxbridge,	Bristol,
Bingley,	Wharton,	Exeter,
Compton,	Craven,	Arundel,
Berkeley de Str.	Weston,	Litchfield,
		St. John Bletloe.

*Dissentient.*

For the foregoing reasons, and those that follow, (viz.)

1. Because we are of opinion that the great alterations made by this bill in the ancient constitution of the common-council, and other the rights, franchises, and prescriptions of the city of London, will, if passed into a law, entirely subvert and destroy the ancient title, which the city at this time lawfully claims, and has had hitherto; and will introduce and enact a new constitution upon the city hereafter, to be claimed and enjoyed, not upon the foundation of their ancient title, but of this act of parliament, which must, as we conceive, in all future times, whenever the city of London may have occasion to assert or defend their ancient title and franchises, bring them under insuperable difficulties, and may be followed with dangerous consequences, concerning the very being and constitution of the corporation, many of which it is impossible to foresee or enumerate.

2. We are of opinion, that the new constitution of the common-council enacted by this bill, whereby a negative is declared, and given to the mayor and aldermen, not only in the making of by-laws, for the government of the city, but in other acts concerning the issuing and disposal of the treasure of the city, and also of the seal of the city, whereby their lands and other estates are subjected to the said negative, and in all other acts and powers at this time, as we conceive, belonging to the common-council, except only the appointment of some few officers, mentioned in the bill, is a dangerous innovation upon the city, unsupported by any evidence offered at the bar, of the ancient constitution, and though in late time mentioned to be claimed, yet contrary, as we conceive, to a clear, uninterrupted, and convincing proof of the exercise of the powers and authorities of the common-council, in all ages, to the 29th of January, 1723. And we conceive, the alteration made by the bill, in this respect, to be the more unwarrantable, because the written evidence offered to support the claim of a negative by the mayor and aldermen, was either conceived in general terms, unapplicable to that claim, and not maintained by subsequent practice, or was drawn from proceedings in times of trouble and confusion.

3. We



3. We are of opinion, that the extraordinary power given by this bill to the mayor and aldermen, will rest in them new and exorbitant authorities over all the citizens, their rights, liberties, and franchises of all kinds inconsistent with that balance of power in the city by which the same have been preserved, and in the future exercise thereof, must, as we conceive, lay the foundation of constant and lasting disputes, divisions, and distraction in the city of London.

4. We think this bill is more dangerous, because it creates a new constitution in several particulars contained in it, not framed upon the ancient rights, proved or pretended to, or disputed on either side; but is a new model, without due regard to the antecedent rights, as claimed by either side; and will deprive a great number of citizens of their ancient rights and franchises in elections, and otherwise, without leaving them any opportunity of asserting the same by due course of law; and is a precedent of the most dangerous consequence to all the cities and corporations of this kingdom.

5. We are of opinion, that the abolition of the ancient custom of the city, touching the personal estates of freemen, is a dangerous innovation, tending to let in to the government of the city, persons unexperienced and unpractised in the laudable and beneficial trade of the city and

kingdom, and unfit for the magistracy of the city, and may thereby introduce improper and pernicious influences over the citizens; and we think that the strength, the riches, power and safety of the city of London have been hitherto, in a great measure supported by this and other customs of the city, as the walls thereof; and we fear, that the decay of trade, and with that of the grandeur of the city of London, and the diminution and loss of the great excises and duties arising from the trade of the city, on which the support of his majesty's government so much depends, may be the consequence of the abolition of this ancient custom and privilege of the freemen of the city of London.

6. Because we are of opinion, that the petition of the many thousand freemen of the city against this bill, ought to be of far greater weight, than the petition of fifteen aldermen for it, and that the confusion which may arise from this bill, if passed into a law, may tend greatly to the future disturbance of his majesty's wife and gentle government.

Wharton,  
Coventry,

Strafford.

Notwithstanding these debates, the bill soon after passed, in conformity to the original intent.

## CHAPTER XL.

*Treaty concluded between the emperor of Germany and Spain. Foundation of Guy's-hospital. Mutiny in Newgate. Death of George I. and accession of George II. King and queen entertained at Guildhall on Lord-mayor's-day. Account of the banquet. A design formed to rob the queen on her return from the city. Remarkable high tide. A petition for filling up Fleet-ditch, and making a market. Scheme for a general excise. Marriage of the princess royal with the prince of Orange. Great contest on the election of chamberlain. Violent storm of wind. Regulation of bakers. Black-friars added to the city. Act of parliament for a new method of Lighting the city, and settling the watch. A boy killed by the fly of a mill. King's printing-house burnt. Merchants petition against the depredations of the Spaniards.*

**A** Treaty of peace having been concluded between the emperor of Germany and king of Spain very disadvantageous to the rights and privileges of Great-Britain, and calculated to destroy the chief branches of the british trade, and to favour the cause of the pretender, the citizens of London highly resenting the same, presented a loyal address to their injured king; in which they assured his majesty, "that the loyal city of London would be always ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defence of his royal person and government, and of our excellent constitution, both in church and state, against all his enemies whatsoever."

His majesty not only returned them his hearty thanks for this additional mark of their affection for his person and government, but likewise en-

tertained the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, in a very sumptuous and magnificent manner at dinner, in his palace at St. James's, accompanied by the principal ministers of state, and a great number of the nobility.

About this time Orator Henly, the son of a worthy divine, set up a new sect under the title of an oratory. To advance which he informed the public, that on the third of July the oratory would be opened; that the fundamental authority of this institution, considered as a church, would be the same with that of all the modern churches; that is, "a legal liberty of private judgment in religion, which is the very principle of the reformation, the basis of all the protestant interest, and the most valuable branch of the freedom of our constitution." At the same time, in order to prevent any disturbance he might receive,

on account of his separation from the church, in which he had been ordained a priest, he resolved to shelter himself under the canon of the toleration act; for which purpose he took the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, before the bench of justices at Hicks's-hall.

The place Mr. Henly adapted for his oratory was very remarkable, and befitting his novel institution; being a sort of wooden booth, built over the shambles in Newport market, near Leicester-fields, formerly used for a temporary meeting-house of a calvinistical congregation. After which he moved near to the west entrance into Clare market.

Although his private fortune was greatly increased by money paid for admission into his oratory for upwards of thirty-five years, yet he could never form an established congregation; nor does it appear that his religion gained him one profelyte; his whole system and conduct for that time exhibiting nothing more than satyr, burlesque, and grimace.

This year Guy's hospital was built at the sole expence of Mr. Thomas Guy, formerly a bookseller in London, afterwards member of parliament for Tamworth, who left a benefaction of two hundred thousand pounds for its support.

In the year 1726, some malefactors under sentence of death in the condemned hold of Newgate, having been previously supplied with arms, barrocaded the door of the said hold on the morning appointed for their execution; intimation whereof being sent to the sheriff, he went to the prison, and endeavoured to persuade them to surrender; but they remaining obstinate, the keepers fired in upon them from above; and after several wounds received, they surrendered, and were executed according to their sentence. The sheriff, however, was seized with the goal distemper, of which he soon after died.

In the year 1727, his majesty, who had not been abroad for two years, resolved to visit his German dominions. Accordingly, having appointed a regency, he embarked at Greenwich on the third of June, and landing in Holland on the seventh, set out on his journey to Hanover. On the ninth he arrived in apparent good health, between ten and eleven at night, at Delden. He supped heartily, rested well, and proceeded on his journey about four in the morning. Between eight and nine he ordered the coach to stop, and perceiving one of his hands to stand motionless, said, "I cannot move this hand." Soon after his eyes began to stare, his mouth to be distorted, and his tongue to swell, so that he was deprived of the faculty of speech. He was instantly seized with a fit of the palsy, and though recovered a little by opening a vein, he soon after became lethargic, and was conveyed in a state of insensibility to Osnaburg, where he expired on Sunday the eleventh of June, in his brother's palace, and was interred at Hanover among his ancestors.

On the demise of king George I. his only son, his royal highness George, then prince of Wales, was proclaimed on the fifteenth of June, by the name of king George II. The proclamation was first made before Leicester house, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy-counsellors were

present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot; then the officers of arms being mounted on horseback, the like was done in Leicester-square, at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street in Cheapside, and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. The proclamation ran thus:

"Whereas it hath pleased almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord king George, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince George, prince of Wales; we, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy-council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full voice, and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, That the high and mighty prince George, prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord George the second, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal king George the second with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the court at Leicester-house, this fourteenth day of June, 1727.  
"God save the king."

Two days after, the city of London addressed his majesty and the queen in a most loyal and affectionate manner. And on the sixth of October following, they invited their majesties, his royal highness the duke, and the three eldest princesses to dinner at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord-mayor's day; which their majesties graciously accepting, a committee of eight aldermen and sixteen commoners were appointed to super-intend the entertainment to be provided for the occasion. On the appointed day, their majesties, with the duke and princesses, attended by the great officers of state, with a numerous train of the nobility, and all the foreign ministers, came into the city, and in the usual place appointed for the purpose, beheld the pompous cavalcade; after which they were conducted to Guildhall, where, on entering the council chamber, the recorder, in the name of the citizens, complimented his majesty in the following speech:

May it please your majesty,

"The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city beg leave to offer their most humble acknowledgements for this great honour to the city by the presence of your majesty, your royal consort, the princess royal and his royal highness. Their joy is inexpressible, to behold their sovereign condescending to accept their good will and affections, and, in the most engaging

"gaging manner, vouchsafing here to receive their  
"homage and duty.

"This day will ever be remembered by them  
"with the highest satisfaction. This happy day  
"which gave birth to their most gracious king,  
"who is pleased thus to honour them in the en-  
"joyment of all their rights and privileges. A  
"prince who takes pleasure in promoting their  
"happiness; and who thinks it gives the truest  
"lustre to his crown, to preserve the religion,  
"the laws, and liberties of his people. Fortu-  
"nate is their present condition, and delightful  
"is their prospect, while they have in view your  
"majesty, their most gracious and justly ad-  
"mired queen, and the illustrious branches of  
"your royal family.

"Permit, Sir, these your majesty's most faith-  
"ful subjects, to take this opportunity of assur-  
"ing your majesty of their unalterable attach-  
"ment to your royal person, and of the warmest  
"zeal for the support of your government; the  
"best, the only security of our excellent consti-  
"tution in church and state, and of every thing  
"which is dear and valuable to Englishmen.  
"Gratitude and interest make these the unani-  
"mous sentiments of this your majesty's most  
"loyal, and most dutiful city of London."

Their majesties and the princesses then pro-  
ceeded to the hustings, where they were most  
sumptuously entertained; after which they were  
graciously pleased to honour the ball with their  
presence till eleven o'clock in the evening. And  
his majesty ordered the sum of one thousand  
pounds to be paid to the sheriffs, for the relief and  
discharge of poor insolvent debtors.

As the citizens of London exerted their utmost  
abilities to make this royal entertainment as  
splendid as possible, it may not be unentertaining  
to our readers to give a particular account of it  
as recorded in the entertainment book in the  
chamber of London.

Fifteen tables were placed for the accommoda-  
tion of the illustrious company; at the first of  
which, on the hustings, sat their majesties, the  
princesses, and the ladies of the bedchamber,  
which, with the other tables, were severally served  
with the number of dishes as follows:

	Dishes.
The royal table	279
For the nobility	144
For the foreign ministers	144
For the Lord-mayor and aldermen	132
For the common-council-men	128
For the judges and serjeants	36
For guests in the old council-chamber	36
In the mayor's court, for the lady mayorefs and aldermen's ladies	48
Two tables in the mayor's court for ladies	76
Two ditto in the orphan's court for ladies	52
In all	1075

The following are the several sorts and quan-  
tities of wines provided for this entertainment.

	doz. bot.
Preniach	20 1
Champaigne	20 1
Burgundy	12 0
Claret	167 1
Malmsey and Madeira	10 0
An aulin or awme of Mosell	13 4
Red Port	42 0

White Port  
Canary  
Old Hock

doz. bot.  
21 6  
5 8  
4 0

In all 315 9

An account of the several sums of money paid  
for the discharge of this royal banquet, and to  
whom.

	£.	s.
To the king's cook, for his assistance	10	10
To Leonard Pead and Bowler Miller, cooks	1100	0
To Mr. Page, the confectioner	250	0
To different persons for wine (exclusive of that returned)	651	0
To Mr. Colt, for knots and cockades	42	0
To Messrs. Rite and Smith, for work	21	0
To Joseph Thompson, for work	68	0
To Samuel Bick for wax-candles	129	0
To Mr. Sedgwick, for lighting Guildhall yard	22	0
To Mr. Clappole, the butler, for napkins, knives, forks, &c.	240	0
To Messrs. Myngay and Tomlinson, for cloth	24	10
To Eleanor Rogers, for gloves	8	2
To Elizabeth Biddle and Co. for gold fringe	94	7
To Edward Colt, for gold favours	52	13
To Mr. Remembrancer, for attendance	26	12
To Elizabeth Charles, for entertaining the horse- grenadiers	25	0
To James Nelson, for entertaining the horse-guards	30	0
To John Parker, for entertaining his majesty's coaches	9	5
To the clerks of the chamber, for their trouble in searching for precedents	10	10
To John Stuart, for Stationary ware	9	0
To Mr. Fisher, for entertaining the yeomen of the comptroller, and officers of the guards	16	9
To Samuel Bennet, on account of the wine cellar	10	10
To Mr. West, clerk to the committee	105	0
To James Brown, for work	107	16
To Anne Leigh, for entertaining his majesty's coaches	14	0
To Richard Smith for entertaining the yeomen of the guard	23	0
To John Shirley, for entertaining the band of gentlemen pensioners	10	0
To Mr. Ayley, for entertaining the sheriffs yeomen	4	10
To Mrs. Berkley, for entertaining the serjeants of the Poultry-compter	4	10
To Mr. Cordwell, for work done in and about Guildhall	590	0
To Mr. Cleve, for the use of pewter	132	0
To John Robins, for work done in and about Guildhall	74	0
To the city musick	11	1
To George Smith, for disbursements and work	20	19
To Mr. Holley, for entertaining the committee and officers of the horse-guards and horse gre- nadiers	20	7
To Mr. Burscough, for entertaining the committee	4	8
To Edward Meakin, for entertaining the committee	5	9
To Mr. Blackwell, as a gratuity for the ar- tillery company	20	0
To Mr. Robinson, for attending the committee	2	2
To Mr. Turner, for extraordinary attendance of serjeants of the chamber	4	10
To Isaac Fryer, for glazier's work in Guildhall	8	14
To the marshall's men, for attendance	1	10
To Thomas Nash, &c. for upholsterer's work	500	0
To the concert of musick	100	0
To Daniel Collyer and Mr. Shaw, yeomen of the chamber, for attendance	4	0
To Robert Leak, for charges at Blackwell-hall	3	0
To Daniel Collyer, the hall-keeper, for sundry disbursements	206	15
To his man, for assistance	5	5
To the clerk to the committee's clerk	2	2
To Mr. Cooper, &c. for coffee, tea, &c.	48	0
To Mr. Walker, for attending the committee	5	5
Sum total of expence for this royal entertainment	£4889	4

The cities of London and Westminster had been greatly pestered for a considerable time past with a great number of street robbers; and so audacious were they become in their villanies, that they formed a scheme of robbing the queen in St. Paul's church-yard, as she returned privately from supper in the city, to St. James's palace. This scheme, however, was frustrated by their being busily employed in robbing Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an alderman of London, as he was returning in his chariot from the house of commons; during which time her majesty luckily escaped them in her coach.

This circumstance greatly alarming both the court and city, letters were immediately sent to all the magistrates, enjoining them to use their utmost endeavours to suppress such flagitious villanies; and many of them being apprehended and executed, these diabolical proceedings were soon after entirely eradicated.

On the 31st. of December, 1732, the river Thames rose with such a high tide, that it overflowed Wapping, Tooley-street, and many other places, and did incredible damage by filling cellars and warehouses, and spoiling great quantities of different merchandize.

The same year an epidemical distemper, which was a cold attended with a fever, raged so violently in the city of London, especially among the more advanced people, that not one in six escaped its fury: and the bill of mortality in one week, was increased four times its usual number.

On the twenty-sixth of February 1732-3, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council presented a petition to parliament, praying that a bill might be brought in to empower them to fill up that part of Fleet-ditch, lying between Holbourn bridge and Fleet-bridge, and to convert the ground to such purposes as they might think most convenient and proper. In consequence of this petition a bill was soon after brought in and passed; by virtue of which the premises were arched over, and the site converted into a market, which was opened on the thirtieth of September in the year 1737.

This market has two rows of shops of a great length, from north to south, with a handsome walk between; into which light is thrown by windows placed along the top; and in the centre is a neat lanthorn, with a clock; the whole of which part is paved with rag-stones. On the south end the fruiterers stands are made in the form of piazzas, erected on each side, and these have proper conveniences to deposit their remaining stock: and at the north-end is a spacious opening for gardeners, and dealers in vegetables.

The fee-simple of the ground and ditch, by this act, is vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, for ever, with a proviso, that sufficient drains shall be made in and through the said channel or ditch, and that no houses or sheds exceeding fifteen feet in height shall be erected thereon.

In the year 1733 the nation was greatly alarmed with an attempt made by the ministry to introduce a general excise, under pretence of easing the people of various taxes, and promoting the interest of the fair-trader. It was strongly opposed

by the independent members of the house, who represented it as a measure that would in the end so enrich the crown, as to render the assistance of parliament entirely useless, which could produce no other consequence than that of enslaving the whole nation.

When Sir Robert Walpole, the projector, moved for the bill in the house of commons, Sir John Barnard and Mr. Aldermen Perry, two of the city members, opposed it with their utmost abilities; and the fourteenth of March being appointed for the house to resolve themselves into a committee to consider of the most proper methods for the better security and improvement of the duties and revenues already charged upon and payable from tobacco and wines, the common-council assembled on the occasion, earnestly requested, by written instructions, the city members, to use their utmost endeavours to defeat the said pernicious design; alledging, that any extension of the excise laws to commodities not yet excised, must be very prejudicial to trade, as it would tend to diminish the consumption of commodities, subject the fair-trader to excise officers and laws, from which there is no appeal; and that an extension of such laws would encrease the number and power of officers, which would be inconsistent with those principles of liberty on which our happy constitution is founded; and would farther deprive the subjects of England of those valuable privileges, which have hitherto distinguished them from other nations.

Notwithstanding the discouragements Sir Robert Walpole met with, yet he persevered in bringing his scheme into parliament with all the power he was master of, both of elocution, influence, and artifice. But Sir John Barnard and Mr. alderman Perry supported their arguments so vehemently, assisted by other great men, friends of their king and country, that Sir Robert, finding the scheme likely to prove abortive, had recourse to that ministerial resort of depending upon numbers under direction. And when the question was put on Sir Robert's motion, the house divided.

For the excise, with teller	266
Against the excise, with teller	205

This success of the minister did not discourage the opponents to his arbitrary measures; for when the report thereof was made to the house on the sixteenth of March, Sir John Barnard renewed the attack in a most elaborate and pathetic speech consistently adapted to the principles and instructions of that great city which he had the honour to represent in parliament.

This speech of Sir John Barnard was followed by Sir Thomas Aston, who observed, that it was his misfortune to know too much of the influence that the officers of the customs and excise had at elections; for at his own election, there were many of the voters so free and open as to tell him, that they would vote for him rather than any other, but that those officers had threatened to ruin them if they did; and others told him, that they had promises either for themselves or for their sons to be made officers in the customs or excise,



excise, by his antagonist, and as their bread depended upon getting those promises fulfilled, which they could not expect if they did not vote against him, therefore they hoped he would excuse them. "Thus, Sirs, says he, I know the evil of this illegal influence by experience, and therefore I shall always be against any measure that may tend to increase it, as this scheme most evidently will; for I hope I shall always disdain to owe the honour of representing my country in parliament, to any administration whatever; I hope I shall always depend upon the free votes of my fellow-subjects, and, for that reason I must be against what I think will destroy that freedom, upon which only I am always to depend."

Notwithstanding the solidity of these arguments, yet so powerful was ministerial influence, that, on a division, two hundred and forty-nine against one hundred and eighty-nine agreed that a bill should be brought in pursuant to the resolution on the said motion. The bill was brought into the house on the fourth of April, when every means were used to expedite it, and every art practised to prevent the contents of it being known among the people: and when a motion was made for printing a sufficient number of copies for the use of the members, as is usual, it was carried in the negative by a majority of sixteen voices.

The citizens were so alarmed at these illegal proceedings of the house, that Sir John Barber, the Lord-mayor, summoned a common-council to deliberate on the most effectual measures to prevent passing the said bill; on which occasion his lordship opened the court with the following speech:

"Gentlemen,

"There is a bill depending in the house of commons (a copy of which I have procured) for laying an inland duty on tobacco; which duty it is universally agreed, will prove extremely detrimental to the trade and commerce of this great city, as well as to that of the whole nation. And as the high station I have the honour to be in, obliges me to be watchful over every thing that may affect the interest of my fellow-citizens, I should think myself wanting in my duty, if I neglected to call you together on this extraordinary occasion, that you might have an opportunity to deliberate on an affair of so much importance, wherein our liberty and property are so much concerned."

His lordship then laid the bill before the common-council, who resolving to petition the house against it, the same was immediately drawn up, and ordered to be presented to the house on the sixteenth of April. In which petition the citizens of London, after delivering their sentiments on the bill depending in that house, and expressing the bad apprehensions they conceived of its effects, conclude thus: "Therefore your petitioners most humbly pray that this honourable house will be pleased to hear them by their counsel against the said bill."

This petition occasioned the excise scheme to be again brought upon the carpet in that honourable house. The citizens of London have always enjoyed one privilege superior to any other body whatever; which is, that any petition from them is presented to the house by their sheriffs, and is brought up by the clerk of the house, and read at the table, without asking leave of the house for that purpose; whereas all other petitions must be presented by a member of the house, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the table by the clerk, till leave be first asked of and granted by the house. Accordingly this petition was brought up and read at the table; after which Sir John Barnard got up, and shewed how much the city and citizens of London, as well as all the other trading part of the nation, were to be affected by the bill for altering the method of raising the duties payable upon tobacco, and what just reasons they had to insist upon being heard by their counsel against it; and concluded with a motion for granting them leave to be heard by their counsel if they thought proper.

It was insisted on, in opposition to this motion, that it had always been the practice of that house never to receive any petitions, and much less to admit counsel to be heard against any bill for imposing taxes upon the subject; for if any such thing were to be admitted of, it would be impossible ever to pass any such bill, because that there would be so many different petitions presented against it by those who were to be subject thereto, that it would be impossible to hear counsel separately upon every such petition within the usual time of the continuance of one session of parliament; and that, in refusing to admit counsel to be heard, there could be no inconvenience, because every man, and every body of men had their representatives in that house, who certainly would represent their case to the house, if any particular hardship was to be put upon them by any bill then before the house.

The reply made to this was, that the house had never pretended to any general custom of refusing petitions, except against those bills which were called money-bills, that was to say, such bills as were brought in for raising money for the current service of the year; and that, even as to them, there were many precedents where the house had admitted the parties, whom they thought to have a real interest therein, to be heard by their counsel against the passing of such bills; that the admitting of counsel even in such cases could never prevent the passing of such bills, because the house could always order all parties petitioning to be heard at one time, and could give such directions, that it could never take up many days to hear every thing that could be objected by every one of the parties petitioning; that though every part of the nation had their representatives in that house, yet it was well known, that speaking in public was a talent that every man was not endowed with, from whence it might happen, that the particular persons, or part of the nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was passing in the house, might not have any such members as were proper to lay their case fully and clearly before the house, and that therefore, even as to money-

money-bills, it was proper to admit parties to be heard against them, when it appeared that they were very particularly interested therein. But as to the case then before them, there was not the least pretence for refusing the desire of the petition, because the bill against which it was presented was no money-bill; it was granted by the advocates for the bill: it was even insisted on, as the greatest argument for it, that there were no new duties to be imposed; it was a bill only for altering the method of collecting the taxes already imposed, and therefore it could never be pretended that there was any practice or custom of the house for refusing to admit parties interested to be heard against such a bill; that, if there had been such a custom introduced, it ought not to be observed, especially when such a considerable body as the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, come with an humble petition to be heard against a bill, which they thought would not only be injurious to them in particular, but destructive to the trade and commerce of the nation in general.

In the course of this debate many precedents were brought by Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gybbon, and Mr. Bootle, where the house had received petitions, and admitted counsel to be heard against money-bills; and there were likewise precedents brought by Sir William Yonge and Mr. Wollaston, where the same had been refused, the reading of which took up a considerable part of the day.

The principal speakers for granting the desire of the petition were,

Sir John Barnard	Sir William Wyndham,
Samuel Sandys, Esq;	Walter Plummer, Esq;
Philip Gybbon, Esq;	George Heathcoate, Esq;
Thomas Bootle, Esq;	Thomas Wyndham, Esq;
William Pulteney, Esq;	

The principal speakers against granting the desire of the petition were,

Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer,	Mr. Solicitor-general,
Horatio Walpole, Esq;	Mr. Attorney-general,
Thomas Winnington, Esq;	Sir William Yonge,
	Hon. Henry Pelham.

On the question being put, for allowing the petitioners to be heard by their counsel against the bill, there was a division, and the question was carried in the negative two hundred and fourteen against one hundred and ninety-seven.

Notwithstanding this, the powerful opposition of the city which was supported by many different counties, soon convinced Sir Robert of the impossibility of carrying his point without endangering the peace of the nation, and his own safety. In consequence of which the bill, instead of being read a second time on the eleventh of the following month, was, upon a motion made by the chancellor of the exchequer, deferred till the twelfth of June, a day exceeding the time of closing the sessions; so that the passing of this bill become impracticable, and Sir Robert Walpole's scheme, by the firm and steady interposition of the citizens, proved entirely abortive.

On the twelfth of April complaint was made to the house by several members, who had voted in favour of the scheme, that a tumultuous crowd of people had been assembled together the preceding night, and several days during the session, in the court of requests, and other avenues to that house; and that they themselves, and several other members of the house, had been, in their return from the house, menaced, insulted, and assaulted by a tumultuous crowd of people in the passages to the house; whereupon it was resolved and declared, first, that the assaulting, insulting, or menacing any member of that house, in his coming to, or going from the house, or upon account of his behaviour in parliament, was an high infringement of the privilege of that house, a most outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of parliament, and an high crime and misdemeanor. Secondly, that the assembling and coming of any number of persons in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly manner to that house, in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any bill, or other matter depending before the house, was an high infringement of the privilege of that house, destructive of the freedom and constitution of parliament, and an high crime and misdemeanor. Thirdly that the inciting and encouraging any number of persons to come in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly manner to that house, in order either to hinder, or promote the passing of any bill, or other matter depending before the house, was an high infringement of the privilege of that house, destructive of the freedom and constitution of parliament, and an high crime and misdemeanor.

It was then ordered, first, that the members of that house, who served for the city of London, should signify the said resolutions and declarations to the Lord-mayor of London, second, that those who served for the county of Middlesex should signify the same to the sheriff of Middlesex; and thirdly those who served for the city of Westminster should signify the same to the high bailiff thereof.

On the eleventh of March 1734 the princess royal was given in marriage to the prince of Orange; on which occasion the citizens of London, to testify their approbation of his majesty's wife choice in bestowing his eldest daughter on a prince of the house of their great deliverer king William III. presented the following loyal and grateful address:

" May it please your majesty,

" We the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the happy conclusion of the marriage of the princess royal with his most serene highness the prince of Orange.

" Our minds presage the greatest glory, the brightest triumphs, and the most distinguished prosperity, to these nations, both in the present and future age, from another alliance with that truly illustrious house, the house of Nassau; from whence so many heroes have sprung,

"sprung, the scourgers of tyrants and the assertors of liberty."

"Among these we must for ever remember that glorious prince, king William III. who delivered these kingdoms from the imminent dangers of popery and arbitrary power; and, during the course of his important reign, established the constitution, and secured our liberties in such a manner, that he seems to have left nothing more to be done than what, we hope, was reserved to complete the glories of your majesty's reign; a reign in which we justly promise ourselves that nothing will be omitted, which may appear necessary for the confirming our ancient constitution, for easing the people from those heavy burthens which the defence of their liberties induced them to impose on themselves, for encouraging the trade, and advancing the maritime power of this kingdom, for making us happy at home, and respected abroad. And, as we have a grateful sense of the many blessings we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious reign, we beg leave to assure your majesty of our hearty endeavours, in our sphere, to promote an affectionate zeal for your majesty's person and government, that your reign may be easy and happy."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"My Lord-mayor and Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal address; and am very glad that the marriage of my daughter with the prince of Orange gives such general satisfaction.

"It is a great pleasure to me to see this metropolis remember, with so much gratitude, the deliverance of these kingdoms from popery and slavery by my great predecessor king William.

"A just sense of the imminent dangers that this nation then escaped, and of the inestimable blessings that we now enjoy, will best secure to my people the continuance and preservation of our present happiness, which it has been, and always shall be, my care to support and maintain to the utmost of my power."

About this time, a great contest arose between the citizens and the ministry, respecting the election of a chamberlain. The candidates were, Mr. John Bosworth, a tobacconist, of Newgate-street; Mr. William Selwin, a silkman, in Pater-noster-row; and Mr. John Thomas, a fishmonger, near the Monument; the latter of whom making no shew of hands in the common-hall, declined. And Mr. Bosworth being declared to have the majority of hands, a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Selwin. This was conducted with the greatest dexterity and influence; and notwithstanding both candidates were equally well respected by their fellow-citizens, and supposed to be equally well qualified for the discharge of that important trust, yet the contest, for seven days, was the warmest ever known; the citizens being determined to preserve their own principles of freedom in elections against any ministerial opposition whatever. On the close of the poll, however, the numbers appeared so equal that a scru-

tiny was demanded; and when the declaration was made on the fourth of May, the numbers appear as follows:

For Mr. Bosworth 3212  
Mr. Selwin 3208

In consequence of which the former was declared duly elect, and chamberlain of the city of London.

The ministry, however, so highly resented this strenuous opposition of the citizens to a candidate of their choice, that they conferred the office of receiver-general of the land-tax, which had generally been annexed to the chamberlainship, on their disappointed friend Mr. Selwin, who had obtained the ill-will of the independent voters of the city of London, by having unadvisedly solicited the government, or ministerial interest, to oblige all their dependents to vote for him.

On the first of January 1734-5, a beautiful marble statue of king William III. was placed in the great hall of the bank. On the pedestal is a latin inscription, the translation of which runs thus:

For restoring efficacy to the laws,  
Authority to the courts of justice,

Dignity to the parliament;  
To all his subjects their religion and liberties;

And confirming these to posterity  
By the

Succession of the illustrious house of Hanover  
to the British throne:

To the best of princes, William III.

Founder of the bank,

This corporation, from a sense of gratitude,

Has erected this statue,

And dedicated it to his memory,

In the year of our Lord M.DCC.XXXIV.

And the first year of this building.

On the eighth of January this year, about eleven o'clock in the morning, a most violent storm of wind arose, little inferior to that in November 1703. It blew down a great number of houses and barns, stripped the churches, and tore up trees by the roots without number: but the greatest damage was done to the shipping, nothing but wrecks being seen on every coast. Such heavy rains fell before and during the storm, that the rivers rose so high as to overflow the banks, by which a great number of cattle were drowned; and the inhabitants had no other resource to save themselves from the like fate, but by taking refuge on the tops of their houses. The damage done to the park of Carshalton, in Surry, only amounted to two thousand pounds.

On the twenty-fifth of November following, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, for the better regulation of the bakers, enacted, that, exclusive of the fine, the names and places of abode of all bakers, detected and convicted of making bread under weight, shall be published, and that the assize of bread (instead of quartern loaves, wherein the poor were oftentimes defrauded of half a farthing) be penny, two-penny, and three-penny loaves, and to be

F f f

marked

marked accordingly: the weight of which to be as follows:

The penny loaf (fine) 8 ounces 7 drams.  
 Wheaten 12 ounces 10 drams.  
 Household 16 ounces 4 drams.  
 And all other in proportion.

In the year 1735, the inhabitants of the precinct of Black Friars claiming a privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the city of London, in right of the ancient monastery being dissolved there by king Henry VIII. occasioned the Lord-mayor and aldermen to ascertain their right thereto, which they did by a trial in the court of King's-bench, on the tenth of July; wherein John Bosworth, Esq; chamberlain of London, was plaintiff, and Daniel Watson, shalloon and drugget-feller, defendant. The action was brought against the latter for opening shop in Black-friars, and retailing his goods there without being a freeman of the city. The counsel for the plaintiff alledged, that Black-friars actually belonged to the city of London when it was a monastery, and before trades were ever occupied there; to prove which they produced several ancient records, viz. a charter of king Edward I. and a record, 2 Richard II. calling it the Friary of London; and another 21 Hen. VIII. mentioning a parliament held at the Friars-preachers of the city of London, Nov. 3, 1530, and other records of this kind: they likewise cited a parallel case to this, 15 Car. I. when an action was brought against one Philpot, a shoemaker of Black-friars, for opening a shop, and vending shoes there, without being free of the city: and after a fair trial by an equal and indifferent jury of the county of Hertford, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with five shillings damage. In consequence of this decision, Black-friars became a precinct of the ward of Farringdon within, and sends two members to represent it in the common-council of this city.

The following year, Frederick, prince of Wales, father to his present majesty king George III. was married to the princess Saxa-Gotha; on which occasion the Lord-mayor and aldermen presented the most dutiful and loyal addresses to the king, queen, and their royal highnesses, in which they expressed the greatest zeal and concern for the prosperity and support of his majesty's family and government, and their joyful sentiments on the solemnization of the said nuptials.

The city of London being at this time greatly pestered with street-robbers and house-breakers, owing to the insufficiency of lights in the night, the Lord-mayor and common-council, to prevent the like enormous crimes for the future, and to enable them to light the streets in a more effectual manner, applied to parliament; who enacted, That the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London, be empowered to erect a sufficient number of such sort of glass lamps as they shall judge proper, to be put in such places of the city and liberty as they shall think fit, to be lighted and kept burning, from the setting to the rising of the sun throughout the year: and in order to defray the expences of maintaining and re-

pairing the same, the following rates and assessments are to be laid yearly on the inhabitants of the several wards: every house under 10l. per annum, charged to the poor, to pay 7s. From 10l. to 20l. per annum, 12s. From 20l. to 30l. per annum, 14s. From 30l. to 40l. per annum, 16s. From 50l. and upwards, 20s. per annum at most. It was likewise further enacted, that all parish churches, cemeteries, chapels, meeting-houses, schools, markets, warehouses, and other public edifices, (except hospitals) together with pieces of void ground and spacious places, should be severally taxed and assessed in due proportion by the alderman, deputy, and common-council men of the respective wards: the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to pay for the fence round the cathedral, if not lighted at their own expence; all public structures by the church and chapel wardens, and chief officers, masters, wardens or governors belonging thereto; and Moorfields, and other void and spacious places by the chamberlain of London. All persons who think themselves aggrieved by the assessment have a right to appeal to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen for redress, whose decision shall be conclusive. The rates to be collected half-yearly, without any expence, and to be paid in such manner into the chamber of London, that no collector shall at any time have in his possession, for the space of ten days, the sum of fifty pounds, and all embezzlements to be made good by a reassessment of the ward in which it shall happen.

By this act, and many others since passed for the better lighting streets, parishes and roads, it is computed that the whole number of public and private lamps now, within the bills of mortality, cannot amount to less than fifteen thousand.

The use of spirituous liquors was at this time become so general among the inferior sort of people, and so destructive to the morals of the populace, that the parliament, in order to prevent its evil consequences, enacted, That after the twenty-ninth of September, 1736, no person whatsoever should sell any sort of spirituous liquors in a less quantity than two gallons, without taking a licence for such purpose; for which every retailer was not only annually to pay the sum of fifty pounds, but likewise twenty shillings duty for every gallon sold after that manner. And every person who shall sell such liquors without qualifying himself as aforesaid, is to forfeit for every such offence, the sum of one hundred pounds. And, to prevent all persons from hawking and vending of spirituous liquors, both by land and water, every offender to forfeit the sum of ten pounds. And in case the party offending is incapable of paying the penalty, he, she, or they are to be committed to hard labour in the house of correction, for the space of two months.

On the seventeenth of December, the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen presented the freedom of the city of London to his royal highness the prince of Wales, who was graciously pleased to accept the same from the hands of the chamberlain.

On the second of March, a petition of the master and wardens of the company of Bakers, in the city of London, on behalf of themselves, and



and the rest of the bakers within the bills of mortality, was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, "That the meal-weighers, who were officers appointed to bring in the prices of wheat to the magistrates, in order to affix the affize of bread within the city of London, made their cockets or returns of the prices of three different kinds of wheat, as sold at the market of Bear-key only; from which three prices of wheat the affize of the three sorts of bread, distinguished by the names of white, wheaten, and household, was always ascertained: and that the best kind of wheat at Bear-key was generally sold in parcels with wheat of inferior quality at one common price; so that the meal-weighers were not able to distinguish the true and real price of the best wheat: and that the first sort of bread in the affize-table, distinguished by the name of white bread, being that kind of bread commonly called French rolls, was of late years greatly improved; and in making such white bread the petitioners used only the finest part of the flour, produced from the choicest kind of wheat, collected not from Bear-key only, but from all the adjacent markets; and even such selected wheat afforded but a very small quantity of that sort of flour, which was also used in making the finest kind of paste: and that although the finest sort of wheat, mentioned in the cockets of the meal-weighers, was not of a quality fine enough to make the first sort of bread, called white bread, yet the affize of such white bread was fixed from the price of the first sort of wheat inserted in those cockets; and that the second sort of bread in the affize-table, distinguished by the name of wheaten bread, which was the best kind of large bread wherewith the families within the city of London and bills of mortality were daily served, was made entirely of the first sort of wheat mentioned in the cockets of the meal-weighers; and the second sort of wheat contained in those cockets was not of a sufficient goodness to make such wheaten bread; nevertheless the affize of that wheaten bread was ascertained according to the price of that second sort of wheat, as returned by the meal-weighers: and that the petitioners apprehended, that the affize of wheaten bread ought to be settled according to the affize of the first sort of wheat mentioned in the cockets of the meal-weighers, being the very grain of which the wheaten bread was made; and that the affize of the white bread ought to be advanced in proportion: and that, although the expences, attending the trade and business of the petitioners were very greatly increased since the making of the table of affize, yet they had had no allowance in respect to such increase of expences: and that by these means much the greatest number of the petitioners were reduced to very low circumstances; and the most considerable among them, notwithstanding all their pains, application, and frugality, found their substance daily diminishing: and therefore praying the house to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for explaining and amend-

ing the laws then in being for regulating the price and affize of bread, or to give such other relief to the petitioners, in the premises, as to the house should seem meet."

This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, who, making a favourable report, a bill was ordered to be brought in for giving a proper relief to the petitioners, which was accordingly soon after done, and passed both houses.

About this time the citizens of London, not having sufficient authority for the establishing, ordering or well-governing of the city watch, applied to parliament to enable them to regulate the same. For which purpose they enacted, that the common council of London shall, from year to year, be empowered to appoint such a number of beades and watchmen for the several wards of the city, and liberties thereof, as they shall judge necessary; to order the arming of them, to appoint the time they are to watch, to ascertain their wages, and to appoint the number of constables that shall attend in each of the said wards: the inhabitants to be assessed by the aldermen and common-council in each ward; and that the said rate be paid quarterly. That any person neglecting or refusing to pay the same when demanded, shall be disqualified from voting at elections within the city of London: and that houses let into tenements, and occupied by three or more tenants, shall be assessed on the owners of such houses, but paid by some one or more of the tenants. That the mayor, commonalty and citizens, may impose any reasonable tax upon tenants and occupiers, and upon owners of houses, &c. where there is no present occupier; to be levied by distress; and to order such places before houses, shops, &c. untenanted to be well and sufficiently paved and amended as often as need shall be, to be paid for by the owner, under pain of distress.

In the year 1738, on the seventh of January, a young lad, thirteen years of age, servant to Mr. Snowden, a brewer, at Fleet-ditch, going up a ladder, fell backwards under a mill where the malt was grinding, when one of the flyers ripped his body entirely open, and killed him on the spot.

On the fourteenth of the same month the king's printing-house in Black-friars was burnt down by an accidental fire which began in the kitchen of Mr. Basket, the patentee. The flames communicated themselves with such rapidity, that the family in the dwelling house escaped with the utmost difficulty. The destruction made by this fire, in printing materials and stock in trade was computed at least to twenty-thousand pounds. And

On the twenty-fifth a fire broke out in Duke's-place, which consumed upwards of twenty houses besides the meeting-house at the corner of Bury-street.

The merchants of London finding themselves still greatly oppressed by the Spanish depredations on our American trade and navigation, presented a petition to the house of commons on the third of March; in which they set forth the several applications that had been made to parliament

liament against the Spanish depredations; and complaining, that, notwithstanding his majesty's most gracious endeavours, they had not only continued the same ever since the treaty of Seville, but had last year carried them to a greater height than ever; and therefore praying relief, and to be heard by themselves and counsel.

This petition was presented by Mr. Alderman Perry, who opened it with an elaborate speech that did him the highest honour. After which he moved for leave to bring it up; which being granted, and the petition read, he then moved that it might be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house; which being likewise agreed to, he moved for an instruction to the said committee, that they do admit the said petitioners to be heard, if they think fit, by themselves and counsel, before the said committee.

Mr. Speaker opposed this last motion by observing, that it never was the method of that house to admit parties to be heard by themselves *and* counsel, but only by themselves *or* counsel. In reply to this, Sir John Barnard said, that as this petition was founded on facts, he should be sorry to see the design of it defeated by a scrupulous adherence to any points of form whatever; and that he humbly thought it would be a hardship on the petitioners to deny them a request of so little importance as the present, merely because it interfered with a matter of form.

The speaker, however, insisting, before he put the question, to take the sense of the house with regard to the terms in which he was to put it upon the present motion, Mr. alderman Wilmot rose, and spoke as follows:

"Sir,

"I think the petitioners ought to have liberty to be heard, not only by themselves *and* counsel, but if it were possible that we could indulge them in other advantages we ought to do it. To talk of working upon passions.—Can any man's passions be wound up to a greater height; can any man's indignation be more raised, than every free-born Englishman's must be when he reads a letter which I received this morning, and which I have now in my hand? this letter, Sir, gives an account that seventy of our brave sailors are now in chains in Spain. Our countrymen in chains! and slaves to Spaniards! Is not this enough, Sir, to fire the coldest? Is not this enough, Sir, to rouse all the vengeance of a national resentment? and shall we, Sir, sit here debating about words and forms, while the sufferings of our countrymen call out loudly for redress?"

Though this had not its wished-for effect, yet on Tuesday the sixteenth of March, the merchants, agreeable to appointment, attended to make good their allegations; which they accomplished after the examination of witnesses for several days. This being done, Sir William Pultney got up, and spoke vehemently in defence of the merchants, against the cruelties of the Spaniards. And after strongly enforcing every part of the petition, he concluded thus: "We assemble in

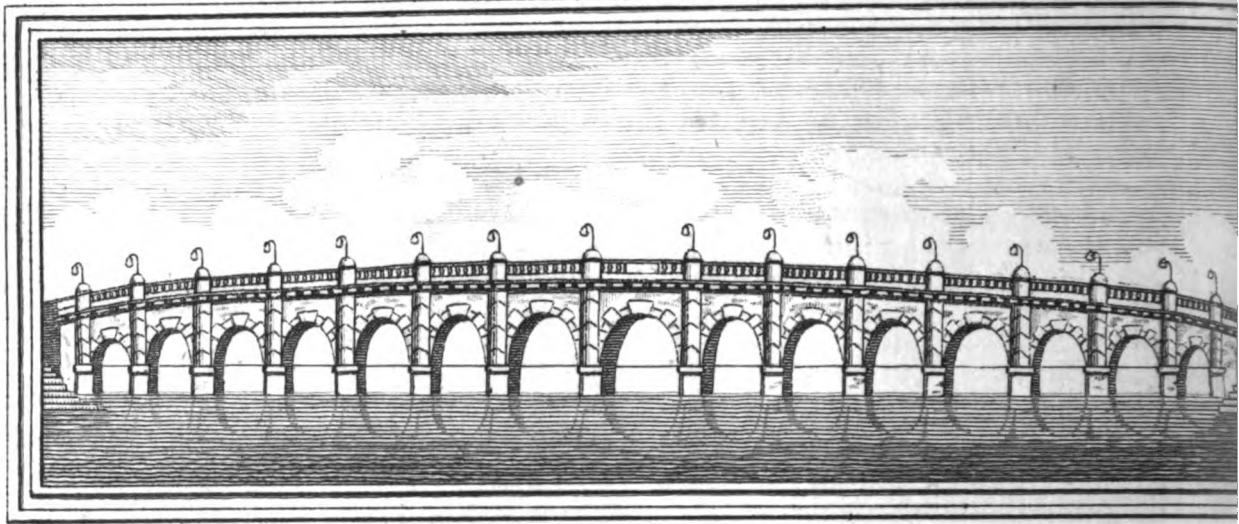
this house, in order to receive the petitions, and hear the complaints of injured subjects; but we are not to receive and hear only, we are likewise in duty bound to provide a remedy for the grievances they justly complain of, and to take the most effectual measures for that purpose. We have twice already come to general resolutions upon this subject: we have twice already found that such general resolutions have produced no effect; therefore it would be undonable in us to proceed no further upon the present occasion. Perhaps some gentlemen may think, we ought now to go much farther than I have taken the liberty to propose; but I cannot think any gentleman will oppose our going thus far; for the least we can do, is to assert those national rights, which seem of late to have been neglected; because, after such a solemn and public declaration of our rights, I hope no minister will hereafter dare to give up any of them by treaty, or to allow them to be any longer incroached on and violated, under the pretence of a negotiation."

Sir Robert Walpole, desirous at all events of preventing a rupture with Spain, rose up, and spoke many things by way of alleviation; in which after setting forth the hazards of such a war to the merchants trading to Spain, Italy and Turkey, he concluded as follows:

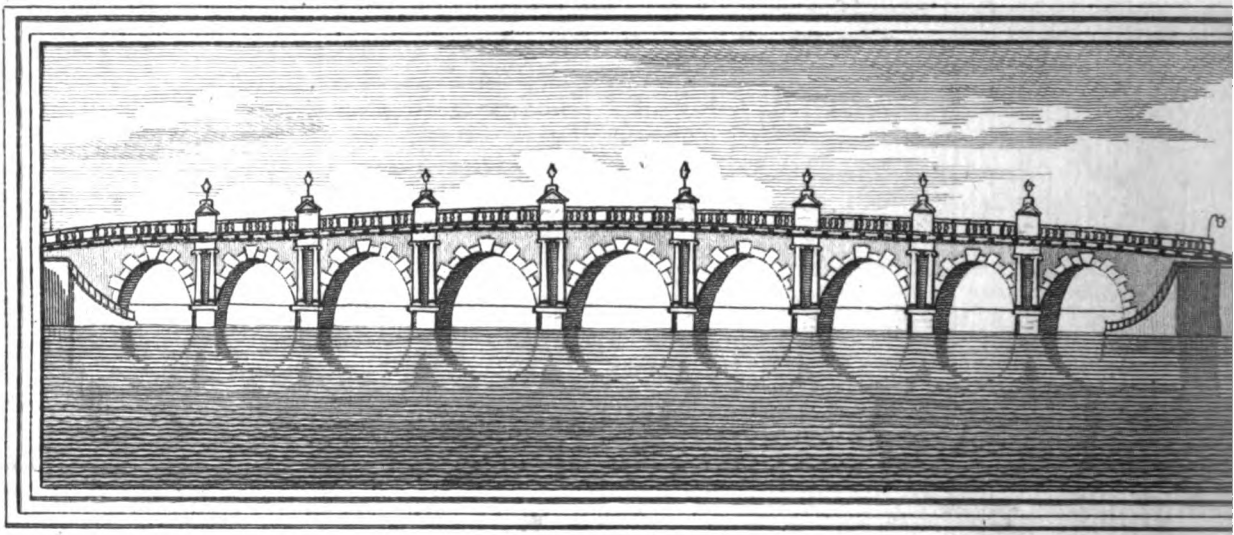
"Having thus, Sir, laid my thoughts before you, upon the matter now under our consideration, and having given you my reasons for not approving of all the propositions, the honourable gentleman has told us he is about to make, I shall now beg leave to offer an amendment to his motion, which is, that the first part of his motion should stand as it is in these words: that it is the natural and undoubted right of British subjects to sail with their ships on any part of the seas of America, to and from any part of his majesty's dominions. So far I entirely agree with him; but, in my opinion, all that he has proposed to follow after these words, ought to be left out; and instead thereof, I propose, that these words or resolutions ought to be inserted, That the freedom of navigation and commerce, which the subjects of Great-Britain have an undoubted right to by the law of nations, and which is not the least restrained by virtue of any of the treaties subsisting between the crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, has been greatly interrupted by the Spaniards, under pretences altogether groundless and unjust. That before and since the execution of the treaty of Seville, and the declaration made by the crown of Spain pursuant thereunto, for the satisfaction and security of the commerce of Great-Britain, many unjust seizures and captures have been made, and great depredations committed by the Spaniards, which have been attended with many instances of unheard-of cruelty and barbarity. That the frequent applications made to the court of Spain, for procuring justice and satisfaction to his majesty's injured subjects, for bringing the offenders to condign punishment and for preventing



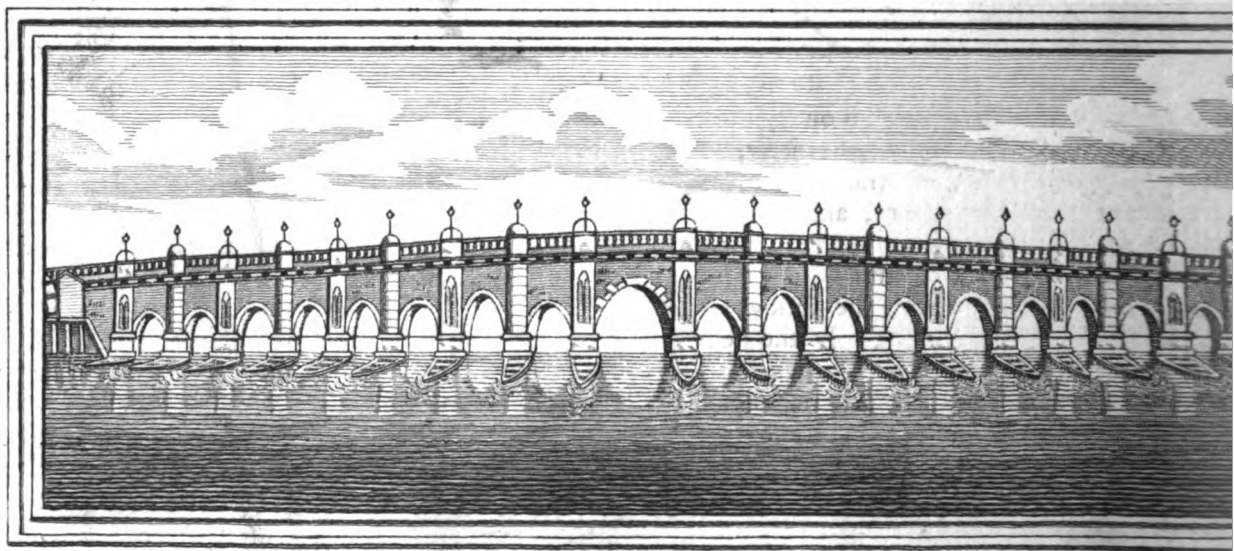
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



**VIEW of WESTMINSTER BRIDGE**



**VIEW of BLACK-FRYER'S BRIDGE**



**VIEW of LONDON BRIDGE**



"venting the like abuses, for the future, have proved vain and ineffectual; and the several orders or cédulas, granted by the king of Spain, for restitution and reparation of great losses sustained, by the unlawful and unwarrantable seizures and captures made by the Spaniards, have been disobeyed by the Spanish governors, or totally evaded and eluded. And that these violences and depredations have been carried on to the great loss and damage of the

"subjects of Great-Britain trading to America and in direct violation of the treaties subsisting between the two crowns."

This amendment was, however, after a long debate, carried in the affirmative; and the two houses of parliament addressed his majesty on the vigorous resolutions taken by them against the depredations of the Spaniards.

## CHAPTER XLI.

*Birth of his present majesty king George III. Scheme for pressing men for the sea service. Foundation of Westminster-bridge. Description of the same. City's petition against the convention between England and Spain. Debates thereon. Violent storm of thunder and lightning. War declared against Spain. Foundation of the Mansion-house; with an account of the building. Remarkable frost. Charter granted for establishing the Foundling-Hospital. Description of the same. Contest for the election of Lord-mayor. King George II's charter, creating all the aldermen justices. City's petition to parliament on their losses by Spanish privateers.*

ON the twenty-fourth of May 1738 her royal highness the princess of Wales was delivered of a prince at Norfolk-house, in St. James's-square, who, on the twenty-first of June following, was christened by the name of George William Frederick; and is at this time our most gracious sovereign king George III. The ceremony of baptism was performed by the bishop of Oxford; and the godfathers were the king of Sweden and the duke of Saxa-gotha; the godmother was the queen of Prussia; all which were represented by proxy. On this occasion the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, in a cavalcade of eighty-four coaches, exclusive of the Lord-mayor's, waited on the prince and princess of Wales at Norfolk-house with the most salutary congratulations on this royal birth.

On the second of August this year, the populace were greatly alarmed at the sight of two large birds which were perched on the top of St. Paul's-cathedral. They sat very quietly, the one on the cross, the other on the pine apple, till a man went up to the gallery, and fired a gun at them, which occasioned them to fly away. In consequence of the great number of people assembled to view these birds, the following scheme was formed, in order to supply the necessities of the state, which required a fleet of ships to be immediately manned. The press-gangs placed a live turkey on the top of the Monument, which in a short time occasioning a great number of idle people to assemble, they had the opportunity of selecting such a number of men as answered the purposes of their intended project.

About this time the town was greatly entertained by a most uncommon creature brought from Carolina. It was a female, whose height was about four feet, and in every part formed like a

woman, except the head, which nearly resembled an ape. She walked upright, sat down to her food, which was chiefly vegetables, and fed herself as a human creature. She expressed great respect for a boy who was on board the ship with her, and seemed very unhappy at his absence. It was supposed to be the female of the creature which the Angolans call Chimpanze; or the Mockman.

On the thirteenth of September this year, the pile was driven for the foundation of Westminster-bridge; and on the twenty-ninth of January 1738-9, the first stone was laid by the earl of Pembroke. This bridge, after having been eleven years and nine months building; was opened about twelve o'clock at night on the seventeenth of November, 1750. And as it is universally allowed, by the judges of architecture, to be one of the grandest in the world, we shall be more particular in giving an account of it.

### *Description of WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.*

THIS bridge is built in a neat and elegant taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular towers, which from the recesses of the foot-way, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the balustrade, are at once, the most beautiful, and, in every other respect, the best contrived.

It is forty-four feet wide; a commodious foot way is allowed for passengers, about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road, allowed for carriages, and paved with broad Moor stones, while the space left between them is sufficient to admit three carriages, and two horses, to go a-breast, without the least danger.

G g g g

Its

Its extent from wharf to wharf is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet wider than the same river at London-bridge.

The free water-way under the arches of this bridge is 870 feet, which is more than four times as much as the free water-way left between the sterlings of London-bridge; which, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats, in their passage through the arches.

It consists of 14 piers, 13 large, and two small arches, all semi-circular, and two abutments.

The length of every pier is about 70 feet, from point to point; and each end is terminated with a salient right angle against either stream.

The two middle piers are each 17 feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cubic Feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone; and the others decrease in breadth equally on each side, by one foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet wide; and so on to the two least of each side which are twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

Each of these piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at top, and each of them is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about 80 feet long, 28 feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of 40,000 pounds is computed to be always under water, in stone, and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caisson, on which the first pier was sunk, contained 150 loads of timber: for it is a precaution used in most heavy buildings, to lay their foundations on planks, or beds of timber, which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

The depths or heights of every pier are different, but none of them have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than fourteen feet under the said bed. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the ground; for though the foundations of all the piers and abutments are laid in a hard bed of gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this bed of gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at on the Surry side than on the Westminster side.

All the piers are built the same on the inside as on the outside, of solid Portland block stones, none less than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless here and there a small one, called a closer, placed between four other large stones; but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. All the stones are set in (and their joints fitted) with a cement called dutch tarris, and they are besides fastened with iron cramps, run in with lead, and so placed, that none of those cramps can be seen, or ever affected by the water.

All the arches of Westminster-bridge are semi-circular, that form being one of the strongest and the best adapted for dispatch in building.

They all spring from about two feet above low-water mark, and from no higher; which renders

the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprang from taller piers, besides the saving a great quantity of materials and workmanship.

The middle arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next to the middle arch are seventy-two feet wide, and so on, to the least of the two arches, which are each 52 feet wide. As to the two small ones, close in shore to the abutments, they are each about 25 feet wide.

The soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through, the same as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; so that each arch can stand single, without affecting or being affected, by any of the other arches.

Moreover, between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which in time, might penetrate, and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches. Some bridges have been ruined for want of this precaution, which should be observed in all considerable stone or brick bridges; and yet it has been generally if not always omitted.

Just above and below each abutment there are large and commodious flights of Moor stone steps, for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers.

All the piers are laid at a considerable depth under the bed of the river, in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling; it being, after rock, the best sort of foundation; whereas the usual method of building stone or brick bridges over large tide-rivers, is to build them upon stilts; that is, driving piles in the bed of the river, showing their heads at low-water mark, and often above; then laying some planks, to erect the piers thereon. Such are the foundations of London and Rochester bridges, and of many others in Great-Britain as well as abroad.

The materials of Westminster-bridge, are the best four kinds of stone (for the several uses to which they are employed) that are; and they are all not only durable, but some of the heaviest in England, some kinds of marble only excepted. And the size and disposition of those materials are such, that there is no false bearing, or so much as a false joint, in the whole bridge; so that every part is fully and properly supported; and whatever ought to be made of one stone, is not made of several small ones, as is but too common in other buildings.

Instead of chalk, small stones or rubbish, with which the insides of most buildings are filled, the piers are entirely built with solid blocks of Portland, and secured as we have explained before; and in building the arches, several precautions have been used, as have been scarcely ever before observed, such as building them quite through with the same sorts of large stones as in the fronts, thus destroying their lateral pressures by a proper disposition of the materials, in, between, and over those arches.

Nothing

Nothing is more common in the construction of bridges, than for some of the piers to sink, or at least so far give way, as to occasion the necessity of rebuilding them, even before the fabric is passable: this has been the case of one of the piers of Westminster-bridge, which, by sinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged so much, that the commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when, by laying 12,000 Tons of cannon and leaden weights on the lower part of the pier, the foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from all accidents of the like kind for the future. This misfortune happened in 1747, when this noble structure was almost compleated, and prevented its being finished till the tenth of November 1750; when the last stone was laid by Thomas Lediard, esq; in the presence of several of the commissioners; and, on the seventeenth, about twelve at night, it was opened by a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the ceremony.

As to the time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent bridge, it is sufficient to observe, that the ballast-men having dug the foundation of the first pier to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river, levelled it, and kept it level, by a proper inclosure of strong piles, and the caisson being brought over to the place where it was to be sunk, on the 29th of January, 1738-9, the first stone of the western pier was laid by the Right Hon. the earl of Pembroke; so that the erecting this noble structure was compleated in eleven years and nine months; a very short period, considering the vastness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea; the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occasioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

The charge of building this bridge, from the beginning to the finishing, and for procuring the several conveniencies requisite thereto, amounted to the sum of 389,500*l.* whereof 197,500*l.* was raised by three successive lotteries, and the remainder, being 192,000*l.* was granted by parliament.

A guard, consisting of twelve watchmen, is appointed for the security of the passage over this bridge; they are to be upon duty at the close of every day, till the opening of it the next morning.

In the year 1739, the citizens of London finding themselves greatly injured by the ministry, who had, during the recess of parliament, contrived and signed a convention between the two courts of London and Madrid, thought it expedient to exert their accustomed spirit of liberty, and to petition the house of lords against the said convention. For which purpose a court of common-council was immediately called, and a petition drawn up which was approved of, and pre-

sented to the house by his grace the duke of Bedford, who introduced the same in words to the following effect:

“ My lords,

“ I have in my hand a petition from a very great body of men, no less a body, my lords, than the citizens of London. The importance of this juncture called upon them to assemble and deliberate upon the most proper means of preventing the effects of the convention, which they apprehend to be ruinous, not only to them, but the whole kingdom, from taking place. Encouraged, my lords, by their former experience of your lordships great indulgence, they resolved to proceed in the most dutiful manner, by petitioning your lordships to take the reasons they are ready to offer against the convention into your mature deliberation.”

The purport of the petition itself was as follows: “ That the citizens of London are too deeply interested in whatever affects the trade of this nation, not to express the utmost anxiety for the welfare of that only source of our riches; and it is with a concern the petitioners are unable to express, that they perceive the trade to his majesty’s American colonies still continues exposed to the insults of the Spaniards, who, under unwarrantable and injurious pretences, continue to stop, search, and make prize of British vessels navigating the American seas, in manifest violation of the treaties subsisting between the two crowns; and that the petitioners apprehend, that the trade from these his majesty’s kingdoms to his American colonies is of the utmost importance, and almost the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by others; and that the petitioners were induced to hope, from his majesty’s known goodness and paternal care of his subjects, supported by the vigorous resolutions of both houses of parliament, and the equipment of a very powerful fleet, that his majesty’s trading subjects in the seas of America, as well as in all other parts of the ocean, would not only have received a full satisfaction for all their losses, occasioned by the Spanish depredations, but also an undoubted security for their navigation and commerce in time to come; and that reasonable and adequate reparation would likewise have been obtained for the barbarities and inhuman cruelty exercised by that nation on the English seamen, who have had the unhappiness of falling into their merciless hands; and expressing their great concern and surprize to find, by the convention lately concluded between his majesty and the king of Spain, that the Spaniards are so far from giving up their, as the petitioners apprehend, unjust pretensions of a right to visit and search our ships in the open seas of America, that this pretension of theirs is, amongst others, referred to the future regulation and decision of plenipotentiaries appointed on each side, whereby the petitioners apprehend it is in some degree admitted.”

“ admitted ; and that the petitioners conceive  
 “ they have too much cause to fear, if the right  
 “ pretended to by Spain, of searching British  
 “ ships at sea, be admitted in any manner or de-  
 “ gree whatsoever, that the trade of his majesty’s  
 “ subjects in or to America will become so pre-  
 “ carious, as to depend in a great measure upon  
 “ the indulgence and justice of the Spaniards, of  
 “ both which they have given, for some years  
 “ past, such specimens, as the petitioners think  
 “ this nation can have no cause to be satisfied  
 “ with ; and expressing the apprehensions of the  
 “ petitioners, that such a precarious situation as  
 “ this must inevitably expose the trade in and to  
 “ the American seas to continual interruptions  
 “ and alarms, as well as to frequent losses ; and  
 “ that, to these unhappy causes the petitioners  
 “ apprehend the present low state of the British  
 “ colonies in America may, in a great measure,  
 “ be attributed ; and that, if the cruel treatment  
 “ of the English sailors, whose hard fate has  
 “ thrown them into the hands of the Spaniards,  
 “ should be put up without any reparation, the  
 “ petitioners apprehend it may be the means of  
 “ deterring seamen from undertaking voyages to  
 “ the seas of America, without an advance of  
 “ wages, which that trade, or any other, will  
 “ not be able to support ; and that the peti-  
 “ tioners therefore, having laid before parliament  
 “ the high importance this trade is of to the  
 “ kingdom in general, and this city in particu-  
 “ lar, thought it their indispensable duty to re-  
 “ present to parliament, the fatal consequences  
 “ of leaving the freedom of our navigation and  
 “ commerce any longer in suspense and uncer-  
 “ tainty ; and therefore expressing their hope,  
 “ that the parliament will take it into mature  
 “ deliberation, and do therein as shall seem  
 “ meet.”

Various were the debates in the house of lords in consequence of this petition ; and notwithstanding the merchants minutely proved all their allegations, and were strongly supported by many noble lords, yet it was at last carried in favour of the convention by a majority of twenty-four voices. And the ministry procured an address of thanks to his majesty from the house of commons also, for procuring the said convention. This, however, prognosticated Sir Robert Walpole’s decay of power in that house ; for, upon the division, he had no more than two hundred and sixty-two contents, against two hundred and thirty-five non-contents, with sixty-one absentees ; and among these two hundred and sixty-two, were two hundred and thirty-four placemen, whose employments amounted to the value of two hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence. It was in consequence of this that Sir Robert took the liberty of calling the citizens *sturdy beggars* ; and in order to propagate a mean opinion of them, and to lessen them in the esteem of the members of both houses, he procured printed lists of the common-council, with the addition of their several trades, or companies, to insinuate that they were an insignificant or contemptible body of tradesmen and mechanics.

The citizens, however, took every measure to shew their abhorrence of the minister’s collusion with the court of Spain ; and being thoroughly convinced that Sir George Champion, knt. who was the alderman next the chair, and member for Aylesbury, had voted for the convention, they, on the twenty-ninth of September, the day of election, rejected him from the high office of Lord-mayor, and for ever looked on him with the greatest contempt.

On the tenth of September, about seven o’clock in the evening, there fell a most violent storm of thunder and lightening, accompanied with very heavy rain, which continued till near twelve at night. Though the thunder was not very violent, yet the flashes of lightening were as quick, and at the same time as strong as perhaps were ever known in this part of the world. This tempestuous night, among many other things, was the destruction of a large aviary of sparrows, which had for many years rested themselves in a grove of high trees adjoining to Mile-end turnpike. Such numbers of them were killed by the lightening, that the next morning the ground was covered with their dead bodies.

The statue of king Edward VI. in brass, left by Charles Ivy, esq; late treasurer, was, on the twenty-second, fixed on a marble pedestal in the middle square of St. Thomas’s hospital in Southwark.

The day of election for Lord-mayor being arrived, the livery paid no regard to the seniority of Sir George Champion. They returned Sir John Salter and Sir Robert Godschall : but a poll being demanded by the friends of Sir George, the same was continued for about a quarter of an hour ; when, finding the livery were determined to oppose him, it was thrown up, and the numbers, on inspection, appeared as follows :

Sir John Salter	95
Sir Robert Godschall	90
Sir George Champion	21

In consequence of which Sir John Salter, knt. was declared, in the common-hall, Lord-mayor for the year ensuing.

The nation grew more and more clamorous against the ministry, and repeated their addresses, so strenuously to the house of commons for a vigorous war with Spain, that his majesty resolved to comply with their request. Accordingly, on the twenty-second of October the officers of arms, with the serjeants at arms and trumpeters, mounted their horses in the stable-yard, St. James’s, and proceeding thence to the palace-gate, garter principal king of arms read his majesty’s declaration of war, and Norroy king of arms proclaimed it aloud ; which being done, a procession was made to Charing cross in the following manner :

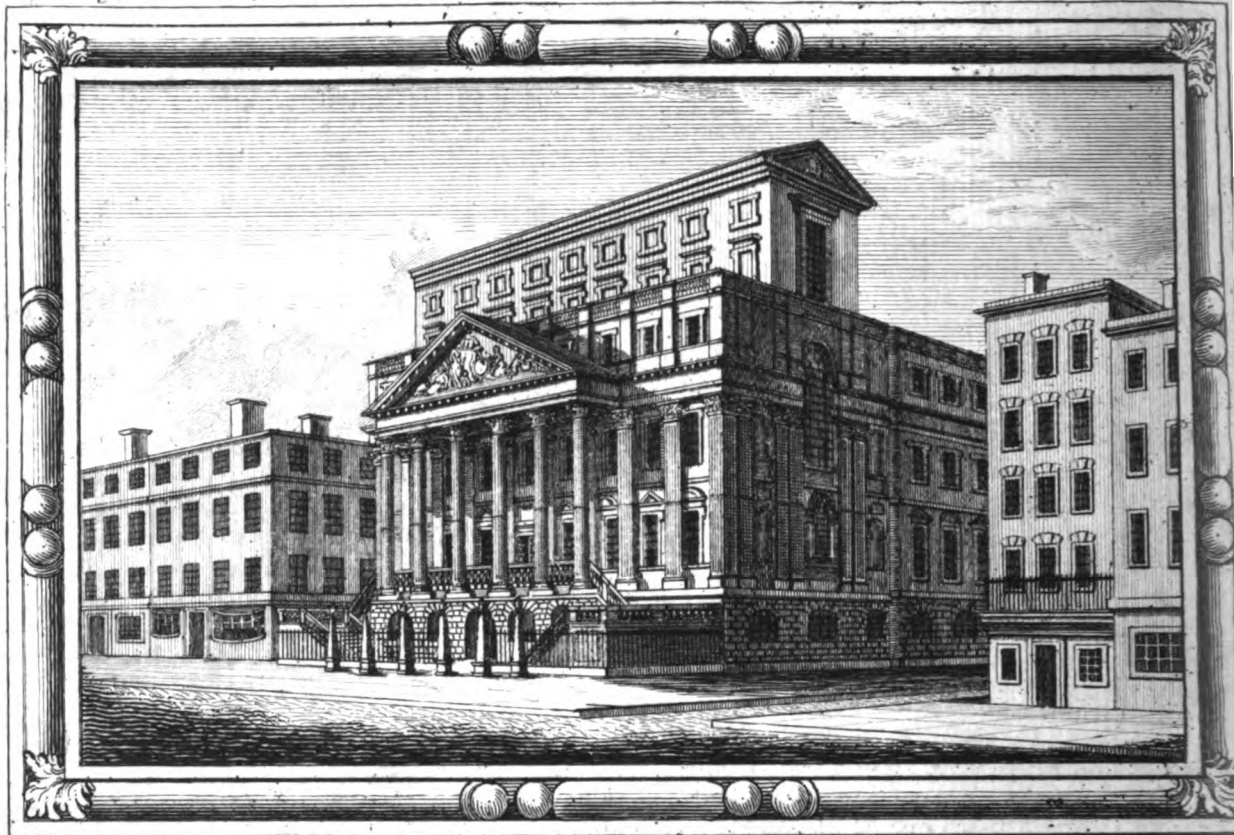
A party of horse-guards or grenadiers to clear the way.  
 Beadles of Westminster bare-headed, with staves, two and two.  
 Constables of Westminster in like manner.  
 High constable of Westminster with his staff.

The

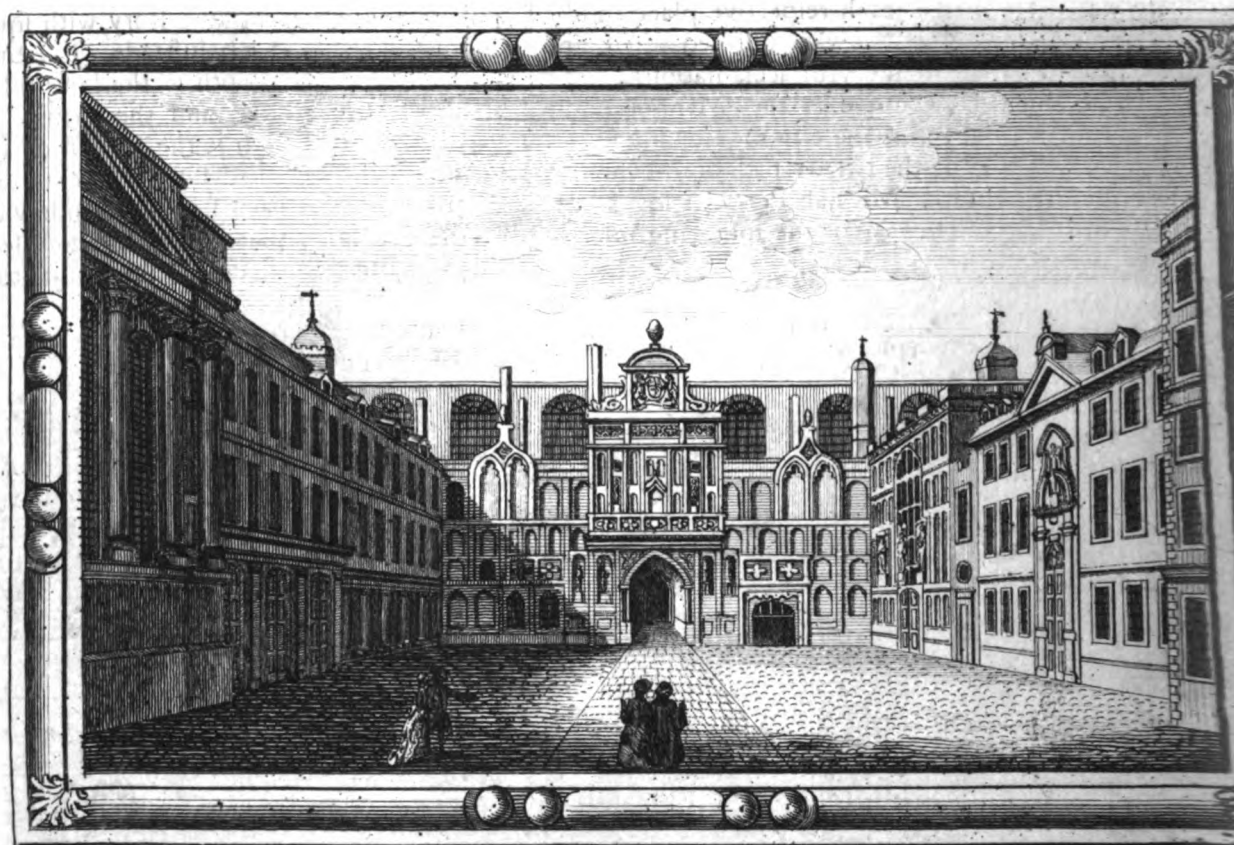




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*The* **MANSION HOUSE**



*The* **GUILDHALL** *of London.*

The officers of the high bailiff of Westminster  
on horseback, with white wands.  
Clerk of the high bailiff of Westminster.  
High bailiff himself, with the deputy steward on  
his right hand.  
Knight marshal's men.  
Knight marshal.  
Drums.  
Drum major.  
Trumpets.  
Serjeant trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace.  
Pursuivants, bluemantle, rousedragon, portcul-  
lis.  
Richmond herald.  
Windfor herald.  
York herald between two serjeants at arms.  
Somerset herald between two ditto.  
Norroy king of arms, between two ditto.  
Garter king of arms, between two ditto.  
And the procession was closed by  
A party or troop of horse-guards.

At Charing-cross the declaration was read by  
Norroy king of arms, and proclaimed aloud by  
Somerset herald. They then proceeded to Tem-  
ple-bar, where the officers of the city of Westmin-  
ster retired; and within the gate the Lord-mayor,  
aldermen, deputy-recorder, and sheriffs in scarlet  
attended; and bluemantle pursuivant having  
presented to his lordship the earl marshal's warrant,  
the city procession followed the troops. At the  
end of Chancery-lane Somerset herald read the  
declaration, and York herald proclaimed it aloud.  
At the end of Wood-street York herald read the  
declaration, and Windfor herald proclaimed it  
aloud. And lastly, at the Royal Exchange,  
Windfor herald read the declaration, and Rich-  
mond herald proclaimed it aloud. This ceremo-  
ny was performed at each respective place amidst  
innumerable spectators, who testified their ap-  
probation by the most joyful acclamations.

The chief corner-stone of the Mansion-house  
for the Lord-mayor of the city of London to re-  
side in, was laid on the twenty-fifth of this month,  
by the Right Hon. Micajah Perry, Esq; Lord-  
mayor: on which was cut the following inscrip-  
tion:

This chief corner-stone  
Was laid the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of  
our Lord MDCCXXXIX.  
And in the thirteenth year of the reign of our  
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,  
King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland,  
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Esq;  
Lord-mayor of the city of London.

## ALDERMEN.

Francis Child, Knt.	John Barber, Esq;
Edward Bellamy, Knt.	Sir John Williams, Knt.
John Barnard, Knt.	Sir Robert Godschall, Knt.

## COMMONERS.

Mr. Deputy John Snart,	Mr. Deputy James Danfie,
Mr. William Tims,	Mr. Deputy Tho. Sandford,
Mr. John Everett,	Mr. Deputy John Ayliffe,
Mr. Deputy R. Farrington,	Mr. Deputy Benj. Hodges,
Mr. Deputy Samuel Tatem,	Mr. Deputy Thomas Nash,
Mr. Robert Evans,	Mr. Charles Hartley.

Being the committee appointed by order of the Lord-  
mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city, in common-  
council assembled, to erect this fabric for a mansion-house,  
for the use of the Lord-mayor of this city for the time being.

George Heathcote, Esq; } Aldermen, being sheriffs.  
Sir John Lequefne, Knt. }  
George Dance, Architect:

## Description of the MANSION-HOUSE.

THIS edifice is very substantially built of  
Portland stone, and has a portico of six  
lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the  
front; the same order being continued in pilasters  
both under the pediment, and on each side. The  
basement story is very massy and built in rustic.  
In the centre of this story is the door which leads  
to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on  
each side rises a flight of steps of very consider-  
able extent, leading up to the portico, in the  
middle of which is the door that leads to the  
apartments and offices where business is trans-  
acted. The stone balustrade of the stairs is con-  
tinued along the front of the portico, and the  
columns, which are wrought in the proportions  
of Palladio, support a large angular pediment,  
adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief, re-  
presenting the dignity and opulence of the city  
of London. Beneath this portico are two series  
of windows, which extend along the whole front,  
and above these is an attic story with square win-  
dows crowned with a balustrade. The building is  
an oblong, and its depth is the long side; it has  
an area in the middle, and the farthest end is an  
Egyptian-hall, which is the length of the front,  
very high and designed for public entertainments.  
Near the ends at each side is a window of extra-  
ordinary height, placed between coupled Corin-  
thian pilasters, and extending to the top of the  
attic story.

The inside apartments and offices are most ele-  
gantly furnished; and the bas relief over the  
grand pediment is finely designed, and as beauti-  
fully executed by Mr. Taylor. The principal  
figure on which represents the genius of the city  
of London in the dress of the goddess Cybele,  
cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her  
being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown  
of turrets on her head; in her right hand holding  
the prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on  
the city arms. She is placed between two pillars

Before the building of this noble edifice, it was  
 customary for the chief magistrate of the city to hold his  
 court at one or other of the halls belonging to the  
 twelve principal companies. This, however, being attended  
 with great inconveniences, it was thought proper, for the  
 honour of the city, and the more regular discharge of that  
 high office, to erect a house, as the Mansion for the Lord-  
 mayor for the time being. This being determined by the  
 Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, several places

were proposed, as the end of Pater-noster-row, fronting  
 Cheapside, Moorfields, and Stocks-market, and the latter  
 was chosen from its being situated nearly in the centre of the  
 city, and in the heart of business. Stocks-market was there-  
 fore removed to Fleet-ditch, and the earth dug up for laying  
 the foundation, when the ground was found so full of springs,  
 that it became necessary to erect the building on piles. This  
 great work was finished in 1753, and Sir Crisp Gascoigne  
 was the first Lord-mayor who resided in it.

or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and, on her right hand, stands a naked boy, with the fasces and axe in one hand, and the sword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in the other; to shew, that authority and justice are the true supports of liberty; and that while the former were exerted with vigour, the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies faction, as it were in agony, with snakes twining round his head; intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment on such as envy her happy condition. In the group farther to the right, the chief figure represents an ancient River-god, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream; the swan at his feet shews this to be the Thames; the ship behind, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to the city, to which it belongs. On the left hand there appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia or horn of plenty, with the other; signifying, that abundance which flows from the union of domestic industry and foreign trade. Behind her is a stork, and two naked boys, playing with each other, and holding the neck of the stork; to signify that piety, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure that vast stock of wealth, of various kinds, which appears near them in bales, bags, and hogsheds; so that every thing in this piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but, at the same time, instructively expressive of the happy condition of that great city, for the residence of whose chief magistrate this noble building was erected.

The whole expence of building the Mansion-house, (including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing houses to be pulled down) amounted to 42638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

In the reign of queen Anne several eminent merchants, filled with compassion for the many innocent children who were daily exposed to misery and destruction, proposed to erect an hospital for the reception of such infants, as either the misfortunes or inhumanity of their parents should leave destitute of other support; and to employ them in such a manner as to render them fit for the most laborious offices, and the lowest stations. With these laudable views, they proposed a subscription, and solicited a charter; but from the ill-grounded prejudices of some weak people, who suggested that such an undertaking would encourage persons in vice, by making too easy a provision for their illegitimate children, all their solicitations proved ineffectual.

Although this was suspended, yet it did not entirely defeat this laudable design: some of these worthy persons left large benefactions for the use of such an hospital as soon as it should be erected; which coming to the ears of Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a ship in the merchants service, he left the sea to solicit a charter for the establish-

ment of this charity, and with unwearied assiduity spent all the remainder of his life in promoting this noble design.

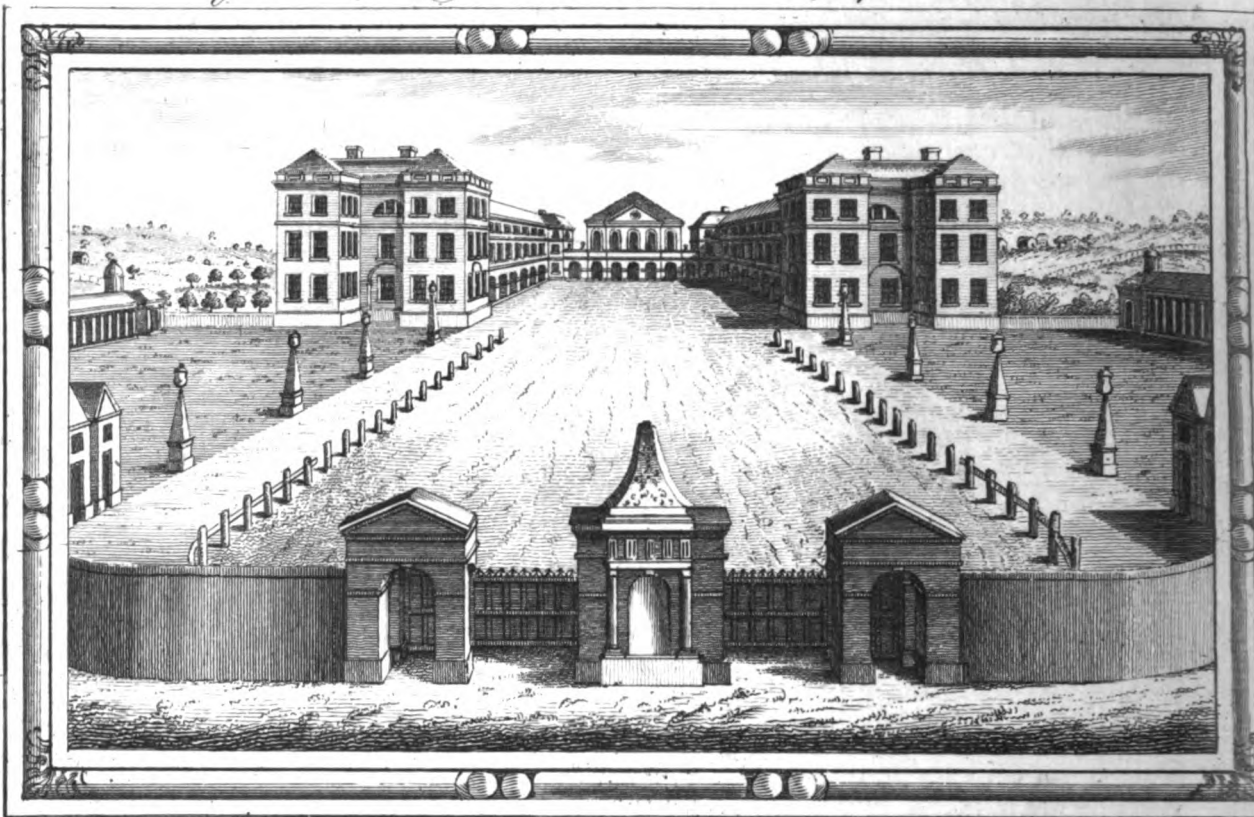
Previous to his presenting any petition to the king, his first step was to procure a recommendation of his design from some persons of quality and distinction. This he pursued with such unbounded diligence, that in a short time he procured the following memorial, signed by the ladies whose names are underwritten:

“Whereas, among the many excellent designs  
“and institutions of charity which this nation,  
“and especially the city of London, has hitherto  
“encouraged and established, no expedient has  
“yet been found out for preventing the frequent  
“murders of poor miserable infants at their birth,  
“or for suppressing the inhuman custom of exposing  
“new-born infants to perish in the streets,  
“or the putting out such unhappy foundlings to  
“wicked and barbarous nurses, who, undertaking  
“to bring them up for a small and trifling  
“sum of money, do often suffer them to starve  
“for want of due sustenance or care, or, if  
“permitted to live, either turn them into the  
“streets to beg or steal, or hire them out to loose  
“persons, by whom they are trained up in that  
“infamous way of living, and sometimes are  
“blinded or maimed, and distorted in their  
“limbs, in order to move pity and compassion,  
“and thereby become fitter instruments of  
“gain to those vile, merciless wretches.  
“For a beginning to redress so deplorable a  
“grievance, and to prevent as well the effusion  
“of so much innocent blood, as the fatal consequences  
“of that idleness, beggary, or stealing,  
“in which such poor foundlings are generally  
“bred up, and to enable them, by an early and  
“effectual care of their education, to become  
“useful members of the commonwealth; we,  
“whose names are underwritten, being deeply  
“touched with compassion for the sufferings and  
“lamentable condition of such poor, abandoned,  
“helpless infants, as well as the enormous abuses  
“and mischiefs to which they are exposed;  
“and in order to supply the government plentifully  
“with useful hands on many occasions;  
“and for the better producing good and faithful  
“servants from amongst the poor and miserable  
“cast-off children or foundlings, now a pest to  
“the public, and a chargeable nuisance within  
“the bills of mortality; and for settling a yearly  
“income for their maintenance and proper education,  
“till they come to a fit age for service;  
“are desirous to encourage, and willing to contribute  
“towards erecting an hospital for infants  
“whom their parents are not able to maintain,  
“and having no right to any parish; which we  
“conceive will not only prevent many horrid  
“murders, cruelties and other mischiefs, and be  
“greatly beneficial to the public, but will also  
“be acceptable to God Almighty, as being the  
“only remedy of such great evils, which have  
“been so long neglected, though always complained  
“of; provided due and proper care be  
“taken for setting on foot so necessary an establishment,  
“and a royal charter be granted by  
“the

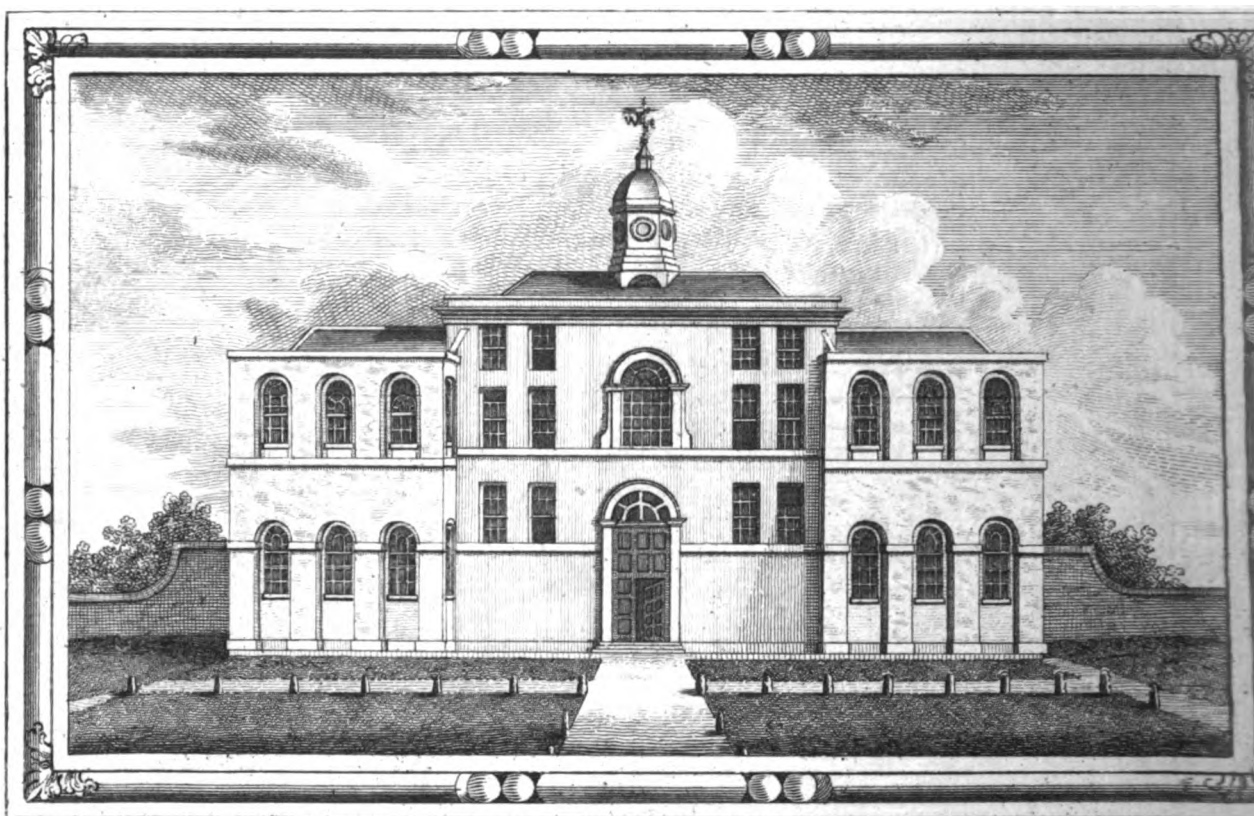




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the* **FOUNDLING HOSPITAL** *Lamb's Conduit Fields.*



*View of the* **SMALL-POX HOSPITAL** *near St. Pancras.*

"the king to such persons as his majesty shall approve of, who shall be willing to become benefactors for the erecting and endowing such an hospital; and for the receiving the voluntary contributions of charitable and well-disposed persons; and for directing and managing the affairs thereof gratis to the best advantage, under such regulations as his majesty in his great wisdom shall judge most proper for attaining the desired effect of our good intentions.

Charlotte Somerset,	F. Wa. and Nottingham,
S. Richmond,	E. Cardigan,
H. Bolton,	Dorothy Burlington,
Jane Bolton,	F. Litchfield,
Leeds,	A. Albemarle,
Bedford,	F. Biron,
Devendish Portland,	A. Trevor,
Manchester,	A. Torrington,
Hartford,	E. Onslow,
Harold,	A. King."
Huntington,	

After Mr. Coram had obtained this recommendation from the ladies, he procured another to the same purpose, signed by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, both of which he annexed in his petition to the king, who not only approved of the same, and passed a licence for nominating trustees, for erecting an hospital for foundlings, &c. but was most graciously pleased to grant his royal charter, dated the 17th of October 1739, for establishing this hospital.

His grace the duke of Bedford, who was appointed first president, summoned the several members of the society to meet him at Somerset-house on the twentieth of November, when most of the noblemen and gentlemen mentioned in the charter being assembled, Thomas Coram, esq; thanked his grace in particular and the rest of them in general, for their protection and assistance in promoting the patent.

After this, the court, pursuant to their charter, proceeded to the election of a secretary; and a committee of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen were chosen to conduct the affairs of the corporation.

Books were now opened, and the governors obtained large subscriptions; the work went on with great spirit; an act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his majesty to the governors and guardians of the hospital. A piece of ground was purchased in Lamb's Conduit-fields, of the earl of Salisbury, which his lordship not only sold at a very reasonable consideration, but promoted the charity by a considerable contribution.

The governors were so anxious for the completion of this charity, that, during the building of the hospital, they hired a large house in Hatton-Garden, nurses were provided, and it was resolved that sixty children should be admitted; but as the funds increased, so a greater number were received in proportion.

As soon as one wing of the hospital was finished, the committee ordered the children to be removed thither, and quitted the house in Hatton-

garden. And a chapel being much wanted, and several ladies of quality expressing their desire of contributing to it, a subscription was opened for that purpose, and a neat and elegant edifice was soon erected.

Two years after the governors being informed of the increase of benefactions to this charity, of the number of the children, and the expediency of keeping the boys separate from the girls, gave directions for building the other wing of the hospital; since which the whole design has been completed.

#### *Description of the FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.*

THE wings of the hospital are directly opposite to each other, and are built in a plain but regular manner, of brick, with handsome piazzas. At the farther end is placed the chapel, which is joined to the wings by an arch on each side, and is very elegant within. Before the hospital is a large piece of ground, on each side whereof is a colonade of great length, which also extends towards the gates, that are double, with a massy pier between, so that coaches may pass and repass at the same time; and on each side is a door to admit those on foot. The large area between this outer gate and the hospital is adorned with grass plats, gravel walks and lamps erected upon handsome posts, exclusive of which there are two handsome gardens.

In the court room are placed four capital pictures, taken from sacred history, the subjects of which are suitable to the place for which they were designed.

The first, which is painted by Mr. Hayman, is taken from Exodus ii. 8, 9. "The maid went and called the child's mother, and Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages."

The following verse is the subject of the next picture, done by Mr. Hogarth, viz. "And the child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name Moses."

The third picture is the history of Ishmael, painted by Mr. Highmore, the subject of which is taken from Gen. xxi. 17. "And the angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and said to her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is."

The fourth picture is painted by Mr. Wills, and is taken from Luke xviii. 16. "Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

On each side of these pictures are placed small drawings in circular frames of the most considerable hospitals in and about London, done by Mr. Haytley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Whale, and Mr. Gainsborough.

Over the chimney is placed a very curious bas-relief, done by Mr. Rysbrack, and presented by him, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation.

The

The other ornaments of the room were given by several ingenious workmen, who had been employed in building the hospital, and were willing to contribute to adorn it. The stucco work was given by Mr. William Wilton; the marble chimney-piece by Mr. Deval; the table with its frame curiously carved, by Mr. John Saunderson, and the glass by Mr. Hallet.

In the other rooms of the hospital are the pictures of several of the governors and benefactors, viz. Mr. Thomas Coram, by Mr. Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobson, by Mr. Hudson; Dr. Mead, by Mr. Ramsey; and Mr. Emerson, by Mr. Highmore. In the dining-room is a large and beautiful sea-piece of the English fleet in the downs, by Mr. Monamy; and over the chimney in another room is Mr. Hogarth's original painting of the march to Finchley.

The altar-piece in the chapel, which is most beautifully painted, represents the wise men making their offerings to the infant Jesus, who is held in his mother's arms. Here is likewise a fine organ presented by Mr. Handel; in consequence of whom the foundation has been enriched by a sacred oratorio being performed several times in the year to crowded audiences.

Several very handsome shields done in lead were given by Mr. Ives, and placed over the charity boxes, with proper inscriptions; and other artists have contributed their labours to the ornamenting of the hospital and chapel, for which they received the thanks of the corporation: and an inscription is put up to inform the public, that these ornaments were the benefactions of the several artists whose names are wrote thereon.

Another good foundation was established this year, which was the erecting a mathematical school in the Grey-coat hospital, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, for training up boys in the art of navigation, so as to fit them for the service of their country; many of whom, since the erection of this school, have been put apprentice to captains in the king's service.

On Christmas-day a most severe frost began, which continued, with some short intermissions, near eight weeks. Its intenseness and bad effects exceeded all others ever remembered. A few days after it began a very high wind arose, which did great damage among the shipping. Several ships loaded with corn, others with coals, &c. were sunk by the ice; many were thrown on their anchors which made holes in them; some on their sides, foul of others; several lighters and boats under the ice; and, on the whole, the river Thames presented a more dismal scene than had ever been beheld by the oldest man living. The damage done between the Medway and London-bridge amounted to 100,000*l.* besides the number of persons who lost their lives. The necessities of the poor were so great, that had it not been for the extensive collections in most parishes, and the benefactions of a great number of the gentry, they must have inevitably perished.

An act of parliament was passed this session, to amend and extend the powers of the Court of Conscience in the city of London; in which it

was enacted as follows: "That it shall be lawful for every citizen and freeman of London, and every other person inhabiting within the said city or liberties, and every person who rents or keeps any shop, shed, stall, or stand, or seeks a livelihood in the said city or liberties, which have any debt owing to him not exceeding forty shillings, by any person inhabiting, or seeking a livelihood, within the said city or liberties, during their respective inhabiting there, to cause such debtor to be summoned by any of the beaules, or officers of the Court of Requests, by writing left at the dwelling-house, lodgings, shed, stall, or stand, or any other place of seeking a livelihood, of such debtor, or by any other reasonable notice, to appear before the commissioners of the Court of Requests, holden in the Guildhall of the said city. And the said commissioners, or three of them, shall, after summons, have power by this act to set down such orders between such parties as stand with equity and good conscience; all such orders to be registered in a book, as they have been accustomed to be.

"If any person contemptuously affront any of the commissioners of the said court, during the time of their sitting, it shall be lawful for the commissioners then sitting, or three of them, to certify under their hands and seals the name of the person so offending, and the nature of his offence, to the Lord-mayor of London, who shall summon such person before him; and upon his appearance, and the fact alleged being proved upon the oath of one or more witnesses, or in default of his appearance, shall punish the person so offending, by fine or imprisonment, or both; provided the fine do not exceed twenty shillings, and imprisonment be for no longer than ten days.

"Upon the non-payment of the said fine, it shall be lawful for the Lord-mayor to issue a warrant for levying the said fine on the goods and chattels of every offender, and to cause sale to be made thereof in case they be not redeemed in five days; which fine, when levied, shall be paid over to the church-wardens or overseers of the poor of the parish, wherein such offender, at the time of such offence, inhabits, or seeks a livelihood, towards the support of the poor.

"The number of beaules or officers employed in the execution of the orders of the said commissioners, may, by the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen of London, be enlarged to two or more, not exceeding four.

"The act 3 Jac. I. c. 15. and all things therein not hereby altered, shall continue in force, and extend to all persons to whom this present act doth extend.

"If any action be brought for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or the act 3 Jac. I. c. 15. the action shall be brought within six months after the fact is committed; and shall be laid in the city of London: and the defendant may plead the general issue; and if the plaintiff become nonsuited, &c. the defendant shall recover double costs."

In



In the year 1740 both houses of parliament addressed his majesty on the success of admiral Vernon, who, with six ships only, had entered the port, and taken the town of Porto-Bello; and on the twenty-fifth of March a motion was made in the common-council to present the admiral with the freedom of the city of London, in a gold box; and to congratulate his majesty on the occasion: both of which being agreed to, the latter was presented to his majesty, by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the twenty-seventh of the same month. And,

On the tenth of May the Lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majesty with their compliments on the nuptials of the princess Mary with the prince of Hesse; after which they addressed the new married princess on the occasion.

In consequence of a motion being made in the last session of parliament for a place bill, the court of common-council met on the eighteenth of June, and agreed to thank their four worthy representatives for their good conduct in parliament; which they did in the following manner:

"We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, return you our thanks for your faithful and diligent attendance in parliament, particularly while the place bill was depending last sessions; and being solicitous that the rights and liberties which this nation has hitherto enjoyed, should be continued to latest posterity, and considering that those blessings can alone be secured by the independency of parliament, do most earnestly require of you to renew your endeavours in procuring a proper bill for reducing and limiting the number of placemen in the House of commons.

"As we apprehend that your expectations last sessions were in a great measure disappointed, through the absence of a few members from parliament, we cannot but entertain the strongest hopes of success the next year, not doubting but those gentlemen, being at last convinced that a diligent attendance in the house of commons is of the utmost consequence to the nation, will not hazard a second loss of this salutary law, so immediately necessary to preserve the freedom of our constitution; to restore unanimity among the people, and establish that confidence in his majesty's measures, as may effectually enable him, at this important juncture, to assert the honour of his crown and kingdom."

On the twenty-fifth of September a previous meeting of the livery was held at Vintner's-hall, to consider of two proper persons to be returned on Michaelmas-day at Guild-hall, to the court of aldermen, for the choice of one to be Lord-mayor.

After Mr. Glover, who was in the chair, had opened the cause of their meeting, it was resolved to support the nomination of Sir Robert Godschall, knt. and George Heathcote, esq; in the common-hall on Michaelmas-day, they being the two senior aldermen (except Sir George Champion) below the chair. These two gentlemen

were accordingly returned by the common-hall; but the court of aldermen, contrary to the usual method, chose Mr. Heathcote, who very politely begged to be excused on account of his health being greatly impaired by serving the office of sheriff the foregoing year.

This occasioned great debates; and strong opposition was made by the friends of the negative aldermen. However, it was at last carried that Mr. Heathcote should not be compelled to serve; and that he should be excused without paying any fine.

Another common-hall was summoned to meet on the fourteenth of October, previous to which the livery met again at Vintner's-hall, and resolved on the nomination of Sir Robert Godschall and Humphry Parsons, esq; who had lately been Lord-mayor; accordingly these two were unanimously returned by the common-hall; but the aldermen, after a debate of near three hours, were pleased to put by Sir Robert Godschall again, and returned Humphry Parsons, esq; who, at a court of common-council held on the twenty-second told them, that if it was their desire, he was willing to accept the office of Lord-mayor, for the ensuing year, let the expence be what it would. This declaration was received by the court with unanimous applause; and thereupon the following motion was made: "That the thanks of this court be given to Humphry Parsons, esq; Lord-mayor elect, for accepting a second time the laborious and expensive office of the mayoralty, and thereby, in some measure restoring the peace and tranquillity of this city, which has been greatly disturbed by a late extraordinary and uncommon proceeding;" which question, after long debates, was agreed to by a great majority: but an amendment being proposed by some of the aldermen present, and Sir John Eyles and Sir Robert Baylis insisting that the opinion of the aldermen should be separately taken thereon, and several of the court of aldermen insisting upon a negative, a long debate ensued, in which their power of putting a negative on the question, was disputed with great warmth; but they still insisting upon that power, Sir John Barnard, and the rest of the worthy aldermen, who voted for Sir Robert Godschall, and a very great majority of the common-council, withdrew from court, protesting, that the aldermen had no right to vote separately, or to put a negative in the forming of a question. After which the aldermen and common-council returned thanks to the Lord-mayor elect, for his accepting the office a second time. And

On Wednesday the twenty-ninth the right hon. Humphry Parsons, esq; the new Lord-mayor, was, with the usual solemnity, sworn into that high office for the year ensuing.—This gentleman was the first who rode in a coach drawn by six horses in the procession on Lord-mayor's day.

On the third of November the London Infirmary, now called the London-hospital; which was carried on in a little house adjoining to Upper Moor-fields, was removed and opened in a more commodious situation in Prescot-street, Godman's-fields.

On the eleventh of the same month, a court of

common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made and the question put, "That the court of aldermen have the power of putting a negative upon the framing of a question," which passed in the negative; and it likewise passed the same in the court of aldermen, by a majority of ten to four. Another motion was then made, and the question put, "that the court of aldermen have not the power of putting a negative upon the framing of a question," which passed in the affirmative; and the same passed in the affirmative, by a majority of eleven to four, in the court of aldermen.

The day following, being the birth-day of admiral Vernon, the citizens of London, to express the sense they entertained of the advantages the nation might reap from a vigorous war with Spain, celebrated the same with the greatest rejoicings that had been known for many years. The effigy of Don Blás, governor of Porto Bello, was burnt in many places; and at Chancery-lane end was erected a pageant, representing a Spaniard on his knees, offering his sword to admiral Vernon. A view of Porto Bello, and the ships and warlike implements. Over the admiral's head was written, *Veni, vidi, vici*, and under him these words, *Semper vires*.

On the nineteenth a meeting of the livery was held at Vintner's-hall, to consider of proper persons to represent the city in the ensuing parliament; and a letter was produced from Sir John Barnard, in which he desired to be excused all further attendance in parliament, on account of his ill state of health. This plea, however, had no effect on the livery, who, unwilling to lose so worthy a member, put him in nomination, together with Mr. alderman Parsons, Sir Robert Godschall, and Mr. alderman Heathcote. Death, however, soon after frustrated their designs, by taking off alderman Parsons, their Lord-mayor, who died on the twenty-first of March, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In consequence of which, the next day (being Sunday) a court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the question was put, Whether precepts should be issued for a new election, which was carried accordingly. And on Monday the twenty-third, a court of hustings was held at Guildhall, by virtue of a precept from the Locum Tenens and court of aldermen, for the election of a Lord-mayor for the residue of the year; when the common-hall almost unanimously returned Sir Robert Godschall and Sir John Barnard to the court of aldermen, who, in opposition to the livery, once more rejected Sir Robert, and elected Sir John Barnard, who, in a most genteel speech, informed them he was not obliged by the laws of the city to serve that high office more than once; after which, desiring to be excused, it was readily granted. They then proceeded to a new election; when the livery returned Sir Robert Godschall and Daniel Lambert, esq; and the aldermen elected the latter by a majority of thirteen to ten. Accordingly that same evening at nine o'clock, alderman Lambert was accepted by the lord-chancellor with the usual ceremonies; and next day went in great state to the Tower, attended by the twelve companies, where, on a booth erected for that

purpose without the gate, he was sworn in by the right honourable the lord Cornwallis, constable of the Tower, according to ancient custom when the barons of the exchequer are out of town. The last Lord-mayor that had been sworn on Tower-hill was Sir Thomas Bloodworth, in the year 1665, when the courts of law were held at Oxford on account of the dreadful plague in London.

The election of an alderman for Broad-street ward was soon after attended with great trouble and expence. The candidates were Charles Ewer, esq; and Mr. Eggleton. On the close of the poll a scrutiny was demanded, and the numbers appearing to be exactly equal, the Lord-mayor held a wardmote at Draper's hall for a new election; at which Charles Ewer, esq; meeting with no opposition, was declared duly elected. In consequence of this Mr. Eggleton petitioned the court of aldermen, setting forth his right to the said election. On the day following, a rule was made in the court of King's-bench, to shew cause why a mandamus should not be granted to swear in Mr. Eggleton alderman of Bread-street ward; and on the twenty eighth the court of aldermen, by consent of both parties, returned that neither party was duly elected. So that the determination of the election must be tried in the court of King's-bench, which was accordingly done in the Michaelmas term following, in favour of Charles Ewer, esq; who was accordingly sworn in.

On the twelfth of May 1741, the poll ended at Guildhall for members of parliament for the city of London; when the list at Vintner's-hall carried it by a great majority; the numbers standing thus:

For the Rt. Hon. Daniel Lambert, esq; Lord-mayor	3117
Sir John Barnard	3769
Sir Robert Godschall	3143
Alderman Heathcote	3322
Admiral Vernon	1175
Sir Edward Bellamy	1311
Alderman Perry	1710

Whereupon the sheriffs next day declared the four first gentlemen duly elected.

It having been found, on the great increase of inhabitants of this city, that it was necessary for the better government thereof, and the more easy bringing delinquents to punishment, to increase the justices of peace within the city of London, and its liberties, his majesty, for that purpose was pleased to grant the following charter:

"George the second, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our royal predecessor king Charles I. late king of England, by his letters patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the eighteenth day of October, in the fourteenth year of his reign, did give and grant unto the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their successors, amongst other things, that the then mayor and recorder of the said city, and the mayor and recorder of the said city for the time being, as well as those aldermen who be-

"fore

" fore that time had sustained and borne, as those  
 " aldermen who thereafter should have sustained  
 " and borne, the charge and office of mayoralty  
 " of the said city, although they should cease  
 " from the mayoralty, or should be dismissed  
 " therefrom, so long as they should remain alder-  
 " men there; and the three senior aldermen of  
 " the said city, for the time being, who should  
 " have been longest in the office of aldermanship,  
 " and had not before sustained and borne the  
 " charge and office of mayoralty of that city for  
 " ever, should be all and every of them a justice  
 " and justices, to preserve and keep the peace of  
 " the said king, his heirs and successors, within  
 " the said city of London and liberties thereof,  
 " and appointed the said mayor and recorder, for  
 " the time being, to be of the Quorum. And  
 " whereas our royal predecessors, king William  
 " and queen Mary, by certain other letters patent,  
 " under their great seal of England, bearing date  
 " at Westminster, the 28th day of July, in the  
 " fourth year of their reign, reciting the said let-  
 " ters patent of king Charles I. and reciting  
 " also, that the said mayor and aldermen, by  
 " their humble petition, had represented to their  
 " majesties, that the number of justices of the  
 " peace, constituted within the said city by the  
 " said letters patent of king Charles I. were so  
 " few, that, by reason thereof, it frequently  
 " happened, that justice could not be admini-  
 " stered within the said city with so much ex-  
 " pedition, so commodiously, and in such a man-  
 " ner, as might be most expedient for their said  
 " late majesty's service, and the utility of their  
 " subjects: and their said late majesties, there-  
 " fore, by their said recited letters patent, did  
 " grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 " citizens of the city of London, and their suc-  
 " cessors, that six other aldermen of the said  
 " city for the time being, who then were, or for  
 " the future should be, next in the office of al-  
 " dermanship to the three senior aldermen men-  
 " tioned and constituted justices of the peace in  
 " the said first-mentioned charter, and who then  
 " had borne, and thereafter should have borne,  
 " the office of sheriff of the said city, besides  
 " and beyond the three senior aldermen as afore-  
 " said, should for ever thereafter be justices of  
 " the peace within the said city of London and  
 " liberties thereof; and these six aldermen, with  
 " the mayor and recorder for the time being, as  
 " well as those aldermen who had borne the office  
 " of mayoralty, and the aforesaid three senior  
 " aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the  
 " said mayor or recorder for the time being to be  
 " one, are by the said last-recited letters patent  
 " constituted justices of the peace for the said  
 " city and liberties, with the same powers that  
 " are granted to the justices of the peace of any  
 " county of this kingdom, as by the said several  
 " recited letters patent (amongst divers other  
 " matters and things therein contained, rela-  
 " tion being thereto respectively had) may  
 " more fully and largely appear. And whereas  
 " the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the said city  
 " of London have, by their petition, humbly  
 " represented unto us, that, since the granting of  
 " the said last-mentioned letters patent, the du-

" ties of the justices of the peace, within the  
 " said city and liberties, are, by many acts of  
 " parliament, very much increased; so that the  
 " petitioners, who are constituted justices by the  
 " said charter, have, for the more speedy and ef-  
 " fectual execution of justice, agreed amongst  
 " themselves to sit daily, by turns, in the Guild-  
 " hall of the said city, for the public administra-  
 " tion of justice: and that the petitioners most  
 " humbly conceive it will be for the public uti-  
 " lity of all our subjects within the said city and  
 " liberties, and that justice may still be more  
 " commodiously and expeditiously administered,  
 " if the present number of justices of the peace,  
 " within the said city of London and liberties  
 " thereof, was increased: and the petitioners fur-  
 " ther represent, that the Lord-mayor and re-  
 " corder being the only justices of the Quorum,  
 " if by sickness or other unavoidable accident, it  
 " should happen that neither may be able to attend  
 " the session, great inconveniences may arise:  
 " the petitioners, therefore, have humbly be-  
 " sought us to grant to our good subjects, the  
 " mayor and commonalty and citizens of the  
 " said city, that, for the future, the mayor, re-  
 " corder, and all the aldermen, for the time be-  
 " ing, may be justices of the peace for the said  
 " city of London and liberties thereof; and that  
 " all those aldermen, for the time being, who  
 " shall have borne and sustained the office of  
 " mayoralty of the said city, may be of the Quo-  
 " rum, as well as the mayor and recorder: we  
 " being willing to gratify the petitioners in their  
 " request; know ye, therefore, that we, of our  
 " special grace, certain knowledge, and mere  
 " motion, have given, granted, and by these  
 " presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do  
 " give and grant, to the mayor and commonalty  
 " and citizens of the city of London, and their  
 " successors, that the mayor, recorder and all the  
 " aldermen of the said city of London, for the  
 " time being, and every one of them, be for ever  
 " hereafter a justice or justices of the peace of us,  
 " our heirs and successors, within the said city  
 " of London and liberties thereof: and we do  
 " by these presents, for us, our heirs and succe-  
 " ssors, constitute, make, and ordain, the mayor,  
 " recorder, and all the aldermen of the said city  
 " of London, for the time being, and every of  
 " them, or any four of them (of whom the mayor  
 " and recorder, or any one of the aldermen who  
 " have sustained the office of mayoralty, for the  
 " time being, we will shall always be one) justices  
 " of us, our heirs and successors, within the said  
 " city of London and liberties thereof, to keep,  
 " and cause to be kept, all and singular statutes  
 " and ordinances, in all their articles, made, and  
 " to be made, for the preservation of the peace,  
 " of us, our heirs and successors, and for the  
 " peaceable ruling and governing the people of  
 " us, our heirs and successors, as well within the  
 " said city as the liberties thereof, according to  
 " the form and effect of the same; and to cor-  
 " rect and punish, in the manner prescribed by,  
 " those statutes and ordinances, all such persons  
 " as shall be found offending, within the said  
 " city and liberties thereof, against the form and  
 " effect of the same statutes and ordinances, or  
 " any

“ any or either of them; and to demand such  
 “ sufficient security for the peace, and good be-  
 “ haviour towards us, our heirs and successors,  
 “ and all the subjects of us, our heirs and succefsors,  
 “ of all such persons who shall send threatenings to any subject or subjects, of us, our  
 “ heirs or successors, concerning their bodies, or  
 “ the burning their houses; and if they refuse to  
 “ find such security, then to cause them to be  
 “ safely kept in our goal of Newgate, or in any  
 “ other prison of us, our heirs or successors, in  
 “ our said city of London, until they shall have  
 “ found such security; and to do and perform all  
 “ and singular other matters and things, which  
 “ any justices or keepers of the peace of us, our  
 “ heirs and successors, within any county of that  
 “ part of our kingdom of Great-Britain called  
 “ England, may, can, or ought to do and per-  
 “ form, by virtue of any statutes and ordinances  
 “ of this part of our kingdom of Great-Britain  
 “ called England, or by virtue of any commission  
 “ of us, our heirs and successors, to preserve the  
 “ peace in any such county. In witness whereof  
 “ we have caused these our letters to be made  
 “ patent.

“ Witness John archbishop of Canterbury,  
 “ and other guardians and justices of the  
 “ kingdom, at Westminster, the 25th day  
 “ of August, in the fifteenth year of our  
 “ reign.

About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the eighth of September, the wind due south, a prodigious hurricane arose, which did considerable damage to the ships and craft in the river Thames; it uncovered houses, threw down chimnies, and tore up trees by the roots. But the most considerable damage was done in the countries.

About this time the city of London, and places adjacent were visited with an epidemic fever, which carried off great numbers for several months together. The cause of it was supposed to arise from the heat of the weather, which occasioned a coagulation of the blood, or a stagnation thereof in the capillary arteries.

The removal of Sir Robert Walpole producing a great change in the ministry, the city of London, in common-council assembled, on the tenth of February, presented the following instructions to their representatives in parliament.

To the right hon. Sir Robert Godschall, knt. Lord-mayor, Sir John Barnard, knt. Mr. alderman Lambert, and Mr. alderman Heathcote.

“ This court doth take this public occasion to  
 “ acknowledge their grateful sense of your vigilant and faithful conduct in parliament, which  
 “ hath already contributed to the production of  
 “ many good effects.

“ As they have now reason to hope for a change  
 “ of measures as well as of men, they desire you  
 “ will strenuously promote all those salutary laws  
 “ as are or shall be proposed in the house of commons, such as the place-bill, a pension-bill and  
 “ the repeal of the septennial act, in order to re-

“ store the ancient freedom of our constitution;  
 “ and secure it against all future attempts either  
 “ of open or secret corruption, or of any undue  
 “ influence whatsoever.

“ And more particularly they recommend that  
 “ you will persist, with unwearied diligence, to  
 “ make the earliest and strictest enquiry into the  
 “ causes of all past mismanagements, and exert  
 “ your utmost endeavours to prevent the like for  
 “ the future.

“ And they further expect, that you will extend such enquiry to all persons who, in their  
 “ respective employments, have contributed to  
 “ the complicated evils, which have so long oppressed and dishonoured this nation.

“ And they congratulate themselves and the  
 “ whole kingdom that, from the virtue and spirit  
 “ of the present parliament, every odious name  
 “ of distinction will soon be lost among us, and  
 “ that from this happy period they may date their  
 “ entire abolition of parties, of which the most  
 “ pernicious use has hitherto been made, to the  
 “ imminent danger of our liberties.

“ For now they may reasonably expect, that  
 “ those who wish the real and solid support of his  
 “ majesty and his royal family; and are qualified  
 “ by their virtues and abilities, may have it in  
 “ their power to serve both their king and country;  
 “ and that no distinction will remain but of those  
 “ who are friends or enemies to the constitution;  
 “ of those who would maintain the freedom  
 “ and independency of parliament, and of those  
 “ who would subject it to corrupt and ministerial  
 “ influence.”

At a general meeting of the independant electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, held on the seventeenth of February at the Fountain-tavern in the Strand, it was unanimously agreed that the following representation be delivered to the right hon. lord viscount Percival, and Charles Edwin, esq; their representatives in parliament:

“ We, the burgeses and inhabitants of the  
 “ city and liberty of Westminster, cannot avoid  
 “ taking the first opportunity of paying our most  
 “ grateful acknowledgments for your faithful behaviour during this short, but important period  
 “ of parliament; and though we have no reason  
 “ to doubt your steady perseverance, yet we cannot think it altogether improper to acquaint  
 “ you with our sentiments on the present crisis  
 “ of affairs;—a crisis which we apprehend must  
 “ determine the fate of us and our posterity, and  
 “ render this kingdom either a glory or scoff  
 “ among the nations.

“ We have beheld, with the deepest concern,  
 “ such measures pursued for many years past, as  
 “ have manifestly tended to disgrace the name,  
 “ betray the interests, ruin the trade, weaken  
 “ the liberties, and depress the courage of the  
 “ British nation. It is now with the most sensible  
 “ pleasure we behold the agreeable prospect of  
 “ being delivered from the fatal effects of such  
 “ measures, by the virtue of a truly British parliament, and the removal of those persons who,  
 “ supported by the influence of corruption (that  
 “ canker



“canker of our constitution) have two long wanted in the abuse of power, and mocked the calamities of an almost despairing people.

“But as the melancholy experience of past times evinces, that the removal of the person of a minister from the helm, is insufficient for securing the interests and liberties of a people, while his creatures, his maxims, and his views, are entailed upon the government; we therefore hope you will most strenuously oppose them, and endeavour to procure us such a constitutional security, as may prevent this kingdom from suffering by the like errors or iniquities for the future.

“As the strictest enquiry only can satisfy, so nothing but the most rigorous justice ought to avenge an injured people; it is therefore we earnestly intreat you to make a diligent scrutiny into the authors of those grievances we have so long groaned under, and not suffer impunity to be the lot of the oppressor: justice is a duty you owe to posterity, as examples are most likely to prevent future evils. Should the disturber of the public be permitted the enjoyment of private tranquillity, or his influence remain in those counsels from which his person is removed, we conceive that such an event at this juncture must give a fatal encouragement, or rather sanction to a wanton and wicked exercise of power in all succeeding ministers. Lenity to such an one would be cruelty to the nation; and the calling to a severe account the instruments of pernicious measures, however unavailing to procure us reparation for what is past, may have the happy effect of henceforth preventing the like violations of the constitution, the like profusion of public treasure at home, and the like prostitution of the public faith and honour abroad.

“We zealously recommend to your endeavours the extirpating those party distinctions, which, though their foundation have long ceased to exist, were yet so industriously fostered among us, in order to serve the mischievous purposes of a ministerial tyranny, and in opposition to the real and permanent interests of the present royal family. The common interest, it is hoped, has now united all parties and persuasions, and every man will be regarded only as he prefers the welfare and liberties of his country to any private dependence or venal consideration whatever.”

The merchants and traders of the city of London, finding themselves greatly oppressed by the Spanish privateers; owing to the bad conduct of the admiralty in not granting them proper convoys and cruizers to protect their ships, presented a petition to both houses of parliament on the 20th of January, in which they set forth, “that the petitioners, with the utmost concern, have found themselves under the necessity of representing to the house that the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms have been continually exposed to the growing insolence of the Spanish privateers, from the commencement of this just and necessary war; that during its whole progress and continuance, notwithstanding the

repeated applications of the suffering merchants for protection and redress, their losses and misfortunes have considerably increased of late; to the impoverishing of many of his majesty’s subjects, the great detriment of trade in general, the diminution of his majesty’s revenue, and the dishonour of the nation; that upwards of three hundred ships and vessels have been taken, (the greatest part of them in or near the British channel and soundings) and carried into St. Sebastian, and other adjacent ports; by which numbers of his majesty’s most useful subjects have been reduced to want and imprisonment, or, compelled by inhuman treatment, and despairing of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, have enlisted in the service of Spain; that the petitioners apprehend, that most of these misfortunes might have been prevented, considering the weakness of our enemy at sea, had a few of his majesty’s ships of war been properly stationed, and the commanders kept strictly to their duty; a neglect, which appears the more surprizing, as there was a precedent of an act of parliament in 1707, expressly made for those purposes, intitled, An act for the better securing the trade of this kingdom, by cruizers and convoys: that by means of this neglect, and the many valuable prizes the Spaniards have made, they have been encouraged and enabled to fit out such numbers of privateers from St. Sebastian and Bilboa, exclusive of other ports, as to render the navigation to and from these kingdoms every day more and more dangerous; and that the present great and unexpected power of the enemy, in the Mediterranean gives the petitioners reason to apprehend, that their trade is become extremely precarious in those parts; that there have been various neglects and delays in the appointment and sending out of convoys; and that out of those few, which have been granted, some of the commanders have paid so little regard to the ships under their care, that they have deserted them at sea, and left them as a prey to the enemy: and praying leave further to represent, that the navigation to and from several of his majesty’s colonies has often been much exposed to the enemy; and that many ships have been taken in the American seas by their privateers, principally owing, as the petitioners presume, to a want of a sufficient number of ships, or of proper care in some of his majesty’s commanders, stationed in those parts; that many ships have been brought into danger by the arbitrary impressing of their ablest hands out of the homeward bound ships before they had made the land, or arrived to a place of safety; and out of the outward-bound ships, in the prosecution of their voyages; and praying leave to assure the house, that they do not complain of such captures as are the unavoidable consequence of a war, but of such only as have been occasioned by a want of due care for the protection of trade, which has, during the whole war, laboured under an apparent neglect and disregard; nor shall they ever be induced, either by their past misfortunes or future apprehensions, so far to forget

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“their

“ their duty to his majesty and the legislature, as  
 “ once to repine or murmur at the present war  
 “ with Spain, which his majesty and these king-  
 “ doms are so necessarily engaged in, and upon  
 “ the vigorous prosecution of which the interest  
 “ of the British trade and the freedom of naviga-  
 “ tion so evidently depend; and praying the  
 “ house to take the premises into their considera-  
 “ tion, that such provision may be made for the  
 “ future protection of the trade and Navigation  
 “ of these kingdoms as the house shall think fit;  
 “ and that the petitioners may be heard by them-  
 “ selves or council thereupon.”

This petition was closely followed by another of the same tendency from the city of London, which was presented by the sheriffs on the twenty-sixth of the same month; setting forth, “ that,  
 “ at a time when a feeble enemy holds our naval  
 “ power in derision, and the conduct and distri-  
 “ bution of our ships of war are the subject of  
 “ universal censure, to remain unconcerned and  
 “ silent, would ill become the representative body  
 “ of this great metropolis, which so sensibly  
 “ shares in every public misfortune; that the peti-  
 “ tioners therefore beg leave humbly to represent  
 “ to the house, that it is with the utmost grief  
 “ they have seen the navigation and commerce of  
 “ these kingdoms so constantly interrupted, on  
 “ our own coasts, and almost in sight of our  
 “ late powerful naval armaments, by the priva-  
 “ teers of Spain, to the ruin of our trade, the  
 “ enriching of the enemy, and the disgrace of  
 “ the British name; that the losses hereby  
 “ sustained, the manner in which applications  
 “ for redress have been often evaded, and other  
 “ numerous instances of negligence and disre-  
 “ gard of the commercial interest of these king-  
 “ doms, (whilst a neighbouring nation is every  
 “ day converting these errors to their own ad-  
 “ vantage) have given the petitioners the most  
 “ dreadful apprehensions, lest our trade, the  
 “ foundation of our wealth and power, and which  
 “ has formerly enabled us to maintain the liber-  
 “ ties of Europe, should be transferred into the  
 “ hands of our potent and dangerous rival; that  
 “ the petitioners cannot but observe with concern,  
 “ that those ships of war, which they might rea-  
 “ sonably have expected would have been em-  
 “ ployed in protecting our trade, have not  
 “ contributed either thereto, or to the interest  
 “ or honour of the nation: and that the peti-  
 “ tioners have seen a powerful and well provided  
 “ fleet remaining inactive in our own ports, or  
 “ more ingloriously putting to sea, without the  
 “ appearance of any enterprize in view, or even  
 “ the possibility of meeting an enemy worthy of  
 “ its attention, whilst our trading vessels have  
 “ been daily exposed in the British channel and  
 “ soundings to the privateers of a place so incon-  
 “ siderable as St. Sebastian’s. And that, not-  
 “ withstanding these various subjects of com-  
 “ plaint, the petitioners beg the house to believe,  
 “ that they do not hereby intend to signify the  
 “ least desire of peace with Spain, until his ma-  
 “ jesty shall, by a vigorous prosecution of the  
 “ war, have obtained from the enemy an ample  
 “ acknowledgment of his people’s just rights,

“ and the possession of such a pledge as may ef-  
 “ fectually secure the freedom of navigation to  
 “ our latest posterity: and therefore intreating  
 “ the house to take the calamitous state of trade,  
 “ occasioned by the grievances complained of,  
 “ into their consideration: and that the house  
 “ would be pleased to make such a provision, for  
 “ the future security of the navigation and com-  
 “ merce of these kingdoms, as they shall think  
 “ fit.

In consequence of these petitions, the Lord-mayor and Sir John Barnard were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for protecting and securing the trade and navigation of this kingdom in times of war. The citizens and merchants were so elated at this order of the house, that they testified the same by the most public rejoicings.

On the twenty sixth of June 1742, Sir Robert Godschall, Lord-mayor of the city of London, died of a violent fever. He was succeeded as mayor by George Heathcote, esq; and as member of parliament, by William Calvert, esq;

At a court of common-council held the twenty-first of October, the following instructions were drawn up, approved of, and ordered to be presented to the city representatives in parliament.

To the right hon. George Heathcote, esq;  
 Lord-mayor, Sir John Barnard, knt. and  
 alderman, Mr. alderman Lambert, and  
 Mr. alderman Calvert.

“ In the present unhappy conjuncture, when  
 “ the domestic enemies of these kingdoms are  
 “ flattering themselves, that, by the late astonish-  
 “ ing example of unpunished treachery, and  
 “ corruption, the nation must be driven to de-  
 “ pair, and abandon all thoughts of any future  
 “ efforts for the support and security of the pub-  
 “ lic liberty; We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and  
 “ commons of the city of London, in common-  
 “ council assembled, think it our indispensable  
 “ duty to declare, in this most solemn manner,  
 “ that as we were fully sensible how advantage-  
 “ ously this nation has hitherto been distinguish-  
 “ ed, by its freedom, from the rest of mankind,  
 “ we will not, by supineness, resign our claim to  
 “ so invaluable a blessing; but that we will still  
 “ persevere, with the same uniform and unshaken  
 “ resolution, against the malice of our undis-  
 “ guised enemies, and the falshood of our pre-  
 “ tended friends, whose shameful union and con-  
 “ federacy against their country, at the same  
 “ time that they serve to increase our apprehen-  
 “ sions, shall redouble our attention and zeal for  
 “ the defence and preservation of all our consti-  
 “ tutional rights. We, therefore, address our-  
 “ selves to you, our worthy representatives in  
 “ parliament, and, with the most grateful ac-  
 “ knowledgments of your former meritorious  
 “ conduct, take this occasion of laying our sen-  
 “ timents before you.

“ We cannot but lament that means have been  
 “ used to defeat our hopes of a speedy and effec-  
 “ tual reformation. We had long seen the great  
 “ concerns of the kingdom all perverted to the sin-  
 “ gle purpose of maintaining power in one hand.

With

“ With this pernicious design our wealth has  
 “ been exhausted, our trade neglected, our honour  
 “ prostituted, and the independency of parlia-  
 “ ment invaded; at length, after a continued  
 “ struggle of twenty-years, when we had reason  
 “ to expect that the happy period of our deliver-  
 “ ance was at hand, that each offender would  
 “ have received the chastisement due to his  
 “ crimes, and such regulations have been esta-  
 “ blished as would have secured us from the like  
 “ enormities in time to come, how great was our  
 “ surprize to find, that some of those, who, un-  
 “ der a mask of integrity, and by dissembling a  
 “ zeal for their country, had long acquired the  
 “ largest share of its confidence, should, with-  
 “ out the least hesitation or seeming remorse,  
 “ greedily embrace the first occasion to disgrace  
 “ all their former conduct, and, in defiance of  
 “ the most solemn protestations, openly conspire,  
 “ with the known enemies of the public, to de-  
 “ fraud the nation of that justice and security,  
 “ which they themselves had so often and so pe-  
 “ remptorily declared was indispensibly necessary  
 “ to its preservation and support?

“ Amidst these melancholy considerations, we  
 “ have the satisfaction to find, that the general  
 “ censure and indignation have so immediately  
 “ pursued these betrayers of their trust, that few  
 “ have been misled by their pretences; and that  
 “ they succeed in the public hatred those they  
 “ have screened, though they have not, as yet,  
 “ succeeded to their power. And we may reason-  
 “ ably expect a more fortunate issue in the ap-  
 “ proaching sessions, since many of those crimes  
 “ which have so long excited the just resentment  
 “ of the public, are now incontestibly evinced  
 “ to all mankind, notwithstanding the various  
 “ artifices put in practice to conceal and protect  
 “ them: for it cannot now be a doubt that  
 “ our troops, under the extremest distress in  
 “ an unhealthy climate, were defrauded, by  
 “ collusive contracts, of their just pay; that the  
 “ power of an administration hath been ap-  
 “ plied to corrupting of returning officers, the  
 “ purchasing of votes, and the subversion of  
 “ charters; and that immense sums of that pub-  
 “ lic treasure, which was appropriated to the  
 “ support of the civil government, have been  
 “ partly secreted, and partly converted to purpo-  
 “ ses injurious to the dignity of the crown, and  
 “ destructive of our happy constitution.

“ We therefore most earnestly entreat, that,  
 “ at this important crisis, you will not suffer  
 “ yourselves to be amused with distant objects,  
 “ which of late have been so speciously dressed up  
 “ with all the arts of fallacy and delusion; but,  
 “ whatever plea may be offered in behalf of our  
 “ safety abroad, be persuaded that security at  
 “ home is the first point which merits your con-  
 “ sideration; that the gratifying the reasonable

“ desires of the people, who ask no more than  
 “ justice and the re establishment of the British  
 “ constitution, can alone give weight and success  
 “ to his majesty's councils and measures, can  
 “ alone recover the lost confidence of our antient  
 “ allies, and strike terror into our most powerful  
 “ enemies. We therefore apply to you now,  
 “ with all the urgent solicitations of men fully  
 “ convinced that their all is at stake, the rights  
 “ and privileges of ourselves and posterity, with  
 “ every valuable advantage purchased for us by  
 “ the blood of our ancestors, conjuring you to  
 “ postpone every other consideration, particu-  
 “ larly the supplies for the current service of the  
 “ ensuing year, till you have renewed the secret  
 “ committee of enquiry; procured an effectual  
 “ bill to reduce and limit the number of place-  
 “ men in the house of commons; restored the  
 “ frequency of elections, and restrained the abuse  
 “ of power in returning officers. Yet, after  
 “ these salutary provisions, when you shall think  
 “ fit to grant the supplies, at the same time have  
 “ some regard to their application. A nation  
 “ burdened with taxes, oppressed with debts,  
 “ and almost exhausted by one lavish adminis-  
 “ tration, can but ill undergo a fresh profusion of  
 “ its treasure in the parade of numerous land  
 “ armies, and the hire of foreign forces, without  
 “ the appearance of any service in the behalf of  
 “ his majesty's British dominions.

“ These points alone can give safety to the  
 “ kingdom, and appease the general discontents;  
 “ and the vigorous prosecution of them, in con-  
 “ currence with all true friends of the public,  
 “ (independent of party, or of any other in-  
 “ vidious distinction whatsoever) will insure to  
 “ yourselves the lasting favour and affection of  
 “ this great metropolis.”

On the twentieth of December a cause was  
 tried before lord chief justice Willes, in which  
 the company of weavers were plaintiffs, and Mr.  
 Thomas Handycraft, defendant, who refused to  
 be of the livery of the company, not being free  
 of the city. It appearing, however, that every  
 member of a company is eligible to the livery,  
 though not free of the city, a verdict was given in  
 favour of the plaintiffs.

Another cause was tried on an action brought  
 by one Anthony Wright against William Ayres,  
 the lessee of the toll on London-bridge, who had  
 received and insisted upon a prescriptive right to  
 receive two-pence for the passage of each cart  
 laden with one ton weight, or upwards, passing  
 over the bridge. After many learned arguments  
 on both sides, it appearing by the evidence that  
 the usage had been to take one-penny only for  
 a cart with two horses, although laden with a ton  
 or upwards, a verdict was given in favour of the  
 plaintiff.

## CHAPTER XLII.

*Birth of prince William Henry. City address to his majesty on the occasion. French invasion intended. War declared against France. Combination of journeymen taylors. Proclamation for detecting street-robbers. Act of parliament for better lighting the city. Fire at Shad-Thames. Letter from the duke of Newcastle to the Lord-mayor concerning a rebellion. Proclamation against papists. The city guarded by the militia. Voluntary subscriptions for the army. Association of lawyers. Quakers subscribe to the army. A regiment of lawyers. The rebels defeated. Duke of Cumberland presented with the freedom of the city. Execution of the earl of Kilmarnock, lord Balmerino, Charles Ratcliffe, and Simon lord Lovat. Corporation for clergymens widows. Election of members of parliament. Great fire in Cornhill. Ordinances for electing sheriffs.*

**A**BOUT the time his majesty returned from his German dominions, her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince on the fourteenth of November, who was baptized by the name of William Henry; and his majesty's daughter, the princess Louisa being married about the same time to the prince royal of Denmark, the citizens of London in common-council assembled, agreed to address his majesty on these several occasions. Accordingly on the nineteenth, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majesty at St. James's, and presented him with the following congratulations:

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly approach your throne with hearts full of the sincerest wishes for the honour and prosperity of your sacred person and government, and beg leave to offer our most hearty congratulations upon your safe return to these your British dominions.

"Permit us, royal Sir, at the same time to express our joy, that your happy arrival hath been blessed with the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of Wales of a prince: an auspicious omen and further pledge of our future happiness by the increase of your royal progeny, to defend our religion, laws, and liberties, and protect our trade and commerce, always confiding that a race of princes, descending from your majesty, will be ever mindful to preserve these blessings to our latest posterity.

"We further beg leave to congratulate your majesty upon the marriage of your royal daughter the princess Louisa to the prince royal of Denmark, by which alliance we have reason to hope that the protestant interest in Europe will be more firmly united.

"We shall ever think it our indispensable duty to pray, that the hearts and affections of your loyal subjects may be the just and grateful reward of your paternal care and protection;

"that your majesty's reign may be long and glorious over a free, dutiful, and united people; and that the sceptre of these realms may always remain in your royal family."

And on the 15th of December, the said court waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, whom they addressed in the following manner:

"May it please your royal highnesses,

"We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of London, humbly beg leave to present our most hearty congratulations, upon the safe delivery and happy recovery of madam, your royal highness, and the increase of your illustrious family, by the birth of another prince; an event, which must greatly contribute to our happiness, as it strengthens our present constitution, and yields a further prospect of its continuance in the protestant succession of his majesty's royal line.

"We cannot sufficiently express our joy when we reflect on the many eminent virtues, which, we promise ourselves, will be transmitted from your royal highnesses to your posterity; formed with the same generous and benevolent dispositions, for which you are so universally admired; and instructed by the same great examples to pay a dutiful obedience to his majesty, and a tender regard for the liberties of his subjects.

"Permit us likewise, Sir, to make use of this opportunity, to return you our particular thanks for the repeated declarations of your attachment to the interests and welfare of our city, of which you have so graciously condescended to become a member; and with minds truly sensible of the high honour of your princely patronage and protection, we offer up our constant prayers, that your royal highnesses may enjoy all happiness and prosperity; and that your descendants may successively continue the blessings derived from you to the latest posterity."

On



On the eighteenth of February 1744, his majesty having informed both houses of parliament, and the Lord-mayor of London, that he had received undoubted intelligence of the pretender's eldest son intending to invade this kingdom thro' the support of France, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on this occasion presented his majesty with the following address:

" Most gracious sovereign,

" We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, having heard, that attempts are forming by the common disturbers of the peace and tranquillity of Europe, in favour of a popish pretender, to interrupt that happiness we thankfully enjoy under your majesty's government, humbly beg leave to take this earliest opportunity, to express our greatest concern for, and abhorrence of this indignity intended against your majesty and these kingdoms.

" We have no reason to doubt, but that, by the blessing of God on your majesty's arms, our enemies will be disappointed in their expectations. As your majesty's subjects must be too sensible of the blessings of Liberty, property, and the free exercise of their religion, which they enjoy under your most auspicious reign, to exchange them for a certain arbitrary and tyrannical government; so the loyalty and unanimity of your faithful subjects, will greatly tend to discourage these desperate endeavours to destroy and subvert our excellent constitution. We therefore beg leave most humbly to assure your majesty, of our firm and sincerest attachment to your sacred person and government, and our present happy establishment in church and state; and that no endeavours of ours shall, even at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, be wanting to frustrate these attempts, to the prejudice of both, and to secure the laws and liberties of this country, and the protestant succession in your majesty's most illustrious house, to latest generations."

This address was soon followed by another from the merchants of the city of London; which runs thus:

" We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants of your city of London having observed, by your majesty's most gracious message to your parliament, that designs are carrying on by your majesty's enemies, in favour of a popish pretender, to disturb the peace and quiet of these your majesty's kingdoms, think it our indispensable duty, not to omit this opportunity of expressing our just resentment and indignation at so rash an attempt.

" We have too lively a sense of the happiness we enjoy in our religion and liberties under your majesty's mild and auspicious reign, and of the flourishing condition of our trade and commerce, even in the midst of war, under your

paternal care and vigilance, not to give your majesty the strongest assurances of our highest gratitude for such invaluable blessings; nor can we doubt, but by the blessing of God upon your majesty's arms, and the unanimous support of your faithful subjects, the attempts of your faithful subjects, the attempts of your enemies will recoil upon themselves, and end in their own confusion-

" We therefore humbly beg leave to declare to your majesty our unshaken resolution, that we will, on this critical conjuncture, exert our utmost endeavours for the support of public credit, and at all times hazard our lives and fortunes, in defence of your majesty's sacred person and government, and for the security of the protestant succession in your royal family."

Many other addresses were presented on this occasion; particularly from the lieutenancy of London, the city of Westminster, Bristol, Rochester, Leicester, Poole, the university of Cambridge, and many other parts of the kingdom.

On the 25th of February a proclamation was issued, commanding all papists to depart the cities of London and Westminster, and within ten miles of the same; for confining papists and reputed papists to their habitations; for seizing the arms and horses from such as refuse to take the oaths, &c. And for putting the laws in execution against the instigators of tumultuous proceedings.

On the thirty-first of March his majesty's declaration of war was proclaimed against France at the usual places, and with the accustomed ceremonies on such occasions.

A great number of journeymen stay-makers and taylor's having entered into a combination not to work for the wages established by law, and the same being represented to his majesty, the privy-council on the eighteenth of September, by his majesty's command, wrote a letter to the duke of Newcastle, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Middlesex, requiring his grace to recommend the justices of the peace to carry into execution the act of 7th George I. for preventing all unlawful assemblies and combinations. Letters to the same purport were sent to the constable of the Tower, and to the Lord-mayor of London. In consequence of which the justices met on the twenty-sixth, and came to the following resolutions: " that if any journeyman should refuse to work for the wages settled by act of parliament, he should be committed to hard labour for two months: and that the master that paid more than the act allowed, should forfeit five pounds."

The streets of the city of London were this winter so pestered with the most daring street-robbers, that it became dangerous to those whose business called them out after dark. And to such a pitch of insolence had they arisen, that they went to the houses of the peace officers, and made them beg pardon for endeavouring to apprehend them; and many, whose lives they had threatened, were obliged to secure themselves by taking shelter in Bridewell.

For the immediate suppression of these desperate villains, and the preservation of the citizens, the Lord-mayor and aldermen, on the thirteenth of October, waited on his majesty with the following address :

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ We, your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city London, having taken into consideration the many disorders and robberies which have been committed within these few weeks last past, in the streets of your loyal metropolis, beg leave to approach your throne, and humbly to represent to your most sacred majesty,

“ That divers confederacies of great numbers of evil disposed persons, armed with bludgeons, pistols, cutlasses, and other dangerous weapons, infest not only the private lanes and passages, but likewise the publick streets and places of usual concourse, and commit most daring outrages upon the persons of your majesty’s good subjects, whose affairs oblige them to pass thro’ the streets, by terrifying, robbing, and wounding them; and these facts are frequently at such times as we heretofore deemed hours of security.

“ That the officers of justice have been repulsed in the performance of their duty, some of whom have been shot at, some wounded, and others murdered, in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said persons; by which means many are intimidated from duly executing their offices, and others put in manifest danger of their lives.

“ These unhappy circumstances do, as we apprehend, tend greatly to weaken the hands of the magistrates, and render the laws ineffectual.

“ It is to us a most alarming consideration, and matter of great grief, that these crimes should, in so short a time, have grown to so great a height; and we beg leave humbly to assure your majesty, that we will vigorously, and with the utmost diligence, apply ourselves to restrain these violences, and detect the authors of them.

“ Permit us, Sir, to express our hopes, that a speedy, rigorous, and exemplary execution of the laws upon the persons of offenders, as they shall fall into the hands of justice, may, under your majesty’s princely wisdom, conduce greatly to the suppressing those enormities, by striking terror into the wicked, and preventing others from entering into such evil courses.

“ We thought it our indispensable duty to lay these facts, and our apprehensions upon them, before your majesty; not doubting but we shall receive effectual support, and your good subjects all possible security, from your majesty’s authority and fatherly protection.”

In consequence of this address his majesty, on the ninth of January, issued a proclamation, promising a reward of one hundred pounds over

and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treasury, for the apprehension of any person or persons found guilty of robbery or murder.

This was followed by an act of parliament obtained by the citizens for the better enlightening the city, which in the preamble sets forth as follows: “ Whereas to prevent the committing of murders, robberies, burglaries, felonies, and other crimes of a heinous nature, in the night season, in the streets, lanes, passages, and courts within the city of London, and the liberties thereof, an act of parliament was made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of his present majesty, for the better enlightening the streets of the city of London: And whereas the provisions made by the said act have been found defective, and insufficient to answer the several ends and purposes thereby intended: wherefore, and to the end the good purposes intended by the said act may be carried on, and fully executed, for the safety and preservation of the citizens and inhabitants of the said city, the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London, in common-council assembled, do most humbly beseech your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king’s most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that such a convenient and sufficient number of glass lamps, of such sort and fashion, as the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the said city, in common-council assembled, shall think proper and requisite, shall from time to time be erected, fixed, set up, and lighted, in such parts and places, within the said city or liberties thereof, as to the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, in common-council assembled, shall seem meet and expedient.”

It likewise enacted, that the rates for defraying the charges of erecting, maintaining, &c. the said lights shall be settled by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, so as they do not exceed six-pence in the pound, nor fifty shillings on any one person in the whole, in any one year: with a right of appeal to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen in case of being aggrieved, which appeal to be determined in ten days without fee. And it likewise enacts, that houses let into tenements shall pay to the lamps; that the assessment shall be allowed the tenant by his landlord.

Another act of parliament passed this year for preventing the abuses and annoyances arising from carts within the weekly bills of mortality. In which it was enacted, “ That no person shall drive any cart within the bills of mortality, unless the owner place upon some conspicuous part the name of the owner, and the number of such cart, in order that the driver may be the more easily convicted for any disorder.

“ Every owner of such cart residing within the limits aforesaid, shall enter his name and place  
“ of

" of abode, with the commissioners for licensing  
 " hackney-coaches, for which entry he shall pay  
 " one shilling and no more.

" If any person drive any cart within the limits  
 " aforesaid, not numbered and entered as before  
 " directed, he shall forfeit forty shillings, and it  
 " shall be lawful for any person to seize and de-  
 " tain the cart, or any of the horses, till such  
 " penalty be paid.

" It shall be lawful for any person using any  
 " cart as aforesaid, having the wheels of the  
 " breadth of six inches when worn, to have the  
 " same bound with streaks of iron, provided  
 " such streaks be of the breadth of six inches,  
 " and made flat, and not set on with rose-headed  
 " nails." And by stat. 30 Geo. II. it was fur-  
 " ther enacted, " That the justices of the peace  
 " of the city of London shall, at the general  
 " sessions of the peace holden for the city of  
 " London next after the twenty-fourth of June  
 " in every year, assess prices for the carriage of  
 " goods taken up in the city of London, as from  
 " the city of London to the city of Westminster,  
 " or any other place not exceeding the distance  
 " of three miles from the city of London; and  
 " make rules for governing such carts, &c. and  
 " the drivers; and compel payment for carriage  
 " of goods by such licensed carts, &c. accord-  
 " ing to the prices assessed, annex penalties for  
 " breach of any such rules, not exceeding five  
 " pounds for any one offence, as to the major  
 " part of the justices at such sessions shall seem  
 " meet; and at any other such sessions of the  
 " peace in London, alter such rules, and make  
 " new ones. All which rules shall, within thirty  
 " days after, be printed and affixed in some pub-  
 " lic places of the city of London, and be made  
 " public in such manner as the said justices in  
 " sessions shall order.

" No persons shall wilfully obstruct the passing  
 " and repassing in any public streets, lanes, or  
 " passages, within the limits beforementioned,  
 " or set any empty casks or other vessels in any  
 " such streets, &c. (except for such time only as  
 " is necessary for the removing thereof to or from  
 " any place, or for the trimming thereof) or set  
 " any empty cart or other carriage, in any such  
 " street, &c. except only during such time as  
 " any such cart, &c. is plying for hire in the  
 " places appointed by the persons authorized to  
 " appoint the standings thereof, and except  
 " during such time as any such cart, &c. is  
 " waiting in any such street, &c. to load and  
 " unload goods or commodities, or to take up or  
 " set down a fare; and every person offending  
 " and convicted by confession, or by oath of one  
 " witness, before any justice of the peace of the  
 " county, &c. where such offence is committed,  
 " shall, for every offence, forfeit any sum not  
 " exceeding twenty shillings, and not less than  
 " five shillings, or be committed to the house of  
 " correction or some other prison of the county,  
 " &c. in which the offence is committed, or the  
 " offender apprehended, to be kept to hard la-  
 " bour for any time not exceeding one kalendar  
 " month, as such justice shall order.

" No person shall ply for hire with any hack-  
 " ney coach, cart, or other wheel carriage, in

" Bridge-street, Parliament-street, George-street,  
 " St. Margaret-street, or Abingdon-street, in the  
 " the city of Westminster, or stay in any of the  
 " said streets, with any wheel carriage, longer  
 " than is reasonable to wait to take or set down  
 " his fare, or to load and unload goods; and  
 " every person having the care of such wheel car-  
 " riage offending, and being convicted either by  
 " confession or by oath of one witness, before  
 " any justice of peace for Westminster, shall for  
 " every offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding  
 " twenty shillings, and not less than five shillings,  
 " or be committed to the house of correction in  
 " Westminster, to be kept to hard labour for  
 " any time not exceeding one kalendar month, as  
 " such justice shall order.

" If the driver of any carriage in the cities of  
 " London or Westminster, or in any public street  
 " or common highway within the weekly bills of  
 " mortality, by negligence or wilful misbehaviour  
 " interrupt the free passage in any of the public  
 " streets in London or Westminster, or in any  
 " public streets or common highways within the  
 " said weekly bills of mortality, every such dri-  
 " ver, being convicted either by confession of,  
 " or by oath of one witness, before any justice  
 " of the county, &c. wherein the offence is com-  
 " mitted, shall for every offence forfeit any sum  
 " not exceeding twenty shillings, or be commit-  
 " ed to the house of correction, or some other  
 " prison of the county, &c. in which such of-  
 " fence is committed, or the offender apprehend-  
 " ed, to be kept to hard labour for any time not  
 " exceeding one kalendar month, as such justice  
 " shall order."

On the fourteenth of May 1745, a fire broke  
 out at a sail-makers in Shad Thames, occasioned  
 by a pot of tar boiling over, which not only con-  
 sumed the shop in which it began, but being  
 close to the river, communicated itself to the  
 Berwick, captain Kemp, a ship of three hundred  
 tons, which it burnt to the water's edge, together  
 with several lighters; and the flames were so rap-  
 id on shore, that in less than three hours near  
 thirty houses were entirely destroyed, besides a  
 great number which were considerably damaged.

On the tenth of June Edward Gibbon, alder-  
 man of Vintry ward, begged permission of the  
 court to resign his gown on account of his con-  
 stant residence in the country; which being grant-  
 ed, he was succeeded in his office by Crisp Gas-  
 coigne, esq;

On the fifth of September, the Lord-mayor  
 received a letter, in his majesty's name, from the  
 duke of Newcastle, informing him that one of  
 the pretender's sons had erected a standard in  
 Scotland, and that a great number of people had  
 assembled together in a rebellious manner; at the  
 same time recommending his lordship to use his  
 utmost care and vigilance for the preservation of  
 peace and quietness throughout his jurisdiction.

On the receipt of this letter, the Lord-mayor  
 and aldermen addressed his majesty on his safe ar-  
 rival from Germany, and on the conquest of  
 Cape Breton; and assured him that they would  
 support and defend his person and government,  
 even at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

Two

Two days after a proclamation was issued, commanding all papists and reputed papists to depart from the cities of London and Westminster; and from within ten miles of the same; and for confining all papists and reputed papists to their habitations; and for putting in execution the laws against riots and rioters.

On the tenth of September, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, attended by the sheriff, recorder, and all the city officers, waited on his majesty at Kensington, and presented him with the following address:

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ We your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, beg leave to approach your sacred person, and with the sincerest joy to congratulate your majesty upon your safe and happy return to these your British dominions.

“ Permit us, most gracious sovereign, at the same time, with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and affection to your majesty, to express our grateful returns to heaven for the blessing upon your majesty’s arms in the conquest of the island and forts of Cape Breton; a place of the greatest consequence to this nation, as it secures to your majesty’s subjects a free and uninterrupted trade in America, and protects them from the insults of a dangerous and inveterate enemy. And we entirely rely upon your royal patronage and protection, to secure to these kingdoms the perpetual enjoyment of this invaluable acquisition.

“ The rash and daring attempts of the professed enemies of this nation, in favour of a popish and abjured pretender, have filled the hearts of us, your loyal citizens, with the utmost abhorrence and detestation. And we beg leave to give your majesty the most solemn assurances, that we will be ready upon all occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us, in defence of your majesty’s royal person and family, and in support of our happy constitution both in church and state.”

The merchants of London the day following went in a cavalcade of one hundred and forty coaches, and presented his majesty with a most dutiful and loyal address on the same occasion. And so determined were they to support the public credit, that above eleven hundred of the most considerable merchants, traders, and proprietors of the public funds subscribed their names to the following agreement: “ We, the undersigned merchants, and others, being sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time, do hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive bank notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid us; and we will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner.”

The citizens took all necessary precautions for maintaining their just rights, privileges and properties, in opposition to the attempts of the pretender and his French abettors. The militia

were mustered, and brought upon duty to guard the city gates both night and day. The most substantial citizens, especially young gentlemen of fortune, merchants and tradesmen, entered into several associations, learned the military exercise, and provided themselves with proper accoutrements and arms, in defence of their king and country. The very lawyers thought it time to exert their courage; and on the twenty-third of November they, preceded by the lord-chancellor, the chief justices, and master of the rolls, the chief baron, and the rest of the judges, proceeded from Westminster-hall in a train of near two hundred coaches, and presented their address and association in defence of his majesty’s sacred person and government, and of the protestant succession in his royal family; and promised to concur in any measure conducive to the great end of it, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. This address was signed by the lord-chancellor, the speaker of the house of commons, the judges of the several courts, and 369 gentlemen of the law.

The quakers likewise raised a sum of money among their own people, to purchase woollen waistcoats for the soldiers to wear under their cloathing when obliged to keep the field in winter; and the same was transmitted to the army in the north.

At a court of Lord-mayor and common-council held on the the third of December, it was unanimously agreed to subscribe 1000*l.* out of the chamber of London, towards the relief, support, and encouragement of such soldiers, as then were, or should thereafter be employed in his majesty’s service during the winter season, towards the suppression of the then unnatural rebellion. By this and a voluntary subscription paid into the chamberlain’s office at Guildhall, there was raised a sufficient stock to provide 12,000 pair of breeches, 12,000 shirts, 10,000 woollen caps, 10,000 pair of woollen stockings, 1000 blankets, 12,000 pair of woollen gloves, and 9000 pair of woollen spatterdashes, which were immediately converted to the use of the army.

On the seventh of December another proclamation was issued for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to trial all jesuits and popish priests, who should be found after the ninth of that instant, in the cities of London and Westminster, or the borough of Southwark, or within ten miles of the same, with a reward of one hundred pounds to those who should discover or apprehend, any such jesuit or popish priest.

The next day a great number of lawyers met in the middle Temple-hall, and agreed to form themselves into a regiment, under the command of lord-justice Willes, for the defence of the royal family, in such manner as his majesty should think proper within the cities of London and Westminster; to be denominated, “ the associated regiment of the law, for the defence of the royal family, and the preservation of the constitution in church and state.” This was so well received by the king, that the lord-chief justice next day took his commission as colonel of the said regiment.

In



In consequence of the great progress made by the rebels, who had, by forced marches, and avoiding the rout of his majesty's forces under general Wade, advanced as far as Derby in their way to London, the disaffected in and about the metropolis were so spirited up, that they publickly declared their sentiments; and several treasonable papers, called the pretender's declarations, were put under the doors of peoples houses, and dropped on the parade in St. James's Park.

Matters at last came to such a crisis, that a camp was ordered to be formed on Finchley Common, to cover the metropolis, and to make a stand in case of need. Accordingly, on the ninth of December a large train of artillery set out from the Tower, for that place, with a presumption that his majesty intended to repair thither in person, and erect his royal standard for assembling together all his faithful subjects able to bear arms.

It was owing to these vigorous proceedings that the pretender and his rebel crew altered their opinions, and instead of advancing to London, determined to return into Scotland, whither they precipitately fled by the way they had come. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, however, closely pursued, and gained a complete victory over them beyond the Spey and near Culloden, in the highlands; and on the twenty-first of December he, with his whole army, invested Carlisle, and on the thirtieth, the garrison surrendered at discretion. The prisoners, amounting to about four hundred, were distributed in different goals in England, and the duke immediately returned to London, which he entered amidst the most joyful acclamations of the people.

On the twenty-third of January 1746 the new common-council began the year with a petition to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to take off the negative voice of the court of aldermen; and at the same time they unanimously agreed to present his royal highness the duke of Cumberland with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. And on advice being received of the total defeat of the rebels by his royal highness, the Lord-mayor and aldermen, and the common-council, and the merchants, &c. of the city of London, respectively addressed his majesty with their most sincere congratulations on that happy event.

On the twenty-ninth of September, when the new Lord-mayor was elected, Sir Richard Hoare, *knt.* who had governed the city the preceding troublesome year, addressed the livery as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I take this opportunity before I quit my present station, to return you my hearty thanks for having honoured me with so great a trust, and for your indulgence to me in the execution of it: in which I can presume to claim no merit to myself, any further, than that my endeavours have been sincere to discharge my duty in such a manner, as might best intitle me to your esteem. Your welfare, gentlemen, has been my chief concern. Your approbation will be my highest honour."

The rebellion being quelled, it now became absolutely necessary to make some examples of justice. In consequence of which bills of indictment for high treason were found by the county of Surry against the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and the lord Balmerino. These noblemen were tried by their peers in Westminster-hall, the lord chancellor presiding as lord high steward on the occasion.

Kilmarnock and Cromartie confessed their crime, and, in pathetic speeches, recommended themselves to his majesty's mercy. Lord Balmerino pleaded not guilty; he denied his having been at Carlisle at the time mentioned in the indictment; but this exception was over-ruled: after this he moved a point of law in arrest of judgment, and was allowed to be heard by his council. Being told, however, that this plea was altogether frivolous, he thought proper to acquiesce; and sentence of death was passed upon him and his two associates. Cromartie's life was spared, but the other two were beheaded on Tower-hill on the eighteenth of August.

About six o'clock on the morning of their execution, a thousand of the foot-guards, a troop of life-guards, and one of horse grenadier-guards, marched through the city to Tower-hill. They marched in upon the hill from Tower-street, and the foot threw themselves into the form of a battledore, the round part inclosing the scaffold in the center, and the handle being formed by two lines, extending to the Tower-gate, with a proper space between for the procession to pass. The horse-grenadiers and horse-guards were drawn up in the rear of the foot, with a space between for the commanding officers to traverse the lines. About nine, the sheriffs of London (attended by their officers and the executioner) came to view the place of execution, as also the house to which the lords were to be conducted, two rooms whereof were hung with black. At ten o'clock the block was fixed upon the scaffold, and covered with black cloth, with which also the scaffold was hung; and some sacks of saw-dust were carried up to strew upon it. Soon after, the two coffins were brought on the scaffold, covered with black cloth, with gilt nails, &c. On the earl of Kilmarnock's was a plate with this inscription, viz. "Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat. 18 Augusti, 1746, ætat. suæ 42." And that for lord Balmerino had this inscription on the plate, viz. "Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino, decollat. 18 Augusti 1746, ætat. suæ 58." In the mean time the sheriffs went to the Tower, and, after knocking at the gate, were admitted; and the prisoners, on their giving a receipt, were delivered to them. Soon after this the procession began: and when they had passed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the passage was closed, and the troops of horse drew up behind the foot. The lords were conducted into separate apartments in the house, facing the steps of the scaffold; their friends being admitted to see them. The earl of Kilmarnock was attended by the reverend Mr. Foster, the reverend Mr. Hume,

the chaplain of the Tower; and another clergyman of the church of England accompanied lord Balmerino; on entering the door, hearing several of the spectators ask eagerly, which is lord Balmerino? he answered smiling, I am lord Balmerino, gentlemen, at your service.

After which lord Balmerino, pursuant to his request, being admitted to confer with the earl, first thanked him for the favour, and then asked "if his lordship new of any order signed by the prince (meaning the pretender's son) to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden?" and the earl answering, no; the lord Balmerino added, "nor I neither, and therefore it seems to be an invention to justify their own murders." The earl replied, "he did not think this a fair inference, because he was informed, after he was a prisoner at Inverness, by several officers, that such an order, signed George Murray, was in the duke's custody"—"George Murray! said lord Balmerino, then they should not charge it on the prince." After this he took his leave, embracing lord Kilmarnock, with the same kind of noble and generous compliments as he had used before, "my dear lord Kilmarnock, said he, I am only sorry that I cannot pay this reckoning alone; once more farewell for ever!" and returned to his own room.

The earl then, with the company kneeling down joined in a prayer delivered by Mr. Foster; after which having sat a few moments, and taking a second refreshment of a bit of bread and a glass of wine, he expressed a desire that lord Balmerino might go first to the scaffold; but being informed that he could not be indulged in this as his lordship was named first in the warrant, he appeared satisfied, saluted his friends, and said he should make no speech on the scaffold, but desired the ministers to assist him in his last moments, and they accordingly, with other friends, proceeded with him to the scaffold. The multitude who had been long expecting to see him on such an awful occasion, on his first appearing on the scaffold dressed in black, with a countenance and demeanor, testifying great contrition, shewed the deepest signs of commiseration and pity; and his lordship, at the same time, being struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once, the multitude, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the instrument of death, turned about to Mr. Hume, and said, "Hume! this is terrible;" though without changing his voice or countenance.

After repeating a short prayer, concluding with a petition for his majesty king George, and the royal family, in verification of his declaration in his speech, his lordship embraced, and took his last leave of his friends. The executioner, who before had something administered to keep him from fainting, was so affected with his lordship's distress, and the awfulness of the scene, that, on asking him forgiveness, he burst into tears. His lordship bid him take courage, giving him at the same time a purse with five guineas, and telling him that he would drop his handkerchief as a signal for the stroke. He proceeded, with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin cap,

but this being made up so wide as not to keep up his long hair; the making it less occasioned a little delay; his neck being laid bare, tucking down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, he knelt down on a black cushion at the block, and drew his cap over his eyes, in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were observed to shake; but, either to support himself, or as a more convenient posture for devotion, he happened to lay both hands upon the block, which the executioner observing, prayed his lordship to let them fall, lest they should be mangled or break the blow. He was then told that the neck of his waistcoat was in the way, upon which he rose, and with the help of a friend took it off, and the neck being made bare to the shoulders, he knelt down as before. In the mean time, when all things were ready for the execution, and the bays which hung over the rails of the scaffold having, by direction of the colonel of the guard, or the sheriffs, been turned up that the people might see all the circumstances of the execution; in about two minutes (the time he before fixed) after he knelt down, his lordship dropping his handkerchief, the executioner at once severed his head from his body, except only a small part of the skin, which was immediately divided by a gentle stroke; the head was received in a piece of red bays, and, with the body, immediately put into the coffin.

While this was doing the lord Balmerino, after having solemnly recommended himself to the mercy of the Almighty, conversed cheerfully with his friends, refreshed himself twice with a bit of bread and a glass of wine, and desired the company to drink to him, acquainting them that he had prepared a speech, which he should read on the scaffold, and therefore should there say nothing of its contents. The under sheriff coming into his lordship's apartment to let him know the stage was ready, he prevented him by immediately asking if the affair was over with the lord Kilmarnock, and being answered, it is, he enquired how the executioner performed his office, and upon receiving the account, said, it was well done; then addressing himself to the company, he said, "gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer;" and with an easy unaffected cheerfulness saluted his friends, and hastened to the scaffold, which he mounted with such composure of mind as astonished the spectators. He then took off his coat and waistcoat, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; putting on a flannel waistcoat, which had been provided for the purpose, and then taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, saying, he died a Scotchman: after kneeling down at the block, to adjust his posture, and shew the executioner the signal for the stroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his last farewell, and looking round on the crowd, said, "perhaps some may think my behaviour too bold, but remember, Sir, (said he to a gentleman who stood near him) that I now declare it is the effect of confidence in God, and a good conscience, and I should dissemble if I should shew any signs of fear."

Observing

Observing the axe in the executioner's hand, as he passed him, he took it from him, felt the edge, and returning it, clapped the executioner on the shoulder to encourage him; he tucked down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, and shewed him where to strike, desiring him to do it resolutely, for in that, says his lordship, will consist your kindness.

He went to the side of the stage, and called up the warder, to whom he gave some money, asked which was his hearse, and ordered the man to drive near.

Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance he again knelt down at the block, and having with his arms stretch out, said, "O Lord reward my friends, forgive my enemies, and receive my soul," he gave the signal by letting them fall: but his uncommon firmness and intrepidity, and the unexpected suddenness of the signal, so surprized the executioner, that though he struck the part directed, the blow was not given with sufficient strength to wound him very deep; on which it seemed as if he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under-jaw fell and returned very quick, like anger and gnashing the teeth; but it could not be otherwise, the part being convulsed. A second blow immediately succeeding the first, rendered him, however, quite insensible, and a third finished the work. His head was received in a piece of red bays, and with his body, put into the coffin, which, at his particular desire, was placed on that of the late marquis of Tullibardine's in St. Peter's church in the Tower. They were both interred the same evening.

The earl of Kilmarnock was a nobleman of fine personal accomplishments; he had been educated in revolution principles and engaged in the rebellion, partly from the desperate situation of his fortune, and partly from resentment to the government, on account of his being deprived of a pension for which he had for some time enjoyed. The enemies of doctor Foster (who attended him after condemnation) pretended that he had all along flattered his lordship with the hopes of a pardon, provided he kept up his shew of penitence to the last. This calumny, for it was probably no other, received some countenance by Kilmarnock's raising his head after it was laid upon the block, and looking round among the spectators; notwithstanding which, he died as a man and a christian.

The behaviour of Lord Balmerino, on this solemn occasion, though very different from that of Kilmarnock, was far from such as his enemies reported. It was well known he would have accepted of a pardon from the crown, could he have obtained it; but finding all his applications ineffectual, he prepared himself for death with great fortitude and resolution. The most accurate observers could not discover in his eye or gesture the smallest symptom of concern, much less of fear; but he was so far from being insensible, that he was seen to check his natural boldness lest the spectators should think it indecent. He maintained his principles to the last. Kilmarnock seemed to be convinced of the guilt of his conduct, but Balmerino had undoubtedly acted upon principle.

On the eighth of December Charles Ratcliff, esq; commonly called earl of Derwentwater, who had been taken in a ship bound to Scotland, was beheaded on Little Tower-hill, near the Minories, in consequence of a rule of the court of King's-bench, for being concerned in the rebellion in the year 1715; sentence of death being at that time passed against him.

As soon as he arrived at the scaffold, he asked for the executioner, who coming to him, he took a parcel of gold out of his pocket, and gave it him, saying, "I am but a poor man, and there is ten guineas for you; if I had more I would give it you, and I desire you to do your execution so as to put me to the least misery you can." He then kneeled down before the block, and, putting his hands together, made a short prayer; after which two of the warders of the Tower came to him, one of whom took off his wig, and the other put a white cap upon his head; and then the unhappy criminal rose upon his legs, and, with their assistance, pulled off his coat and waistcoat. He turned about and took his leave in a respectful manner, of the sheriffs, and then untied the collar of his shirt, which was fastened with a black ribbon, and began to tuck the collar of his shirt down, but not being able to reach far enough behind, he desired the executioner to do it for him, which he did accordingly. Then, after saying a short prayer to himself, and crossing himself several times, he laid his head down upon the block, and desired the executioner to strike far enough, adding these his last words, *When I spread my hands thus, do you take my head off.* Which signal he gave in less than half a minute, when one stroke of the axe severed his head, except a bit of skin, which was cut asunder at two or three chops. The body then fell down upon the scaffold; and the executioner, searching his pockets, found half a guinea, a silver crucifix and his beads. Four undertaker's men stood ready with a piece of red bays to receive the head as it fell off, and the body and head were put into the coffin, and conveyed in a hearse to the Nags-head in Gray's inn Lane, and soon after interred at St. Giles's in the Fields.

Thus fell this unhappy man thirty years, within three days, after his escape from Newgate; the principal part of which time he spent with the pretender in Italy. He was the youngest brother of James earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in the year 1716.

This year an hospital was founded for relieving poor people afflicted with the small-pox, and for inoculation; and this was the first of the kind in Europe. It consisted of three houses; one in Old street, for preparing patients for inoculation; another in Frog-lane, Illington, when the disease appeared; and the third in the Lower-street Illington, for patients in the natural way.

On the fifth of February 1747 the bill for naturalizing foreign protestants, which had been several times attempted, being brought again into the house of commons, the city petitioned strongly against it, which had its effect, and the bill was thrown out.

On the ninth of April Simon, lord Lovat, another Scotch nobleman concerned in the rebellion,

lion, was, pursuant to his sentence by the house of lords, beheaded on Tower-hill: an account of whom with his behaviour after condemnation, we shall be a little particular.

When the warrant for the execution of this noble lord was notified to him, he remained uncertain as to his fate, and really seemed indifferent to live or die; for though he was pressed by his friends to throw himself at his majesty's feet, and petition for mercy, he absolutely refused it, saying, "he was so old and infirm that his life was not worth asking."

Through the whole of his conduct after conviction he appeared undaunted, but preserved his jocular satirical temper to the very last moment of his life. He received the notice of his death-warrant without the least alteration in his countenance, thanked the gentleman who brought it for the favours he had done him, and drank a glass of wine to his health; after which he sat down with him, entertained cheerfully a conversation for some time, and drank part of a bottle of wine. Next morning being informed of the report, that an engine was to be made for his execution like that called the Maiden, provided many years ago for beheading state criminals in Scotland, he commended the contrivance, for, says he, *as my neck is very short, the executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his axe; and if such a machine be made, I suppose it will get the name of lord Lovat's Maiden.*

On Monday the sixth, the major of the Tower came to see him, and asked him how he did. *Do, says he, why, Sir, I am doing very well; for I am fitting myself for a place where hardly any majors go, and very few lieutenant generals.* Next morning he desired one of the warders to lay a pillow upon the floor at the foot of the bed, that he might try if he could properly perform his part in the tragedy in which he was next Thursday to be chief actor; and after having kneeled down, and placed his head upon the foot of the bed, he rose up and said, *By this short practice, I believe, I shall be able to act my part well enough.*

On Wednesday his lordship waked about two o'clock in the morning, and prayed most devoutly for some time; after which he went to sleep again, and slept till between six and seven, when he called for the warder to dress him as usual; and, during the remaining part of the day, he not only talked pertinently and sedately with some gentlemen that came to see him, both about his own private affairs and the public affairs of the nation, but cracked his jokes merrily with the warders that attended him, the barber that shaved him, and almost every one that came near him. After eating a hearty dinner, he smoked a pipe, according to custom, and then sent orders to the cook, to get some veal roasted, that it might be ready to mince for his breakfast in the morning.

On Thursday the ninth, being the fatal day, his lordship waked about three o'clock in the morning, and, as he had done the morning before, prayed in a very devout manner for some time. At five he got up, called for a glass of wine and water, as usual, and set reading in his chair for two hours without spectacles; for not-

withstanding his great age, he had never made use of any, which was owing it is supposed, to his sober and regular way of living; for though he often drank a cheerful glass, yet he very seldom tasted wine without water, and never drank to great excess.

All this morning he behaved with his usual gaiety, without once discovering the least sign of fear or uneasiness, as appeared by several incidents. At eight, he desired his wig might be sent to the barber, that he might have time to comb it out in the genteel manner; and having desired the warder to get him a purse, to put the gold in, which he designed for the executioner, he added, "Let it be a good one, lest the gentleman should refuse it." Upon the warder's bringing two to chuse, he did not approve much of either; however, he chose one and said, "Tho' it be none of the best, it is a purse that no man would refuse with ten guineas in it." Between eight and nine, he called for a plate of minced veal, eat heartily, and then having called for some wine and water, drank the healths of several of his friends.

In the morning, Mr alderman Alfop, one of the high sheriffs of London and Middlesex, (the other being ill) attended by the two under sheriffs and the proper officers, with the executioner, went from the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch-street, to the house hired for them on Tower-hill. At ten o'clock the block was fixed on the scaffold, and his lordship's coffin brought, which was covered with black cloth, adorned with coronets, &c. and with this inscription on the lid, "Simon Dominus Frazer de Lovat, decollat. April 9, 1747, ætat. suæ 80."

At eleven o'clock, the high sheriff, with his attendants, went to the Tower, where they knocked at the gate, and demanded the prisoner; and when it was notified to his lordship, that the sheriff was come to demand him, he desired the company to withdraw a little, till he put up a short prayer. In a few minutes, he called them in again, and said, "gentlemen, I am ready;" and after having got down one pair of stairs, being invited by general Williamson to rest himself a little in his apartment, his lordship, upon his entrance, paid his respects, in a very polite manner, to the ladies, then to the gentlemen, and talked as freely, and with as little seeming concern as if he had been come to an entertainment. After getting down the other pair of stairs, he was put into the governor's coach, and carried to the Tower-gate, where he was delivered to the high sheriff attending, upon his receipt.

From the Tower-gate he was conducted into another coach to a house, from the upper rooms of which there was a passage to the scaffold, and the rooms were lined with black cloth, and hung with sconces for his lordship's reception, which dismal prospect produced no alteration in his lordship's countenance. After delivering a paper to the sheriffs, he told them, they might give the word of command when they pleased, "For, says he, as I have been an officer in the army many years, I have been accustomed and am ready to obey command;" and after having said a short prayer on his knees, and drank a little burnt brandy



brandy with bitters, he was conducted up the scaffold.

As his lordship was going up the steps to the scaffold, he looked round, and observing such a prodigious crowd of people upon the hill, he said, "He wondered there should be such a bustle about taking off an old grey head, that could not get up three steps without two men to support it;" and after being upon the scaffold, and observing one of his friends very much dejected, he clapped him upon the shoulder, saying, "cheer up thy heart, man; I am not afraid, why shouldst thou?" then he gave the executioner the purse with ten guineas in it, recommending to him, to act his part handsomely; for says he, "if you do not, and I am able to rise again, I shall be very angry with you;" and after examining the axe, and viewing his coffin, he sat down in the chair provided for him, and repeated several lines from Horace and Ovid.

After which, delivering his cloaths and things to his friends, he kneeled down at the block, telling the executioner, he would say a short prayer, and then drop his handkerchief as a signal for him to do his business.

Having placed himself too near the block, the executioner desired his lordship to move a little farther back, which he did; and after having placed his head and neck properly on the block, in half a minute he dropped his handkerchief, and the executioner being now, it seems, become expert at his business, severed the head from the body at one blow, both of which were put into the coffin, and carried in a hearse back to the Tower, where, the next day, they were interred.

His lordship, who had in France professed himself a papist, and in Scotland was desirous to be deemed a protestant, pulled off the mask, after his dead warrant came down, and avowed himself a jacobite and a papist.

A little after ten o'clock on the morning of his execution, a large high scaffold, at the south side of the hill, supposed to contain upwards of four hundred persons, suddenly fell down without giving the least warning: by which accident about twenty persons were killed on the spot, or died of their wounds; and many others had their limbs and bones broke, or were otherwise greatly maimed or wounded.

Courts of judicature were opened in Southwark, and in the north of England, for the trial of those of inferior note. Out of forty-three who were condemned at London, no more than seventeen were executed; and in other parts of the kingdom a still less number in proportion; but a great many of them were transported to America.

About this time a perpetuity passed the great seal for incorporating the bishopric of London, &c. into one body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children, within the diocese of London, and to hold in mortmain lands of 1500l. per annum.

The thirtieth of June being appointed for the election of representatives to serve in parliament for the city of London, a smart contest arose between a list set up by the corporation, and another by the merchants of London. However, Sir John Bar-

nard, Sir William Calvert, Slingsby Bethel, and Stephen Theodore Janssen, esqrs; were declared to have a majority of hands; and on the close of the poll carried the election by as great a majority. These were supported by the interest of merchants in opposition to Sir Daniel Lambert and Sir Robert Ladbroke, who was strongly recommended by the aldermen and common-council.

The sixpence per chaldron on coals allowed by parliament in aid of the orphan fund, expiring at Michaelmas 1750, the court of common-council, after having agreed on the twenty-second of October last, and passed a bill on the eighteenth of December, to raise 2000l. on the personal estates of the inhabitants, for the orphan's fund, from Midsummer 1747 to Midsummer 1748, petitioned parliament for a continuation of the said duty. In consequence of which a bill was brought into the house, whereby the said sixpence per chaldron on coals was continued for the further term of thirty-five years, from and after the thirtieth day of September 1750; under these conditions: That the said city, out of the produce of the said imposition, shall pay 3000l. per annum to the mercer's company; and that the revenues of the city shall be charged with two thousand pounds per annum, over and above the 8000l. per annum applied by the fifth and sixth of William and Mary, for the relief of the orphans; with power to the Lord-mayor and aldermen to pay off the principal debt and interest, due upon the act above-mentioned. Pursuant to which power the city borrowed 25000l. at the rate of three pounds six shillings per cent. And the chamberlain, by order of the common-council, dated on the 20th of June 1751, discharged the sum of 21,735l. 17s. 9d. due to the orphan's fund, from the city account, and placed it to the credit of the orphan's fund in discharge of the same debt. And from this time, by act of common-council, the city has always been assessed, at Midsummer, from year to year, and paid two thousand pounds per annum.

On the twenty-fifth of March 1748, about one o'clock in the morning, a most dreadful fire broke out in the house of one Mr. Eldridge, a peruke-maker, in Exchange-alley, Cornhill. It was at first said to begin by the carelessness of a boy placing a candle near some wig-boxes in the shop; but it afterwards appeared to be occasioned by a girl living at a green stall adjoining to Mr. Eldridge, who had left a candle burning in her shed, while she was diverting herself by hearing the music at a concert in the Swan-tavern. The flames communicated themselves with such amazing rapidity, that notwithstanding they had the greatest supply of water and engines, and the buildings in that situation were so very strong, yet, before twelve o'clock at noon, upwards of one hundred houses were entirely levelled with the ground. Mr. Eldridge, his wife, and child were burnt; and Mr. Cook, a lodger, was so much hurt by leaping out of a window, that he died soon after. The maid fortunately saved herself by leaping out of the two pair of stairs window; and the two apprentices escaped by getting over the tops of the houses to the Swan-tavern.

tavern. Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance was used by the magistrates and officers to suppress this dreadful conflagration, yet the least computation made of its destruction in effects and merchandize amounted to two hundred thousand pounds.

Several gentlemen, bankers, and others, immediately set about a contribution for the relief of those sufferers who were real objects of charity, and whose claims amounted to 8000*l*. On the nineteenth of April a committee was chosen at a general meeting of the contributors, who appointed alderman Janssen, esq; chairman; and on the thirteenth of September following they published a report of the sums contributed, and what was paid to each claimant.

On the twenty-eighth of January following, when the subscribers met at Guildhall to examine into the disposal of the money collected on this occasion, the committee reported, that there was remaining in their hands 3300*l*. in balance of the said subscription; and recommended the said remaining balance to be thus disposed of, viz.

	£
To St. Bartholomew's-hospital	1000
St. Thomas's-hospital	1000
Hospital at Bath	1000
London Infirmary	100
Westminster Infirmary	100
Infirmary at Hyde-park-Corner	100
	<hr/>
	3300
	<hr/>

For the more expeditious rebuilding the houses destroyed by the above fire, the court of common-council, on the twenty-ninth of March, did empower the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen to permit as many non-freemen as should be found necessary to be employed in the execution of the said work.

About eight o'clock on the following evening seven prisoners in Newgate for smuggling, on the turnkeys opening the door of their apartment, rushed on them with pistols and broom-sticks, and knocking them down, ran out of the prison and made their escape. An alarm, however, being immediately spread, five of them were retaken in the neighbouring streets, and carried back to Newgate; the other two got clear off.

At a court of common-council held the seventh of April, a bill passed for repealing all former acts, orders and ordinances of their court, touching the nomination and election of sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex; and for regulating and enforcing such nominations and elections for the future: in which it was ordained, that the right of electing persons to the office of sheriffalty shall be vested in the liverymen, and that the general election day of sheriffs shall be the twenty-fourth of June, except it be Sunday, and then on the following day. That the person or persons elected to the said offices, shall take the same upon him or them on the vigil of St. Michael the archangel, next following the said election, and hold the same for and during the space of one whole year from

thence next ensuing, and no longer, until some other persons shall be duly elected, and sworn into the same office in their stead. That at the general elections for sheriffs, all the aldermen, who have not actually served the said office shall be publickly put in nomination, according to their seniority, before any commoner: that the Lord-mayor may, at any time, between the fourteenth day of April, and the fourteenth day of June, in every year, nominate in the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, nine persons free of this city, to be put in nomination for the said office of sheriffalty, to the liverymen assembled for the election of sheriffs, who shall be put in nomination publickly for the said office, before any other commoner, and in the same order as nominated by the Lord-mayor. That if any so nominated shall, within six days after notice thereof, pay 400*l*. to the chamberlain, and twenty marks towards the maintenance of the ministers of the several prisons, together with the usual fees, every such person shall be exempt and discharged from serving the said office, except he shall afterwards take upon him the office of an alderman. That any two liverymen having a right to vote at the election of sheriffs, may publickly nominate any person or persons free of the city for the said office, after the aldermen, and those nominated by the Lord-mayor. That no freemen shall be discharged from such election or nomination for insufficiency of wealth, unless he voluntarily swears himself not worth 15000*l*. in lands, goods, and separate debts, and the same be attested upon oath by six other freemen of credit and reputation. That every person elected to the said office shall, at the next court of Lord-may and aldermen, give 1000*l*. bond to the chamberlain, that he will take upon him the said office on the twenty-eighth of September next following. That the person elected who does not give bond to serve, shall, if an alderman or commoner of the Lord-mayor's nomination, forfeit and pay 600*l*. but if he be neither aldermen nor one nominated by the Lord-mayor, he shall forfeit and pay only four hundred pounds to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the chamberlain of London, to go and be applied to the use of the Lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, subject to the orders and resolutions of the court of common-council; except one one hundred pounds to be paid to each of the new sheriffs out of 800*l*. if two fines happen to be paid, or fifty pounds to each of the said sheriffs, should there be only one fine paid unto the chamberlain. That no person who has fined shall be ever after eligible, except he takes upon him the office of an alderman; neither shall any person be compelled to serve the said office more than once.

On the fifth of May a cessation of arms was proclaimed at the royal exchange, and the usual places in London and Westminster. And on the evening of the fifth of August, just before a great storm of rain, there appeared in the city of London, and parts adjacent, a prodigious multitude of locusts; which, by a person who took particular notice of them, are thus described: "they said he, resemble grasshoppers in some particular  
" lars;

“lars; but are different from them in others: they are more robust. Their common length is about two inches and an half, including the head and the wings. The body is scaly, and coloured like a salmon. The head, neck, and part of the body are covered with a grass cowl or hood. The head is large, and the face streaked with brown and white. The eyes are very bright, and of a hazel colour. The jaws are rounded like a pair of pincers, are blunt and open, and shut horizontally, and are of a black, horny substance. The tongue is like a small French bean seed. Their mouths are large, and their teeth big and strong; and over the jaws, where they meet, they let fall a thin cover, to be contracted and folded at pleasure to draw in their nourishment. Their wings which come from the neck, underneath are greenish, though some are transparent and brown, divided into panes by a small black line spotted and scaly like a salmon. The back is green, the belly dusky, and the tail or stem blackish at the end. They have fewer legs than the grasshopper; and in flying they make a buzzing with their wings like that of the great black beetle.”

At a court of common-council held the twenty-fourth of September, a committee was appointed to examine into the state of the city income, to consider in what manner it might be capable of being improved, and how to raise money for discharging the debt due to the fund for the relief of orphans.

A prodigious hurricane of wind happened on the second of December, which lasted for near eight hours. It blew down two houses entirely, unstripped the tiling of others, and tore up trees by the roots. By the number of chimnies and signs which fell, many persons who were passing the streets were greatly wounded; and a child was killed that stood by the fire by the fall of bricks from a chimney. But the most considerable damage was done to the shipping and small craft in the river.

The court of common-council, on the fifteenth, passed a bill for raising two thousand pounds upon the personal estates of the inhabitants of the city and its liberty, towards paying the interests of the orphan debt, in pursuance of the power granted by an act of king William and queen

Mary, intituled, “An act for the relief of orphans, and other creditors of the city of London.” And on the twenty-second, the committee appointed for enquiring into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, came to a resolution to prosecute all hawkers selling wares within the city, or liberties of the same, notwithstanding they should appear to have licenses.

That the peace in agitation, and the arts of the ministry were not so pleasing to the most discerning part of the people is particularly exemplified in a spirited letter wrote by Mr. alderman Heathcote to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, requesting leave to resign his gown. It was dated from Bath, on or about the tenth of January, 1748-9; and is as follows:

“My Lord-mayor,

“The general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in; and the frequent detestable instances of apostacy from every principle of honour, integrity, and public spirit of many of my countrymen, both of my own and a superior rank, having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of the few determined to live and die honest men, are fruitless and vain; I have resolved to seek that small share of happiness, which is to be acquired in this venal country, in privacy and retirement, where I am sure it is only to be found; and, therefore, I am determined to return no more to London, unless my own private concerns call me thither. I cannot think it in any respect right to hold an office I shall never attend: this obliges me to apply to your lordship and court of aldermen for leave to resign my gown, and beg the court will accept of this my resignation, and that your lordship will be pleased to issue out a precept for the election of some other Person to serve instead of me for the ward of Walbrook. I most sincerely wish health and felicity to my brethren the aldermen, and the most flourishing commerce, with the full enjoyments of liberty, to the citizens of London, to whom I am inexpressibly obliged for the many honours and trusts they have reposed in me; all which I can, with a safe conscience, say I have faithfully discharged, without ever having once betrayed or deceived,

## CHAPTER XLIII.

*Remarkable imposition on the public. Peace proclaimed. Proclamation against murderers and robbers. Account of the fire-works on occasion of the peace. Great fire at Battle-bridge. Another in the Poultry. Aldermen Janssen preserves the constitution of the city of London by rejecting the assistance of the military power. Two earthquakes. Act of common-council. for licensing foreigners. Death and funeral of Frederick prince of Wales. Election of a chamberlain. Remarkable hurricane. Prisoners attempt to escape out of Newgate. Act of parliament for preventing thefts and robberies.*

THE year 1749 was introduced by one of the most extraordinary impositions on the public that ever brain projected, or credulity countenanced. The particulars of which cannot be unentertaining to our readers.

About the middle of January the following advertisement appeared in the London newspapers:

“ At the new theatre in the Hay-market, on Monday next the sixteenth instant, to be seen a person who performs the most surprizing things following, viz. First, he takes a common walking cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the musick of every instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprizing perfection. Secondly, he presents you with a common wine bottle, which any of the spectators may first examine; this bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the stage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in sight of all the spectators, and sings in it; during his stay in the bottle, any person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle. Those on the stage, or in the boxes may come in masked habits (if agreeable to them) and the performer (if desired) will inform them who they are. Stage 7s. 6d. Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Gallery 2s. To begin at half an hour after six o'clock. Tickets to be had at the theatre. The performance continues about two hours and a half.—

“ N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performances (either singly or in company, in or out of mask) are desirous of seeing representation of any deceased person, such as husband or wife, sister or brother, or any intimate friend of either sex, (upon making a gratuity to the performer) shall be gratified by seeing and conversing with them for some minutes as if alive. Likewise (if desired) he will tell you your most secret thoughts in your past life; and give you a full view of persons who have injured you, whether dead or alive. For those gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of seeing this last part, there is a private room provided. These performances have been seen by most of the crowned heads of Asia Africa, and Europe and never appeared publick any where but once; but will

“ wait of any at their houses, and perform as above, for five pounds each time. There will be a proper guard to keep the house in due decorum.”

In ridicule to this mad-headed advertisement, and to open the eyes of the people, the next day produced the following:

“ Lately arrived from Italy.

“ Sig Capitello Jumpedo, a surprizing dwarf, no taller then a common tavern tobacco-pipe; who can perform many wonderful equilibres on the slack or tight rope: likewise he'll transform his body into above ten thousand different shapes and postures; and, after he has diverted the spectators two hours and a half, he will open his mouth wide, and jump down his own throat. He, being the most wonderfulest wonder of wonders as ever the world wondered at, would be willing to join in performance with that surprizing musician on Monday next in the Hay-market. He is to be spoke with at the Black Raven in Golden-lane every day, from seven to twelve, and from twelve all day long.”

The scheme, however, took, and the playhouse was crowded with dukes, dutchesses, and the most principal people of distinction; the issue of which was as follows:

About seven o'clock the theatre was lighted, and the audience sat a considerable time without even the entertainment of a single fiddle. Their patience being tired out produced a chorus of cat-calls, heightened by loud vociferations and beating with sticks. Soon after which a fellow came from behind the curtain, and, bowing, said, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned. In reply to which some person in the pit spoke out aloud, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjuror would get into a pint bottle. After this a young gentleman in one of the boxes took a lighted candle, and threw it on the stage; which alarming the greatest part of the audience, they made the best of their way out of the theatre, some losing their cloaks and hats, and others their wigs and swords. The remaining party assisted



lifted by the mob, who broke into the house, tore up the benches, broke to pieces the scenes, pulled down the boxes, and entirely dismantled the theatre; all which they conveyed into the street, preceded by the curtain fastened on a pole, as a flag of triumph, and converted the same into a large bonfire. A party of guards was sent for, but did not arrive time enough to prevent the resentment of the populace. No material damage ensued from this disaster, except a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occasioned by his falling into the pit.

Many enemies to a book published about that time concerning the ceasing of miracles, were greatly disappointed by the conjuror's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining that his jumping into it would have been the most convincing proof possible, that miracles were not yet ceased.

This strange delusion and disappointment afterwards produced many satirical strokes in the public papers: among which was the following:

" This is to inform the public,

" That, notwithstanding the great abuse that  
" has been put upon the gentry, there is now in  
" town a man, who, instead of creeping into a  
" quart or pint bottle, will change himself into a  
" rattle; which he hopes will please both young  
" and old. If this person meets with encourage-  
" ment to this advertisement, he will then ac-  
" quaint the gentry, where and when he per-  
" forms."

One very particular reason assigned why the conjuror did not go into the quart bottle was, that after searching all the taverns, not one quart bottle could be found.

On the twenty-sixth of this month, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall; when, after augmenting the salary of the recorder from one hundred and twenty to two hundred pounds, they came to the following resolutions: " That  
" the thanks of this court be given to George  
" Heathcote, esq; for his uniform, active and  
" disinterested conduct in every station of public  
" trust; for his many and great services done  
" this metropolis, as magistrate and representa-  
" tive in parliament; for his zeal and laudable  
" endeavours to promote the trade and prosperity  
" of his fellow-citizens; and for his exemplary  
" public spirit and independence in making the  
" preservation of the laws and liberties of his  
" country, the constant and invariable rule of all  
" his actions."

On the second of February, the heralds at arms, accompanied by the second troop of horse-guards, attended by the knight-marshal's men, serjeant-trumpeter, high-bailiff of Westminster, and other proper officers, met at St. James's gate, where, his majesty having from the window of the apartments over the gate first sheathed the sword, the proclamation of peace was read with beat of kettle drums and sound of trumpet. From St. James's, the cavalcade proceeded to Charing-cross, where peace was proclaimed a second time. From thence they proceeded to Temple-bar, where the officers of Westminster

retired. And, within the gate, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, performed the usual ceremony, at their entrance into the city. Proclamation was made a third time at the end of Chancery-lane; a fourth time at the end of Wood-street in Cheap-side; and the last time at the Royal Exchange. It was afterwards proclaimed in all the cities and market towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

On the fifteenth, the Lord-mayor, and the rest of the commissioners of the lieutenancy for the city of London, addressed his majesty with congratulations on the above occasion, and his safe and happy return to his British dominions. And on the twenty-first, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majesty with another address of congratulation on the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of Wales, of the princess Louisa Anne.

Murders and robberies were become, at this time, so frequent in and about the cities of London and Westminster, that the next day, February the third, a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of one hundred pounds over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treasury, upon the conviction of any murderer or robber in those cities, or within five miles thereof. Violent riots and tumults also prevailed throughout the kingdom, which were evidently owing to the numbers of unprovided persons discharged from the army and navy. The most dangerous insurrection happened at Bristol, where great numbers of people from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire assembled, cut down the turnpikes, and committed various other outrages. Many of them were well armed, and bid defiance to the magisterial power for some considerable time; but at length six troops of dragoons being sent down against them, they were obliged to disperse, and the quiet of the country was restored.

The great preparations made for solemnizing the peace being of a more extraordinary and expensive nature than were ever exhibited in this metropolis, we shall be a little particular in giving an account of them. The following is a description of the machine for the fire-works, that were exhibited on the twenty-seventh of April, 1749.

THE machine was situated in the Green Park, 500 feet from his majesty's library, and represented a magnificent Doric temple, from which extended two wings terminated by pavillions.

It was 114 feet high to the top of his majesty's arms, and 410 feet long. The ornaments were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, lustres, artificial flowers, inscriptions, statues, allegorical pictures, &c.

The inscriptions were as follow:

On the pedestal of *Peace* in the center, *Pax rediviva an. MDCCXLVIII.*—Peace restored in the year 1748. In the frieze over the center arch, *Georgius II. Rex.* Which appeared transparent during the whole performance of the fire-work.

On the left-side of the machine, *Redintegrata Europæ pax, securitate fœderum stabilita, commer-*

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*io feliciter restituto, sub auspiciis opt. princ. letatur S. P. Q. B.*—To give peace to Europe, to secure the faith of treaties, to restore and enlarge commerce, is the auspicious work of a British king, the triumph of a British people.

On the right side of the machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum ostendit, saluti omnium, consulens, clementia.*—A prince never disposed to engage in war but from a fortitude sacred to liberty. Ever studious of peace from clemency intent on the public good.

On the attic in the middle of the back front, *Georgio II. Regi opt. auctori salutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ.*—To the guardian of our safety, the asserter of our liberty, the establisher of our tranquillity, the most gracious sovereign, and father of his people, George the second.

The statues which adorned it were twenty-three, viz.

On the first half-pace of the great stair-case on the right hand was the figure of Tame; on the left Isis, each reclining on an urn.

In the center of the Temple, seated on an altar, was the goddess of Peace, holding an olive branch, and supported on the right by Neptune, and on the left by Mars. These five were cast in plaister of Paris.

In the front were four statues, viz. Justice, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence. On the right end, Religion, Constancy, Honour, Clemency. In the back front, Faithfulness, Vigilance. On the attic above the cornice in the front, Jupiter, Ceres, Diana, Apollo. In the back front, at the angles, were Mercury, Minerva.

The pictures in the front of the machine were eighteen, each painted double: They at first appeared as marble basso relievos, and after the fire-work was played off they were removed by machinery, and discovered pictures representing the same subject in colours, which were rendered transparent by a great number of lampions.

The great picture over the cornice in the center of the machine was twenty-eight feet by ten. It represented his majesty giving Peace to Britannia. The attendants on Peace were Plenty, Riches, Felicity, Trade, and Commerce. The attendants on Britannia were Liberty, Agriculture, and the Arts and Sciences.

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of fifteen feet by eight, representing the return of Neptune: he was riding on the ocean in a carr drawn by sea-horses: his right hand held a trident, and his left supported a globe: he was conducted by the genius of Peace, and attended by tritons, sea-nymphs, &c. On the left of the central arch, was the return of Mars seated on a carr drawn by three lions, the arms of England, and was conducted by Fame, with an olive-branch, who proclaimed the peace.

On each side of these two last pictures was a festoon of arms and military instruments.

The medallion on the right hand was Britannia joining hands with France: the legend, *Concordia redux. Exergue, Brit. Gall.* Concord renewed. Britain, France. Below this was the figure of Liberty.

On the left was a medallion representing Britannia joining hands with Spain: the legend, *Salus mutua. Exergue, Brit. Hisp.* Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain. Below this was the figure of Plenty.

At the right end were two medallions, one of Augustus: the other of Antoninus Pius. At the left end, two medallions, one of Vespasian: The other of Trajan. Underneath two Genii on each side a globe, one sitting with a book in his hand, the other standing, holding parchments with seals pendant, &c.

The exhibition began about nine in the evening, and was introduced by a grand concert of warlike instruments. The fire-works were opened by a royal salute of one hundred and one brass ordnance, which was immediately followed by a display of rockets of various sorts, air balloons, &c. in eleven courses the number amounting to 32,684.

After all these had been displayed, there followed a grand girandole from the top of the Temple, consisting of six thousand rockets, headed with stars, rains, and serpents, all in one flight. Then the machine cleared of its combustibles, became so illuminated as to shew the emblematical figures; and the front was beautifully illuminated with a variety of designs, which continued burning for a considerable time.

The following is an abstract of the number of pieces fired on this occasion:

Sky-rockets.	
Honorary	482
Caduceus	48
Girandole	48
In flights	10072

Total from 4 ounces to 6lb. weight 10,650

Air balloons	87
Tourbillons	88
Regulated pieces	21
Figured pieces	30
Pots d'Aigrettes	180
Pots de brins	12,200
Cascades	21
Vertical suns and wheels	136
Fixed suns	71
Fountains	160
Gerbes	260
Lances	3700
Marrons	5000

About eleven o'clock the whole building was illuminated, and continued so till between two and three in the morning. His majesty and the royal family retired about twelve.

All the various parts of this great work were performed by direction of Charles Frederick, esq. comptroller, and captain Thomas Desaguliers, chief fire-master of his majesty's royal laboratory.

On the twelfth of August about ten o'clock at night, a terrible fire broke out in Mr. Spencer's dye-house, near Battle-bridge, Southwark. A loft adjoining, which was full of straw, catching fire,

fire, the flames communicated themselves to several wooden houses which burnt with such rapidity, that all endeavours to stop it proved ineffectual. What contributed to the misfortune was, the tide being then at ebb. Exclusive of the dye-house, a large brew-house, four wharfs, a cooperage, and about eighty houses were entirely destroyed: many others were greatly damaged, and some coasters on the shore had their rigging burnt. Three men and one woman lost their lives. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer were lost by this accident: and the whole damage was supposed to amount to 50,000l.

On the twenty-third of August, a melancholy accident happened at Bartholomew fair, occasioned by the falling down of a gallery in Mr. Philip's booth, wherein were a great number of people. Two men were killed, and many others had their limbs broke, or were dangerously bruised or wounded.

On the twenty-seventh, between three and four in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Harwood's, in Grocer's-alley, near the Poultry-compter, which entirely burnt that and four others. The compter and several houses adjoining, were greatly damaged. In consequence of the former being on fire, fifty prisoners for debt, and nine felons, were set at liberty. One of the felons only was retaken; and about forty of the debtors returned voluntarily to their confinement.

On the eighteenth of October, Mr. Sheriff Janssen gave the following example of the constitution and ancient custom of this city, and of the little necessity there is of calling in a military aid to assist a civil magistrate in the due execution of his office. Fifteen criminals being ordered for execution on that day at Tyburn, it was reported and apprehended that a rescue would be attempted at least two of them, named Wilson and Penlez; (the former of whom was pardoned the day before execution) and a party of foot guards were therefore ordered to attend the sheriff or his officers on that occasion: but Mr. sheriff Janssen, for the dignity of the city and his office, mounted on horseback, when the criminals were put into the carts at Newgate, and with no other weapon than the authority of his office, signified by a white wand in his hand, very civilly dismissed the party of soldiers at Holbourn-bars; and, attended by his proper officers, prevented all disturbance and violence, with a promise that the bodies of the malefactors, after execution, should not be delivered to the surgeons. It was hoped, that the remarkable example set by that magistrate, in executing (agreeable to our constitution and ancient custom) his office, without a military aid, would be productive of the most happy effects in a multitude of other instances, and prevent the soldiers from being called in to quell every trifling disorder.

Towards the close of the year there was the most remarkable contest for parliament men in the city of Westminster, that was ever known. The candidates were, lord Trentham, and Sir George Vandeput set up by the independent electors. On the close of the poll, however, it appeared, that the numbers were,

For lord Trentham 4811  
For Sir George Vandeput 4654

But a scrutiny being demanded by Sir George and many of the electors, the same was allowed by the high-bailiff, who on examination thereof, declared lord Trentham to have a majority of 170, and returned him accordingly.

About this time, a grant passed the great seal, wherein his majesty was pleased to re-incorporate, singular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of London, and all others who then used or exercised, or should thereafter use and exercise the art within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the said city, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of butchers.

This year an act was passed for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the city and liberty of Westminster, and that part of the duchy of Lancaster, which adjoineth thereto. By which it was enacted, That there shall be two hundred and thirty-two commissioners in the whole, to be nominated on the first day of May, yearly, by the inhabitants who have a right to assemble in vestry, viz.

In the parish of St. Margaret's	30
St. John's	20
St. James's	42
St. George's, Hanover-square	30
St. Anne's	24
St. Martin's in the Fields	30
St. Clement Danes	24
St. Mary le Strand	12
St. Paul Covent Garden	20
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And that any three of them may hold a court by the name of the Court of Requests, in the parish of St. Margaret, on every Tuesday; in St. James's, every Wednesday; and in St. Paul's, Covent-garden, every Thursday, to hear and determine, and to execute judgment, and to award execution with costs: but that none shall be imprisoned upon an execution longer than forty days.

Another act was likewise passed the same year for the easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the Tower Hamlets. Whereby they that have a right to meet in vestry for the choice of parish officers, are empowered to nominate two hundred and forty commissioners in the whole, viz.

In the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel	31
Christ-church	21
St Leonard, Shoreditch	20
St John's, Hackney	18
St. Matthew's, Bethnal-Green	8
St. Mary Stratford, Bow	4
Bromley, St. Leonard	3
St. Anne's Limehouse	8
St. Paul's, Shadwell	16
St. George's	18
St. John's, Wapping	17
St.	

St. Botolph, without Aldgate	15
Trinity, Minorities	3
Mile End, Old Town	8
Mile End, New Town	3
Ratcliff	15
Poplar and Blackwall	7
Tower without	6
St. Catharine's	7
Well-clofe	3
Old Artillery Ground	4
Norton Falgate	5

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By the name of the Court of Requests; wherein any three commissioners are empowered to set on Tuesdays and Fridays, weekly, to hear, determine, give judgment, and award execution with costs, against bodies or goods, for any debts under forty shillings.

This year finished with a remarkable cause tried in the Lord-mayor's court, between a club of journeymen free painters, plaintiffs, and Mr Row, citizen and master painter, defendant, for employing a person not free to work for him in the city. The defendant, pleaded, and made it appear by evidence, that from the want of free journeymen of the trade, it was not possible for the summer business of the city to be done, without the assistance of at least an equal number of non freemen; and that no freeman was ever refused, or could sometimes be got on any terms. To which the counsel for the plaintiffs replied with a very learned argument, upon a by-law made by the city in the reign of queen Anne. The jury went out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and returned twice without agreeing on the verdict; and being sent out again, and continuing a long time, the court ordered them to be locked up in the room, without fire, candle, or any sustenance, by an officer sworn to observe the same, and to attend them: in which situation they continued till six o'clock next morning, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The masters of the several handicraft trades finding themselves greatly aggrieved by this verdict, petitioned the common-council for liberty to employ foreigners, under certain restrictions. This produced a counter-petition from the journeymen; the consideration of which was deferred till their next meeting. And

On the 8th of February 1750 a committee of six aldermen and ten commoners met in the old council chamber, to hear and examine the disputes between the several masters and journeymen freemen; when a day was appointed, and thirty masters, with the same number of journeymen were allowed to attend the said committee; who, after several adjournments, made their report on the 21st of June, in which they said they had come to the following resolutions:

" That the matters complained of by the several petitioners require some regulation.

" That the present method of proceedings in the Mayor's-court against persons employing non freemen likewise requires some regulation.

" That the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen

" of this city be empowered, from time to time upon application, any Tuesday, by any master freeman, to give leave to employ any number of non-freemen to work under him within this city and liberties thereof, and for such time and under such restrictions, as the court shall think necessary and proper; but in case there shall be any Tuesday on which the said court shall not be held, that then the Lord-mayor for the time being, upon such Tuesday, shall have the like power.

" That no freeman of this city shall be liable to the penalty inflicted by the act of common-council made and passed the fourth of July 1712, if it be proved that the defendant did, immediately before setting such foreigners to work, use his best endeavours to procure a journeyman being a freeman to work with him; and could not procure any such freeman being a fit and proper person to be employed by him in his work."

This affair was finally determined at a court of common-council held the twenty-second of November following; when, after a debate of near four hours, it passed unanimously.

" That after the first day of December, 1750, the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen might grant a licence to a free master, who has used his best endeavours and cannot procure a sufficient number of fit and able free journeymen to carry on his business, to employ such number of foreigners, for or during such time or times, and under such restrictions, as to the said court shall seem fit and necessary.

" That on any Tuesday, on which no court of Lord-mayor and aldermen shall be holden, the power above-mentioned, so as the same do not exceed the space of six weeks, should be vested in the Lord-mayor for the time being.

" That no licence shall be granted, by virtue of this act, to any freeman to employ any foreigner, unless he has one apprentice at least, or has had one apprentice, within twelve calendar months next before his application for such licence.

" That no freeman should be enabled to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has registered the christian and surname, and place of abode, of the said foreigner, and in what business he is to be employed, with the town clerk of the city for the time being, who is to enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, he being paid two shillings and sixpence for every licence so to be registered: which book any freeman of this city should have liberty to inspect, gratis, every day, between twelve o'clock at noon and two in the afternoon, (Sunday's excepted :) and if any person registered by virtue of this licence, should leave his master's service, or be discharged the same, the town clerk is, upon application, to insert and enter in the licence and register another person's name in the room of the person discharged, for the remaining term of the licence without any fee.

" That



“ That the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen have a power to revoke or call in any licence, though the time limited therein be not expired.”

On the eighth of February, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, the shock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent. It was more particularly felt by the inhabitants bordering near the river Thames; and at Limehouse, Poplar, &c. it was so violent, that many boats and ships in the river received a very considerable shock. The counsellors in the court of King's-bench and Chancery in Westminster-hall were so alarmed, that they expected the building to fall; and in the new buildings about Grosvenor-square, people ran out of their houses, the chairs shaking, and the pewter rattling on the shelves. A slaughter-house, with a hay-loft over it, was thrown down in Southwark, a chimney in Leadenhall-street, another in Billiter-square, and several chimneys and part of a house near Horslydown. And

On the eighth of March, about half an hour after five o'clock in the morning, the town was again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer continuance than that which was felt that day month. Great numbers of people were awaked from their sleep merely by its violence, which, however, did no other mischief than throwing down several chimneys and damaging some houses. The shock was so great in some parts, that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked. In the high grounds by Grosvenor-square; &c. it was said to have been felt more than in other parts, the brasses and pewters of several kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves on which they stood. In St. James's-park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noise seemed to break three times. It was observed about five o'clock, that there was a continual, though confused lightening, till within a minute or two of the shock being felt, which darted very low, and the flashes were great and strong. A lady in Piccadilly, a curious collector of old china, who had piled a considerable quantity on stands, had it thrown down and broke; bells in several steeples were struck by the chime hammers; and great stones fell from the new spire of Westminster-abbey. A maid servant in Charter-house-square was thrown out of bed by the shock, and broke her arm. The dogs howled in an uncommon manner, and the water was so agitated, that the fish leaped half a yard above the surface.

It was felt in Essex, Kent and Surry, as well as in most parts of Middlesex; and the panic which was universal in the four counties, was considerably increased, by the predictions and admonitions of a fanatic soldier, who publicly preached up repentance, and boldly prophesied that the next shock (which he said would happen the same day in the next month) would lay the cities of London and Westminster in ashes. The fanatic, however, happened to be mistaken; but the two shocks which had already been felt, had brought

a serious air upon every face. The pulpits and pews were employed in calling a degenerate people to repentance, and in deprecating the wrath of heaven. “ In after ages (says a modern writer) it will scarcely be believed, that on the evening of the eighth day of April, the open fields that skirt the metropolis, were filled with an incredible number of people, assembled in chairs, in chaises, and coaches, as well as on foot, who waited in the most fearful suspense, until morning and the return of day disproved the truth of the dreaded prophecy. Then their fears vanished: they returned to their respective habitations in a transport of joy: they were soon reconciled to their abandoned vices, which they seemed to resume with redoubled affection, and once more bade defiance to the vengeance of heaven.”

On the eighteenth of March, between five and six o'clock in the evening, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Gosport, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight, which greatly alarmed and terrified the inhabitants. Several other places in Europe, particularly France and Germany, were visited with this dreadful calamity; and the island of Cerigo, in the Archipelago, was almost destroyed, and above two thousand of the inhabitants perished.

On the twentieth of April died Sir Samuel Penant, Lord-mayor of London, whose death was occasioned by an infectious fever, which prevailed in Newgate, and was from thence communicated to the Sessions-house in the Old Baily, where it was caught by a great number of persons, and proved fatal, not to his lordship only, but to Sir Daniel Lambert, knight and alderman; to Sir Thomas Abney, a judge of the common-pleas; to Mr. Clark, a baron of the exchequer; to many of the lawyers that attended the sessions; to a greater part of the jury, and to a large number of others who happened to be present.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-fifth of June, a man supposed to be a weaver, fell from the top of the monument into the street. He pitched against the top of the pedestal, and from thence against one of the posts, whereby the upper part of his skull was laid open, and the other parts of his body most terribly shattered.

On the 27th of June the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, with the following congratulatory address on the birth of prince Frederick William:

“ May it please your royal highnesses,

“ We the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of London, humbly beg leave to present our most sincere and hearty congratulations to your royal highnesses, on the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of her royal highness.

“ We cannot, at present, better shew our loyalty to the king than by paying our duty to your royal highnesses, and expressing our unfeigned joy at this increase of his majesty's family.

P P P P

“ We

" We consider every child of your royal highnesses as an additional security of the peoples happiness and freedom; by your examples they will learn the practice of every social virtue, to be earnest and zealous in the cause of liberty, and to maintain our religious and civil rights. May we never want one of your royal highness's descendants to reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people!

To which his royal highness returned the following answer:

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I return you my thanks and those of the princes, for this very remarkable instance of duty to the king, and regard to us.

" The expectations you express to have of my children are most agreeable to me; may they always be a blessing to this nation, and maintain the liberty, wealth, and power it ought to have!

" The city has always shewed so much partiality to me, that they may be assured none of their fellow citizens can be warmer than I am for promoting their welfare and their trade."

About this time his majesty's royal charter having passed the great seal for encouraging the British White Herring Fishery, and for incorporating certain persons of great wealth and distinction, by the name of "the Society of the Free-British-fishery," for the term of twenty-one years, his royal highness the prince of Wales, on the twenty-fifth of October, (escorted by a party of horse-guards to Temple-bar) went in his state-coach, attended by two others, in which were the lords of the bed-chamber, his footmen and watermen walking before, to Fishmonger's-hall in Thames-street, to receive the charter of the British herring-fishery company, as governor thereof. His royal highness was received at the door of the hall by Mr. alderman Bethel, president of the society, Mr. alderman Janssen, vice-president, admiral Vernon, general Oglethorpe, and such of the society as were in town; and afterwards by the master and court of assistants of the Fishmonger's company, in their gowns, who all waited on him to their parlour. His royal highness made a most gracious speech, in which he expressed his great regard for the prosperity of the city of London. After which, the fishery charter being read by the clerk of the Fishmonger's company, his royal highness wished all imaginable success to this national undertaking, and declared that he had the welfare of it extremely at heart. The clerk of the company then thanked his royal highness for the great honour done the society, and beseeched him, in the name of the company, to accept of the freedom thereof; and his royal highness being graciously pleased to accept of the same, it was presented to him on the twenty-fifth in a gold box of the most exquisite workmanship.

On the eighth of November, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his ma-

jefty at St. James's, to congratulate him on his happy return, from his German dominions and the birth of a prince; when the recorder made their compliments in the following speech:

" May it please your majesty,

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London in common-council assembled, your majesty's truly loyal and faithful subjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty to congratulate your majesty on your safe return to your British dominions, and with joy to express the satisfaction we derive from your royal presence amongst us.

" As our zeal and affection for your royal house have the next place in our hearts to our zeal and affection for your royal person, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your majesty on the birth of another prince: an additional security for perpetuating the protestant succession and the British constitution, the greatest blessings these kingdoms can enjoy.

" We want words to express the grateful sense we have of your majesty's gracious acceptance of our duty, and your majesty's repeated declarations of favour and protection. It shall be our constant prayer, that your majesty may long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people; and that the sceptre of these kingdoms may be swayed to the end of time by a race of princes descended from your majesty, and inheritors of those virtues which adorn your royal person."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" I thank you for this very affectionate address. My care and attention shall never be wanting for the support of the trade and commerce of my subjects: and the city of London may always depend upon my favour and protection."

On the 22d of December a proclamation was published by order of council, promising 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, for the discovering and apprehending any offender, who since the 20th of September, has committed, or before the 20th of December 1751 shall commit, any murder or robbery by violence, or make an assault with offensive weapons with intent to rob, in any of the streets of London, or within five miles of the city.

In the beginning of the year 1751 a cause was tried at Hicks's Hall between the tin-plate workers and one Milton, whom they indicted upon the statute of Queen Elizabeth, for exercising their art and mystery, not having served a regular apprenticeship to the same. The verdict was given for Milton, because the tin-plate workers were not incorporated till many years after the enacting that statute.

At a court of common-council held the 8th of January it was unanimously resolved and ordered, that the Recorder's salary should be further augmented by the additional sum of 280*l.* to the former 120*l.* and that the said sum should be paid to Richard

Richard Adams, the then recorder of London, as long as he should continue in the said office, unless he should be thereafter made a judge in any of his majesty's courts, or accept of the office of attorney or solicitor-general; in which case the said grant of 280*l.* should cease.

The same court likewise unanimously agreed to petition the parliament to apply such remedy as might be effectual for preventing the pernicious use of spirituous liquors; and about the same time the grand jury for the county of Middlesex delivered several presentments to the court of King's-bench; to which was annexed the following writing, which had been by them unanimously agreed to, and signed:

"We, the grand jury for the county of Middlesex, beg leave, in discharge of the duty we owe to our king and country, to represent, that returns and presentments made of public nuisances by the constables from the several wards, by virtue of our precept to them directed, are become a mere matter of form; occasioned partly (as some of them confessed) from lewd, disorderly, and gaming houses, and unlawful places of assembly, having been often presented without effect.

"The present ill state of this country, in regard to idleness, luxury, robberies, and other shameful, destructive practices, induces us to make this representation to this honourable court, in hopes, that if it shall appear prosecutions upon such presentments have not been carried into execution from any defect of the laws, or the extraordinary expence attending them, that this honourable court will be pleased to represent it to his majesty for his royal consideration.

"We are the more solicitous for a summary and effectual law to suppress these public nuisances, as we conceive them to be the principal root of the enormous and threatening vices of the age, which greatly endanger the public peace, and every person's property and safety."

On the twentieth of February, a great number of sailors assembled at the Fountain tavern behind the Royal Exchange, having mistaken the sense of an advertisement inserted to procure a meeting to consult agents and managers, how to obtain a few bounty bills, for which they were not proper vouchers; and imagined themselves summoned to receive money, and (upon their disappointment) that the advertisement was published by one who had before summoned them, and raised two subscriptions, they were so irritated as to force the agent into a coach, and carry him to the Lord-mayor: here they were advised to apply to the admiralty, where they went, and afterwards to justice Fielding, who not being at home, they returned to the Lord-mayor, who, to prevent the agent being pulled to pieces, had sent him to Newgate. And some ill designing people having reported that their money was at Mr. Belchier's, in Lombard-street, they assembled before his house, and threatened to demolish it; and notwithstanding the proclamation

was read to them, and a party of soldiers brought to prevent mischief, yet they would not disperse till one of them was sent to Newgate.

On the twentieth of March, between ten and eleven at night died his royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, father to his present majesty king George III. His death was occasioned by the breaking of an imposthume between the pericardium and diaphragm, which threw the matter contained in it upon the substance of the lungs. His royal highness was said to have caught a cold about three weeks before in Kew gardens, and to have encreased it on the twelfth by coming very warm from the house of lords with the windows of his chair down; soon after which he complained of pains which were thought to be pleuritic, and were attended with a fever. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told doctor Wilmot who attended him, and had been up all the preceding night, that he was much better, and advised the doctor to go home: the princess remained with him, to whom he soon after complained of a sudden pain, and an offensive smell, and immediately threw himself backward and expired. And on the thirteenth of April at half an hour after one o'clock in the morning, the bowels of his royal highness, which, in an urn covered with crimson velvet, were brought from Leicester house in a coach and six to the prince's chamber, were from thence carried to Henry the VIIth's chapel, and there interred in the vault, together with the royal corpse, at nine o'clock the same evening. The procession began at half an hour after eight o'clock at night; and when it arrived at the abbey-gate, the corpse was met by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the gentlemen of the choir, and king's scholars, who fell into the procession immediately before the officer of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, properly habited, and began the common burial service (no anthem being composed on the occasion) two drums beating a dead march during the service. Upon entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on tressels, the crown and cushion at the head, and the canopy held over, the supporters of the pall standing by; the chief mourner and his two supporters seated in chairs at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, master of the horse, groom of the stole, and lords of the bed-chamber, on both sides; the four white staff-officers at the feet, the others seating themselves in the stalls on each side the chapel; the bishop of Rochester, dean of Westminster, then read the first part of the burial service, after which the corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the white staff-officers, the master of the horse, chief mourner, his supporters and assistants, Garter king of arms going before them. When they had placed themselves near the vault, the corpse being laid upon a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the bishop of Rochester went on with the service; which being ended, Garter proclaimed his royal highness's titles.

As soon as the procession began to move, two rockets were fired off in Old-Palace-yard, as a signal for the guns in the Park to fire, which were followed by those of the Tower; during which

which time the great bells of Westminster, and that of St. Paul's, tolled, as did most of the parishes in and about London.

On his royal highness's coffin was a silver plate with a latin inscription, signifying his titles and descent, and that he died the 20th of March 1751 aged 45.

About this time Sir John Bosworth, knight, resigning the office of chamberlain of the city of London, on account of his ill state of health, the citizens seemed desirous to invite the late alderman Heathcote to succeed him; and gave it out that he intended to offer himself for that important office. As soon as Mr. Heathcote, who was then at Bath, heard of this report, he sent a letter to the liverymen of London, declaring that he never had any such intention, and did entirely decline offering himself for the chamberlainship. In consequence of which there immediately appeared the following candidates: Mr. Deputy Harrison, Mr. Richard Glover, Mr. deputy Hodges, Mr. Thomas Meakes, and Mr. deputy Pycroft. When they were put in nomination at the common-hall, the majority of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Harrison. However, a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Glover, Mr. deputy Hodges, and Mr. deputy Pycroft; and on casting up the books, the numbers appeared as follows:

For Mr. Harrison	1938
Mr. Glover	1358
Mr. Pycroft	542
Mr. Hodges	474

There being a majority of five hundred and eighty voices for Mr. Harrison, he was declared duly elected chamberlain of the city of London, in return for which he immediately paid his respects to the livery in the following speech:

" Gentlemen,

" I return you my warmest and most sincere thanks, for the very high honour you have done me, in electing me chamberlain of this great and opulent city.

" So honourable a preference speaks the more favourable opinion you are pleased to entertain both of my integrity and abilities: the former of these my heart tells me you cannot be mistaken in, how partially soever you may have judged of the latter. I flatter myself therefore, that by a due exertion of these abilities (such as they are) in a diligent and conscientious discharge of the important trust reposed in me, I shall be honoured with the continuance of your favour and protection.

" Give me leave, gentlemen, once more to thank you, and, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, to assure you, that I shall endeavour to act, both in my public and private capacity, as becomes a faithful servant of the corporation, and a sincere friend to every individual member thereof."

After Mr. Harrison had finished his speech, Mr. Glover, who had declined the poll, addressed

the livery in the following most genteel and obliging manner:

" Gentlemen,

" After the trouble which I have had so large a share in giving you, by my application for your favour to succeed Sir John Bosworth in the office of chamberlain, this day so worthily supplied, I should deem myself inexcusable in quitting this place, before I rendered my thanks to those in particular who so generously have espoused my interest; to your new-elected chamberlain himself, and numbers of his friends, whose expressions and actions have done me peculiar honour, amidst the warmth of their attachment to him; to the two deserving magistrates who have presided among us with impartiality, humanity, and justice; and, lastly, to all in general, for their candour, decency, and indulgence.

" Gentlemen, heretofore I have frequently had occasion of addressing the livery of London in public; but at this time I find myself at an unusual loss, being under all the difficulties which a want of matter, deserving your notice, can create. Had I now your rights and privileges to vindicate, had I the cause of your suffering trade to defend, or were I now called forth to recommend and enforce the parliamentary service of the most virtuous and illustrious citizen, my tongue would be free from constraint, and, expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit your attention, which now must be solely confined to so narrow a subject as myself. On those occasions, the importance of the matter, and my known zeal to serve you, however ineffectual my attempts might prove, were always sufficient to secure me the honour of a kind reception and unmerited regard.

" Your countenance, Gentlemen, first drew me from the retirement of a studious life; your repeated marks of distinction first pointed me out to that great body, the merchants of London, who, pursuing your example, condescended to entrust me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the most important cause, a cause, where your interest was as nearly concerned as theirs. In consequence of that deference which has ever been paid to the sentiments and choice of the citizens and traders of London, it was impossible but some faint lustre must have glanced on one, whom, weak as he was, they were pleased to appoint the instrument on their behalf; and from these transactions I accidentally acquired the smallest share of reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the livery, that my gratitude ascribes it, and I joyfully embrace this public opportunity of declaring, that whatever part of a public character I may presume to claim, I owe primarily to you. To this I might add the favour, the twenty years countenance and patronage of one, whom a supreme degree of respect shall prevent me from naming; and though under the temptation of using that name, as a certain



" certain means of obviating some misconstruc-  
 " tions, I shall, however, avoid to dwell on the  
 " memory of a loss so recent, so justly and so  
 " universally lamented. Permit me now to re-  
 " mind you, that when placed by these means in  
 " a light not altogether unfavourable, no lucra-  
 " tive reward was then the object of my pursuit,  
 " nor ever did the promises or offers of private  
 " emolument induce me to quit my independ-  
 " dence, or vary the least of my former profes-  
 " sions, which always were, and remain still  
 " founded on the principles of universal liberty ;  
 " principles, which I assume the glory to have  
 " established on your records. Your sense, livery  
 " men of London, the sense of your great cor-  
 " poration, so repeatedly recommended to your  
 " representatives in parliament, were my sense,  
 " and the principal boast of all my compositions,  
 " contained matter imbibed in my earliest edu-  
 " cation, to which I have always adhered, by  
 " which I still abide, and which I will endeavour  
 " to bear down with me to the grave. And even  
 " at that gloomy period, when deserted by my  
 " good fortune, and under the severest trials, even  
 " then, by the same consistency of opinions and  
 " uniformity of conduct, I still preserved that  
 " part of reputation which I originally derived  
 " from your favour, whatever I might pretend  
 " to call a public character, unshaken and un-  
 " blemished ; nor once, in the hour of affliction,  
 " did I banish from my thoughts the most sincere  
 " and conscientious intention of acquitting every  
 " private obligation as soon as my good fortune  
 " should please to return ; a distant appearance  
 " of which seemed to invite me, and awakened  
 " some flattering expectations on the rumoured  
 " vacancy of the chamberlain's-office ; but, al-  
 " ways apprehending the imputation of presump-  
 " tion, and that a higher degree of delicacy and  
 " caution would be requisite in me than in any  
 " other candidate, I forbore, till late, to present  
 " myself one more to your notice, and then, for  
 " the first time, abstracted from a public con-  
 " sideration, solicited your favour for my own  
 " private advantage. My want of success shall  
 " not prevent my cheerfully congratulating this  
 " gentleman on his election, and you on your  
 " choice of so worthy a magistrate ; and if I may  
 " indulge a hope of departing this place with  
 " a share of your approbation and esteem, I  
 " solemnly from my heart declare, that I shall  
 " not bear away with me the least trace of dis-  
 " appointment."

Her royal highness the princess of Wales being  
 safely delivered of a princess, the Lord-mayor and  
 aldermen of London on the nineteenth of July,  
 waited on his majesty with congratulations on the  
 same ; when the recorder made the following  
 speech :

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord-  
 " mayor and court of aldermen of the city of  
 " London, humbly beg leave to congratulate  
 " your majesty on the safe delivery of her royal

" highness the princess of Wales ; and the birth  
 " of a princess.

" As we are truly sensible of the blessings we  
 " enjoy under your majesty's government, and  
 " are convinced that the security of our rights  
 " and liberties, in time to come, depend on the  
 " protestant succession established in your illus-  
 " trious house ; it is at this time a peculiar satis-  
 " faction to us, that we have once more the ho-  
 " nour of congratulating your majesty on the in-  
 " crease of your royal family.

" And, upon this occasion, permit us, Sir, to  
 " render our most dutiful thanks to your ma-  
 " jesty, for a late signal instance of your majesty's  
 " paternal care of your people, in the provision  
 " made by parliament for the future tranquillity  
 " of this kingdom : a provision moving prima-  
 " rily from your majesty's goodness, and brought  
 " to perfection by your majesty's wisdom. Yet,  
 " wise and salutary as it is, we cannot forbear to  
 " express our wishes, that a long continuance  
 " of your majesty's life may make it unne-  
 " cessary.

" Fixed in these sentiments of duty and grati-  
 " tude, our prayers shall always be, that your  
 " majesty may long reign over us ; and that the  
 " throne may be filled by your majesty's descend-  
 " ants even to remotest ages."

On the twenty-second of October a cause was  
 heard before the Lord-mayor and court of alder-  
 men about laying open the port of London for  
 bringing in foreign oats, pursuant to a statute 1.  
 James II. empowering that court in April and Oc-  
 tober to determine the common market prices of  
 middling English corn, by the oaths of two sub-  
 stantial persons of Middlesex and Surry, being  
 neither merchants, cornfactors, mealmen, nor  
 factors for importing corn, nor interested in the  
 corn, and each having a freehold estate of 20l. or  
 a leasehold estate of 50l. per annum ; and by such  
 other ways as to them shall seem fit ; and if the  
 same shall appear to be above sixteen shillings  
 a quarter, they are to certify the same with two  
 such oaths annexed, to the commissioners of the  
 customs, to be hung up in the custom-house.  
 The persons that made the application were sever-  
 al masters of livery stables, and inn-keepers, and  
 their opponents were the cornfactors. After a  
 hearing which lasted ten hours, it was decided  
 for the cornfactors, five aldermen being for laying  
 open the port, and five, with the Lord-mayor,  
 who threw in his casting vote against it.

On the twenty-fifth the court at Guildhall, af-  
 ter a hearing of several hours, allowed the jour-  
 neymen tailors two shillings and sixpence per day  
 for the summer half year, and two shillings for  
 the winter half year, and three half-pence for  
 strong beer, to work from six o'clock in the  
 morning till seven in the evening, which is an hour  
 less than is prescribed by act of parliament.

On the twenty-sixth his majesty granted his  
 royal charter for incorporating several of his lov-  
 ing subjects therein named, by the name of the  
 society of antiquaries of London. And at a meet-  
 ing of the said society on the twelfth of Decem-  
 ber their newly granted royal charter of incorpo-  
 ration

ration was read, and several other deeds drawn and signed by the president, vice-presidents, and council, and a committee appointed to inspect their former rules and orders, and to draw up such by-laws as might be necessary to perpetuate the society for ages to come: at the same time the archbishop of Canterbury and the lord chancellor were admitted members.

This is the year in which the royal assent was given to the memorable act of the British legislature, for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the kalendar now in use; that is, for abolishing the *old* and establishing the *new-style*, which was already in use in most other parts of Christendom. It took place the day following, the second of September 1752, which instead of being called the third was dated the fourteenth. This act was modelled with great skill and learning, by the earl of Macclesfield, and has been productive of many excellent consequences; in particular, the correspondence between the English and foreign merchants, has been and will be greatly facilitated, with respect to the dates of letters and accounts.

The year 1752 was introduced by a violent storm of wind which happened on the fifteenth of March. It blew down a great number of chimnies; and in some places the roofs of the houses were so beat in, that many persons were killed, and others greatly bruised and wounded. The head of Levi, and the feet of Abraham, in the curiously painted window in Westminster-abbey, were blown out, windows were greatly damaged in many places, and in St. James's-park, and the villages about this metropolis, great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots. The ships in the river were driven from their moorings, lighters and wherries sunk, and many lives lost.

About seven o'clock in the evening, on the twentieth of March, three of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, and ordered for execution, viz. Hayes, Agnew, and Broughton, (who had found means to saw off their irons) attacked Mr. Sinclair the turnkey when he went to lock them up in the cells, and stabbed him in several parts of the belly in so desperate a manner, that there were no hopes of his recovery. After which two of them stripped Derby (who was confined there for robbing the mail) of his cloaths when one put on his great coat, and the other his close bodied-coat, and insisted on Sinclair's calling to Wood, the other turnkey, to open the door to let the two gentlemen out; but, upon hearing a struggle, he began to suspect something more than ordinary, and made an alarm; when the prisoners ran to secure Derby, whom they suspected of betraying them; and Agnew, whose post it was to keep the door, upon hearing a struggle between his confederates and two assistant turnkeys, who were with Sinclair at the first onset, and whom they had hauled into the cells) forgot his charge of door-keeper, and ran to their assistance, when Derby immediately shut the cell door and bolted it on the outside, which fastened them altogether in the cell. Mr. Akerman, the keeper, immediately applied to the sheriffs, and a guard was presently had from the

tilt-yard. The Lord-mayor, Sir William Calvert, alderman Gascoigne, and several other gentlemen, came soon after; and the guard was reinforced with another from the Tower. The fellows being quite desperate, his lordship waited on the duke of Newcastle, and got an order to fire on them, in case they refused to surrender. However, upon being surrounded in their cells, and having a parly with his lordship through the cell doors, they surrendered, and were immediately, with the rest of the prisoners, double ironed and handcuffed.

On the fourth of June Thomas Winterbottom, Lord-mayor of London, died in his mayoralty, and was succeeded by Robert Alfop, esq;

The honourable Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red, and member of parliament for the city of Westminster, having been presented with the freedom of the city of London for the signal services he had done his country in the late war, and made free of the company of Goldsmiths, was put in nomination to succeed the late Lord-mayor as alderman of Billingsgate-ward. An honour which Sir Peter declined; but at the same time sent the common-council of Billingsgate 200l. one to be distributed amongst the poor of the said ward, and the other to be at the disposal of the inhabitants. The deputy and common-council waited on him again, hoping to prevail with the admiral to accept that office. He received them with great politeness, but said it was incompatible with the duty he owed to his king and country as a naval officer. The inhabitants, however, did, elect him; and on the twenty-third of June Sir Peter sent a message to the court of aldermen, desiring to be excused from serving the office of an aldermen, to which he had been elected, and paid his fine of five hundred pounds for that purpose. He was succeeded by William Beckford esq;

About one o'clock in the morning, on the twenty-seventh of June, a fire broke out at No. 10. in Lincoln's-inn New-square; and, for want of water, in a short time, that and the next building were entirely consumed. The honourable Charles Yorke and Mr. Hoskyns who lay up one pair of stairs in No. 10, were both asleep, and escaped in their breeches and shirts at the most imminent hazard of their lives. All their papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing-apparel were entirely destroyed, as were those in the other chambers under the same roof. Mr. Pickering, clerk to Mr. Wilbraham lost upwards of 1100l. in money and bank notes of his own, and other persons, and securities for 30,000l. more.

On the twenty-second of November the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majesty at St. James's, with their congratulatory address on his safe return from Germany; when his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Lord-mayor, sheriffs, recorder and chamberlain.

About this time an act of parliament passed for the better preventing of thefts and robberies, and for regulating places of public entertainment, and punishing persons keeping disorderly houses in London or Westminster, or within twenty miles thereof. In which it was enacted, "That as the  
" multitude

“ multitude of places of entertainment for the  
 “ lower sort of people is another great cause of  
 “ thefts and robberies, as they are thereby  
 “ tempted to spend their small substance, and so  
 “ put upon unlawful methods of supplying their  
 “ wants and renewing their pleasures; in order to  
 “ prevent such thefts, and to correct the habit  
 “ of idleness, from the first of December 1752,  
 “ any house, room, garden, &c. kept for pub-  
 “ lic dancing, music, or other public entertain-  
 “ ment, in London or Westminster, or within  
 “ twenty miles thereof, without a licence from  
 “ the last preceding Michaelmas quarter sessions,  
 “ under the hands and seals of four or more of  
 “ the justices, who are hereby empowered to  
 “ grant licences, shall be deemed a disorderly  
 “ house or place, and every such licence to be  
 “ signed and sealed in open court, and not at any  
 “ adjourned sessions, and publickly read by the  
 “ clerk, together with the justices names sub-  
 “ scribing the same, without any fee or reward  
 “ for such licence. And any constable or other  
 “ person thereto authorized, by warrant from one  
 “ or more of the justices of peace, may enter  
 “ such house or place, and seize every person  
 “ found there, to be dealt with according to law:  
 “ and every person who keeps such house, &c.  
 “ without licence, shall forfeit 100l. to such as  
 “ will sue for it, and be otherwise punishable, as  
 “ in cases of disorderly houses. And over the  
 “ door or entrance of such house, &c. so li-  
 “ censed, shall be the following inscription in  
 “ capital letters, Licensed pursuant to act of par-  
 “ liament of the twenty-fifth of king George the  
 “ second. And no such house, &c. shall be  
 “ opened before five in the afternoon. The in-  
 “ scription, and restriction as to the time, shall  
 “ be made conditions of every such licence; and  
 “ in case of breach of either, such licence shall  
 “ be forfeited and revoked at the next general or  
 “ quarter sessions, and shall not be renewed to  
 “ the same person; always excepting the theatres  
 “ of Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and the Hay-  
 “ market, or any other licensed by the crown or  
 “ lord chamberlain.

“ And to encourage prosecutions against persons  
 “ who keep bawdy-houses, gaming-houses, or  
 “ other disorderly houses, upon any two inhabi-  
 “ tants, who pay scot and lot, giving notice in  
 “ writing, to a constable or other peace officer,  
 “ of any person keeping such disorderly house, the  
 “ constable shall go with such inhabitants to a  
 “ justice of peace, and upon such inhabitants

“ making oath that such notice they believe to be  
 “ true, and entering into a 20l. recognizance to  
 “ produce material evidence against such person  
 “ so offending, and the constable into a thirty  
 “ pound recognizance, to prosecute such person  
 “ at the next sessions, or next assizes; and such  
 “ constable to be allowed all the reasonable ex-  
 “ pences of such prosecution, to be ascertained  
 “ by two justices of the peace, and paid by the  
 “ overseers of the poor; and, upon conviction,  
 “ each of the inhabitants to be paid, forthwith,  
 “ by the overseers, ten pounds each, on penalty  
 “ of forfeiting double the sum.

“ Upon this the justice is to make out a war-  
 “ rant to bring the person so accused before him,  
 “ and bind him or her over to appear at the ses-  
 “ sions, or assizes, and in the mean time take se-  
 “ curity for such person's good behaviour.

“ Upon the constable's neglect in any of the  
 “ above particulars, he is to forfeit 20l.

“ And as it is difficult to prove who is the real  
 “ owner or keeper of such bawdy house, &c.  
 “ any person who acts as master or mistress shall  
 “ be deemed the keeper thereof, though he, or  
 “ she, shall not, in fact, be so. And any person  
 “ may give evidence for or against the defendant,  
 “ though he or she be an inhabitant. And such  
 “ indictment shall be finally determined at the  
 “ sessions or assizes, and not removed by *certiorari*  
 “ to any other court.”

One miss Blandy was executed this year for  
 poisoning her father, an eminent attorney at  
 Henley upon Thames. And one miss Jefferies, a  
 young woman, with Swan, her lover, were execut-  
 ed for murdering her uncle, a wealthy tradesman,  
 who had retired from business, and with whom  
 she had lived for a considerable time. A large mob  
 assembled at Tring in Hertfordshire, and seizing  
 an old woman and her husband, under the notion  
 of their having commerce with the devil, treated  
 them with such inhumanity, by ducking and  
 beating them, that the woman died on the spot,  
 and the man with difficulty escaped with his  
 life; for which murder one Colley, a chimney-  
 sweeper, was executed. Two felons, Welsh and  
 Jones, were discovered to be the perpetrators of  
 a rape and murder for which one Coleman, a  
 brewer's clerk, had unjustly suffered. Those  
 wretches were present at Coleman's execution,  
 heard the declaration of his innocence, and drew  
 the cart from under him. Both of them were  
 hanged, confessing the crime.



## CHAPTER XLIV.

*The case of Elizabeth Canning. Act of parliament for purchasing Sir Hans Sloane's curiosities. Description of the British museum. Execution and behaviour of doctor Archibald Cameron. Act of parliament for naturalizing Jews. Edward Ironside, Esq; dies in his mayoralty, and is succeeded by Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; Act for relief of constables. Motion for a new bridge over the river Thames between those of London and Westminster. Mr. Dance's plan and estimate for a new bridge. Election of members of parliament for the city of London. Mr. Holland's verdict against the toll-gatherers in Smithfield.*

THE year 1753 was introduced by an event of so extraordinary a nature, that (though little connected with history, yet) it might be thought unpardonable in us entirely to omit it. We shall, therefore, proceed to relate it in as concise a manner as possible.

A young woman, whose name was Elizabeth Canning, pretended that, on the first day of January, as she was coming home at night, she was met under Bedlam-wall by two men, who pulled off her gown, cap, and apron; and having secured her mouth with a gag, threatened to kill her if she made the least noise: that they dragged her along to the house of one Wells near Enfield Wash, where a woman robbed her of her stays: that she was then forced into a cold, damp room, where she was confined for a month without any other sustenance than a few stale crusts of bread, and about a gallon of water: that all these hardships were imposed upon her in order to make her turn prostitute: that nevertheless, she was enabled to preserve her virtue: and that having, at last, found means to make her escape through a window, on the twenty-ninth of the month, she ran home almost naked to her mother, who lived near Moorgate.

Notwithstanding the improbability of this story, yet it so powerfully operated on the passions of the common people, especially the enthusiasts of all denominations, that large subscriptions were raised for prosecuting the supposed delinquents. Accordingly, warrants were immediately issued for apprehending Wells, mistress of the house at Enfield Wash, the maid servant, whose name was Virtue Hall, and one Squires, an old gipsy woman, whom Canning charged with having robbed her of her stays.

No evidence appearing to convict Wells of the felony, she was punished as a bawd. Hall, being intimidated by the justice who examined her, turned evidence for Canning, and Squires was convicted of the robbery, although she produced undoubted evidence to prove that she was at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire that very night in which the felony was said to have been committed; and during the course of the trial, Canning and her witnesses contradicted themselves in many particulars.

The prepossession of the common people, however, in favour of Canning was so great, that

the most clear falsehoods, advanced by her and her adherents, were admitted as unquestionable truths; while the witnesses for Squires were so over-awed by the rabble, that they durst not enter the court; and those who had resolution enough to give evidence in her behalf, were insulted in such a manner, that even their lives were sometimes in danger.

Sir Crispe Gascoigne, who was at this time Lord-mayor of London, conducted himself in this affair with the greatest justice and impartiality. Considering the improbability of the charge, the heat, passion, and furious zeal with which it was prosecuted; and being convinced of the old woman's innocence by a great number of affidavits, voluntarily sent up from the country by persons of undoubted veracity, he, in conjunction with some other worthy citizens, determined to oppose the torrent of popular prejudice. Application was made to the throne for mercy. The affair was referred to the attorney and solicitor-general, who, having examined the witnesses on both sides, made their report in favour of Squires, who was first respited, and afterwards received his majesty's free pardon.

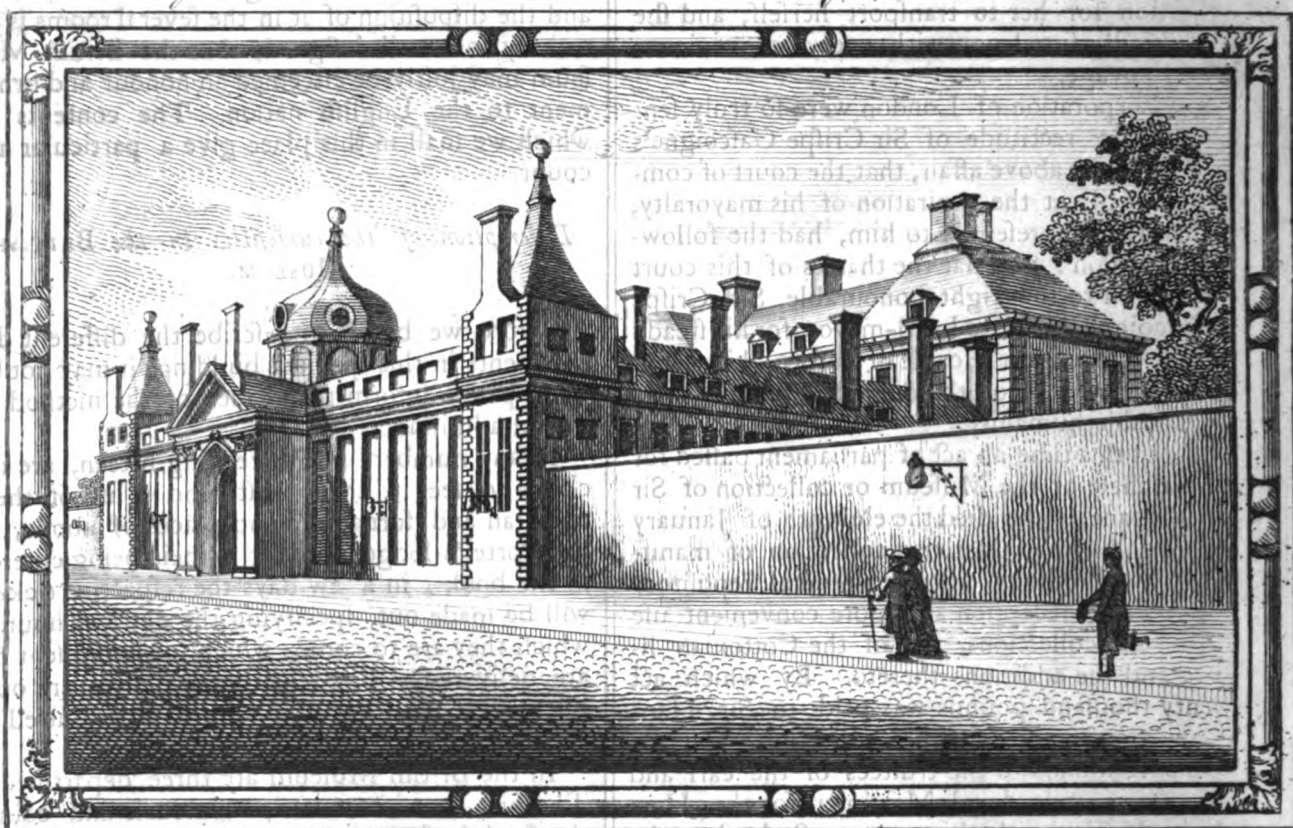
A bill of indictment was preferred by the Lord-mayor against Elizabeth Canning for perjury. Her friends did the like against the witnesses from Abbotsbury in favour of Squires. The Abbotsbury people appeared; but no evidence coming against them, they were acquitted. Canning, being admitted to bail, at first absconded, but afterwards surrendered to take her trial, which continued by adjournment five days; when she was convicted of perjury, and committed to Newgate.

When Canning was brought up to the Old Bailey to receive sentence, her council moved for a new trial, on the affidavit of two jurymen, who swore, that what they had done was contrary to their consciences; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. The argument of which point, in arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions; and Canning remained in Newgate till the thirtieth of May following, when, five judges on the bench, it was adjudged that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. After which the court passed judgment, that she should suffer one month's

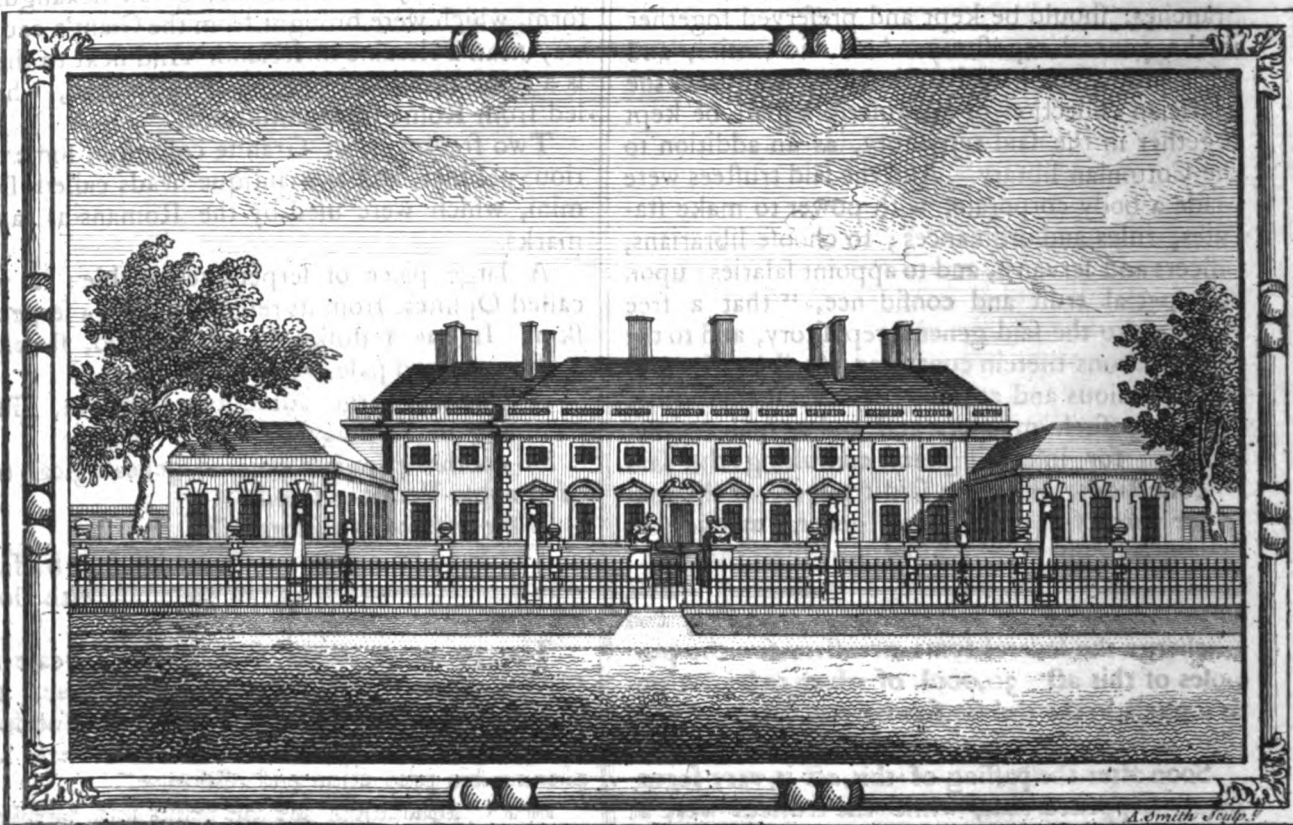




*Engraved for Chamberlains History of London*



**VIEW of the BRITISH MUSEUM.**



**VIEW of BEDFORD HOUSE.**

month's imprisonment, and then be transported to America for seven years. Her friends, however, stuck so close to her, that they obtained permission for her to transport herself, and she was liberally fitted out with every convenience for her voyage.

The corporation of London were so truly sensible of the rectitude of Sir Crispe Gascoigne's conduct in the above affair, that the court of common-council, at the expiration of his mayoralty, in their thanks presented to him, had the following expression: "That the thanks of this court be given to the right honourable Sir Crispe Gascoigne, kn't. late Lord-mayor, for his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity."

About this time an act of parliament passed for the purchase of the Museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, (who died the eleventh of January 1753) and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian library and the additions thereto. By which act twenty thousand pounds was paid to Sir Hans Sloane's executors for his collection, and ten thousand pounds to the trustees of the earl and countess of Oxford and Mortimer for the Harleian collection. And it was enacted, that the said collections, together with the Cottonian library and its additions, should be repositied in one place, to be erected or purchased for that purpose by the trustees therein mentioned; and that the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, in all its branches, should be kept and preserved together in the general repository whole and entire, and with proper marks of distinction; and that the Harleian collection of manuscripts shall be kept together in the said repository, as an addition to the Cottonian library. And the said trustees were made a body corporate, with power to make statutes, rules and ordinances; to choose librarians, officers and servants, and to appoint salaries: upon this special trust and confidence, "that a free access to the said general repository, and to the collections therein contained, shall be given to all studious and curious persons, at such times and in such manner, and under such regulations, for inspecting and consulting the said collections, as by the said trustees, or the major part of them, in any general meeting assembled, shall be limited for that purpose." And it was farther enacted, that there should be raised 300,000*l.* by way of lottery, to satisfy and discharge the several sums necessary for the purposes of this act: 30,000*l.* of which to be put out at interest in the public funds, towards paying of officers salaries, and other necessary expences.

Soon after the passing of this act it very fortunately happened that, while the trustees were at a loss where to purchase or build a proper repository, an offer was made them of Montague-house, in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury; which being readily accepted of, the same was purchased for 10,000*l.* The repairs of which, together with alterations, book-cases, cabinets, and other conveniences for placing the whole collection properly,

and the making apartments for the officers, cost 15000*l.* more. And every part is now so excellently contrived for holding this noble collection, and the disposition of it in the several rooms is so orderly and well designed, that the British Museum may justly be esteemed an honour and ornament to the English nation. The contents of which we shall in this place give a particular account.

#### *Description of the curiosities in the British Museum.*

Before we begin to describe the different departments in this spacious building, it may not be improper to inform the reader of the method to obtain admittance.

If any number, not exceeding fifteen, are inclined to see it, they must send a list of their christian and surnames, and places of abode, to the Porter's-lodge, in order to their being entered in the book; in a few days the respective tickets will be made out, specifying the day and hour in which they are to come, which, on being sent for are delivered. The fewer names there are on a list, the sooner they are likely to be admitted to see it.

In the British Museum are three departments. The first is of manuscripts, medals and coins; the second of natural and artificial productions; and the third consists of printed books; exclusive of many articles in the hall, in the first room above stairs, and other places.

In the hall you will first take notice of seven blocks of very hard marble, of an hexangular form, which were brought from the Giant's causeway near Coleraine in Ireland. And next to them is a stone brought from the Appian road, which led from Rome to Brundisium.

Two fragments of Granite columns; some curious pebbles, and two antique heads called Termini, which were used by the Romans as landmarks.

A large piece of serpentine marble: it was called Ophites, from its resemblance to a serpent's skin. It has a dusky brown ground, streaked with green and pale yellow.

A beautiful large cubic piece of lava, issued from Mount Vesuvius.

In another part is a painted genealogical tree of a noble Venetian family.

A skeleton of a unicorn fish.

The head of a very particular kind of buffalo, which instead of hair, is covered with long wool.

The paintings on the side of the staircase represent Cæsar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part subdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection and assistance.

In a compartment are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus.

In another, the rivers Nile and Tiber are represented by gigantic figures emblematically ornamented: and there are views of emblematical landscapes at a distance, and several fine pieces of architecture.

On the ceiling is represented the story of Phaeton;

R r r

ton;

ton: the gods are assembled, and the youth appears asking Phœbus to permit him to drive his chariot for a day; he consents, and in another part is seen conducting him to the chariot: Diana is near them, and Juno is attended by Iris.

Farther on, Phaeton, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the sun's chariot, accompanied by the hours in the form of women. Time is represented by Saturn, Eternity by a woman holding a serpent, and Cybele, or the goddess of the earth, appears also.

On a pedestal, as you go up stairs, is the busto of Sir Hans Sloane.

In the first room, the story of Phaeton is completed on the ceiling. The gods are assembled, and whilst Jupiter is casting his thunder bolts at Phaeton falling from the chariot, you see Saturn, Apollo, Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana, Venus, Cupid, Mercury, Minerva, and Bacchus, in various attitudes, and agitated by different passions.

The portraits of many illustrious personages hang up in the several departments of this Museum; they are all presents, and continually increasing in number.

This room is set apart for the immediate reception of presents: it contains

An Egyptian mummy, which is deposited in a glass-case, in one corner of the room, as its coffin is in the other. The face of the mummy is covered with a gilded mask; near its feet is a skull, and several bones, viz. feet and hands, taken from a broken mummy. Over its head are some small earthen idols. Over the coffin is a square case, in which the Egyptians placed some utensils belonging to the deceased, and deposited it near the body: as also two models of a mummy, one of which they put near the coffin at the head, the other at the feet.

Over the mummy is an urn of the Ibis, and several Egyptian idols in bronze. We shall first mention Osiris: it is the figure of a man, the body in the shape of a mummy, with a three cornered cap on its head, a whip in one hand, and a lituus (a staff not unlike a crozier) in the other. Isis is figured by a woman, with the infant Orus in her lap. Orus, or Harpocrates, their son, is the figure of a young man, holding the fore-finger of his left hand on his lips, to enforce silence as the greatest mark of prudence, and a reverential awe for the divinity.

In this room are some natural productions; as several large corals, a substance produced in the sea, but in what manner is not yet determined by the naturalists.

Here are likewise various species of corals; and in one of the repositories is a curious large brainstone, which is of the nature of coral.

In one of the cabinets is a wasp's nest, which is very curious; and in spirits you see a vulture's head, some serpents, birds, spiders, lizards, and other articles; but what must attract particular notice, is a fine young flamingo stuffed.

Here is a fine jay, brought from the East-Indies, and the back-bone of an elephant petrified.

The saloon is finely ornamented with fresco paintings, consisting of architecture, stair cases,

flowers, statues, and other things properly arranged.

The dome is supported by several atlantes, and on it is represented a council of the heathen gods.

In the different compartments, The giants are turned out of heaven. Mercury is seen ready to receive his orders, as messenger of the gods. In another appears Ceres and Neptune, Pan and Amphitrite.

Phaeton is represented driving the chariot of Phœbus, preceded by Aurora, and properly attended by the hours.

On a table in this room is a fine model of Laocoon and his two sons, encircled with serpents, as described by Virgil.

The saloon is for the reception of company that happen to come before the hour mentioned in their tickets.

Having viewed the articles already mentioned, the first department consists of a collection of manuscripts, medals, and coins.

The first room contains two several collections of manuscripts.

*Bibliotheca Regia MSS.* These manuscripts are in number upwards of two thousand volumes.

There are in this collection some very ancient copies of the holy scriptures, and translations of them into many different Oriental and other languages.

Some old and curious manuscripts, treating on the subject of religion, and of the different confessions of faith, in various languages.

Many large volumes of history, finely wrote, and ornamented in a most elegant manner with paintings.

A great number of manuscripts relating to the history and government of the church, and other curious subjects.

*Bibliotheca Cottoniana MSS.* In this room is likewise contained the Cottonian collection of manuscripts; it is ancient and noble, consisting of original charters, deeds, and evidences of facts.

There are many ancient copies of several parts of the bible.

But what is more particularly to be admired, is an original of that great bulwark of our liberties, the Magna Charta.

*Bibliotheca Harleiana MSS.* These are a part of the Harleian manuscripts. The room we are now treating of, contains many curious copies of the bible, and the different parts of it, in a variety of languages. Some original manuscripts, treating of divinity and ecclesiastical matters; alcorans, and other Turkish books; and a Thorah, the five books of Moles, finely wrote in Hebrew on a vellum roll.

In this room is a series of English medals, beginning with William Rufus, and reaching down to the present times.

*Bibliotheca Harleiana II.* This room contains another part of the Harleian manuscripts, treating chiefly of philosophical, historical, and philosophical subjects, in a variety of languages, and by many different authors.

In this room is a series of French medals, beginning with those of Pharamond.

*Harleiana III. Chartæ & Rotuli.* This fourth room of the department contains the Harleian collection



collection of originals (or very ancient and authentic copies of) charters, acts of parliament, deeds, warrants, rolls, and other instruments in writing, relative to a great number of transactions at home and abroad.

In the fifth room is carefully preserved, in several small cabinets, Sir Hans Sloane's collection of medals. Their number is said to be upwards of twenty thousand.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana MSS.* The sixth room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuscripts. They are a valuable collection, though not so ancient as those already mentioned. Their subjects are comprehensive, and consequently may be esteemed of general use. There are many original treatises on philosophy, physic, natural history, and, in fine, almost the whole circle of sciences.

In this room is to be seen a table of the pontifical medals, beginning with Martin the fifth, (who was the first of the popes that struck them good) and carried on in a chronological series to the present times.

The second department contains natural and artificial productions.

*Collectio Sloaniana.* There are many pieces of antiquity in this room, consisting of a great number of urns, vessels, &c. used of old by different nations.

*Antiquitates Aegyptiacæ.* In the repositories bearing this title are a great number of Egyptian antiquities; and first, several bronze figures, some representing Isis with the infant Orus on her lap; in others she is standing with a variety of symbols.

Here are some figures of Osiris, represented by a man with a large beard.

A figure of an old bearded man, with a kind of basket over his head.

A musical instrument of metal, in form of a racket, traversed by several moveable bars.

An urn, with a cover cemented to it, containing an Ibis; its form is that of an inverted cone.

A basso relievo in marble, representing an idol of Mendes in Egypt, where they formerly worshipped a goat.

An alabaster urn, with a cover made in form of a hawk's head, and marked with several hieroglyphics.

A great number and variety of small earthen figures, shaped like mummies, with the head of Isis, or Osiris, some adorned with hieroglyphics, others plain.

Several bustos and groups of figures in earthen ware.

A vessel of white porous earth, which is said to have a particular quality; for if you fill it with water, and lay seeds of small fallot in the furrows of the outside, they will grow, and be fit for use in a few days.

At the upper end of the table are several more figures in metal of Osiris, Isis, Harpocrates, Egyptian priests, &c.

An Egyptian god represented by the figure of a bull.

Several small amulets with loops to them, which the Egyptians wore about their persons, as

charms, or preservatives against bad fortune, unforeseen accidents, sickness, &c.

The head of Anubis, or Cynocephalus, a dog which in Egypt they worshipped.

Figures of a cat, a monkey, &c. scarabs, beetles of various sizes made of marble, agate, cornelian, &c.

Some small oblong pieces of enamelled earth, notched, as is in general conjectured, to mark the rising and falling of the water of the Nile. Also a cylinder, and some pebbles curiously marked with hieroglyphics and figures, and some Phœnician seals.

*Antiquitates Hetruscæ.* The four repositories under this title contain Hetruscan antiquities.

The first are some bronzes; as a figure of Mars, the god of war; a Deus Averruncus, the god who presided over the common sewers; a head of Proserpine, &c.

A great number of vessels of different forms, made of a kind of fine pale red earth; some of them plain, but elegantly varnished; others painted with figures, letters, and various ornaments. These vessels consist of amphoras, or vases with two handles, and covers to them very curiously painted and ornamented.

Jars with triangular mouths, intended to pour water on the hands of the priests, or for libations in their sacrifices.

Many pateras, dishes, of various shapes and sizes; some of them have pedestals.

Cups for containing the great variety of precious ointments that were formerly in use.

Some pateras very large, and ornamented with figures and Hetruscan letters.

Some urns of plain alabaster, and others very large, but ornamented with the same kind of figures and inscriptions as the large pateras above-mentioned. The letters do not agree with any alphabet now in use, or known.

*Antiquitates Romana.* The next six partitions are filled with Roman antiquities, and consist of several ancient figures, bustos and basso relievos of various kinds, and other curious articles.

First the copy of an antique piece of sculpture, made to perpetuate the memory of a slave that discovered a dangerous conspiracy against Rome, whilst grinding his knife.

Some wrestlers in stucco.

Lucina the goddess of childbirth, Æsculapius the god of physic, some vestals and sacrificing vessels in marble, and many marble heads, particularly of the emperor Adrian, Hercules, Plato the Philosopher, Juno, and others.

The bronze figures of Venus, Cupid, Hercules, Mars, &c. &c. Likewise the heads of Juno, Diana, Apollo, Mercury, Minotaurus, Faunus, &c.

Uncommon masks, various votaries or oblations, models of circuses, the places where they exhibited their public games; and several pieces of stones, bricks, and earthen pipes, dug out of the ruins of the ancient Roman buildings, aqueducts, &c.

*Sacrificing Instruments.* Under this head are a variety of odd fancied metal lamps; some like animals; others, monsters as have not their likeness in nature.

A sacri-

A sacrificing knife, simpulums, chalices, ladles, and other instruments of brass, used by the priests in their sacrifices.

A great number of Roman pateras, and dishes, various in form and size.

*Lacrymatories.* These were small glass, or earthen bottles, chiefly in the form of Phials. At the Roman funerals; the friends of the deceased used to fill them with their tears, and deposit them with the ashes.

A number of earthen sepulchral lamps of various forms.

Several square urns, with covers and inscriptions on them. And others of a more ordinary kind of Roman and British urns, wherein the ancients after having burnt the bodies of the deceased, deposited their ashes, burying them with the lamps, lacrymatories, &c. already described.

*Antiquitates variae.* T. Hollis, armr. dono dedit. Under this title are preserved a collection of antiquities of various kinds, which T. Hollis, esq; gave to the Museum.

The first are an alabaster round urn with a cover, and another of the same kind, but square: these were for the purpose of depositing ashes.

Several bronze figures of Egyptian idols, priests, &c.

A Typhon, Hercules, Mercury, Silenus, &c. and some more Hetruscan vessels.

Several figures of Roman gods, heroes, generals and soldiers.

Some marble bustos of Janus, Bifrons, Hercules, Balbinus Lucina and Diana.

Some large earthen jars, which the ancients used for philtration of liquids.

*American idols.* These are made of earth, and either burnt or hardened in the sun.

Next is a Japanese pagod, a model of a temple with an idol in it.

Several kinds of Indian pots and a variety of other articles by them applied to domestic uses.

A nest of baskets made of the bark of a tree, and edged with porcupines quills, died of various colours; and some large basons and ewers, of a pale green jasper with black spots.

On the sides of the room are hung up in frames several pieces of stucco ceilings, &c. some of them brought from Nero's bath at Rome, others from Pompeii.

A Bacchus of alabaster, and two earthen dishes of Raphael's painting.

The sword of state of Hugh Lupus, first earl of Chester; and some bastinadoes, which are instruments of punishment used by the Turks to beat the soles of the feet of offenders.

Some calumets of peace, large tobacco-pipes, which the Indians of North America use as a token of friendship.

Some whisks made of an Indian cow's tail, and brushes of fibrous roots and feathers.

A variety of musical instruments from the East and West-Indies; some of which are wind instruments, others have strings: likewise drums of several kinds from China and America, but more particularly some from Lapland.

A great variety of ancient mathematical instruments.

On the table of Roman antiquities are several heads and bustos, of which the head of Mercury, with a chain fixed to it, deserves notice.

Some pieces of bricks and tiles with figures and letters stamped on them.

Here are likewise some figures of animals, and heads of canes or sticks; and the specimens of the Roman fibulas, a kind of buckle or clasp, used by them to fasten their upper garments.

Also a variety of keys of different sorts, particularly the ring key, which for greater security was worn on the finger; and some bracelets and other ornaments, &c. of metal.

Various kinds of measures for oil, pulse, &c.

Some corn brought from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Some Turkish talismans, or charms, with arabic inscriptions, being generally a sentence of the Alcoran.

Some tahbahs or seals, (inscribed with Arabic words) which the Turks use instead of signing their names.

Some talismans and abraxas, a kind of spells or charms. Many of them are marked with the constellations; others have the figures of angels, &c.

A snuff-box made of the lava of Mount Vesuvius.

A ring set with a transparent agate.

Two pieces of serpentine stone for the lid and bottom of a snuff-box, and some pieces of metallic crystal from mount Aetna.

Among some bronze figures brought hither with the Cotton library, is one particularly worthy of remark, the naked body being covered with a rough substance, and upon the whole bears a great resemblance to the porcupine man, who some years ago shewed himself to the Royal Society.

Some thread, corn, hinges, and other matters, brought from the ruins of Herculaneum.

*Lesbeuillier, dono dedit.* We find here some Egyptian idols of a small size; among them is a figure of Harpocrates, adorned with all the symbols he is ever represented with.

Over the repositories in this room, are a great variety of modern and ancient articles, brought from the several distant parts of the world; particularly a large calabash (a kind of American vegetable) in the form of a globe.

Some Indian shields made of hides of the rhinoceros, or elephant.

Many specimens of hats of all sizes, and various materials.

Fans from Japan, China, Tonquin and other places; one of them is a remarkable large size, and made of the single leaf of a talipot tree.

Here are some drums, targets, and a great number of instruments of war.

A variety of American household utensils, made of vegetables, chiefly gourds; and some snow shoes and sledges used in the northern nations of Europe.

*Collectio Sloaniana.* This room contains a collection of minerals and fossils.

*Silices. Achates. Sardi.* In the cabinet under these

these titles are many specimens of flints, agates, and cornelians.

At the top are some large pieces of chrystal, brought from the Hartz-forest in Germany, and other mines.

*Iaspides.* Jasper, a low prized precious stone. Heliotropium, the blood stone. Ophites, the serpentine marble. The Nephritic stone. Many sorts of florid jaspers, distinguished by a great variety of colours: some have, by the hand of nature, delineated on them representations of rivers, trees, landscapes, ruins of buildings, &c.

*Apyri. Sulphura.* In this repository are many specimens of stones that resist fire, and of the different kinds of Sulphurs, or inflammable minerals. Apyri, opaque rough stones. Lapis, Ollaris, a soft stone. Mica, the glimmer. Talc, a shining stone. Amianthus, an opaque brownish stone. Asbestos, the cotton-stone. Ambers of various kinds. Bitumens, jets, and coals, and the Asphaltus, or Jews pitch. Sulphurs, or brimstones.

*Mineralia. Metallica.* In this repository is to be seen a large collection of ores, from almost all the known mines in the world.

Here we find also many specimens of the different kinds of jasper.

Likewise a rough Egyptian pebble, broke into two parts; on each piece is a perfect resemblance of the head of Chaucer, as he is usually painted, entirely the work of nature.

Various pieces of Lapis Lazuli, or azure stone.

Next to these are a great number of specimens of precious stones of all kinds, opaque and transparent, rough and polished, some loose, others set.

Here are a great variety of pearls, particularly one of a purple colour, and another in the form of a bunch of grapes.

Among the models of diamonds, is that of Pitt's brilliant, which was sold to the king of France for 120,000*l.* The present king wears it in his hat instead of a button; its weight is 136½ carats.

A model of a fine rose diamond, weighing 139½ carats, being 2¼ carats more than Pitt's brilliant just above-mentioned; but, not having so fine a lustre, is not so valuable. This diamond formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy; and is at present in the possession of the emperor of Germany.

Among a great variety of chrystals, manufactured into vases, cups, boxes, &c. are some beads and balls of Chrystal. Likewise some bright glittering stones, and some pieces of coral, finely cut in various shapes.

In this table is a great deal of amber manufactured, particularly a fine cabinet, a curious crab, some bells, bottles, handles for instruments, &c. and some pieces of amber, in the substance of which insects are inclosed.

Here is a pestle, mortar, and plate of Egyptian porphyry.

In this room is the collection of Gustavus Brander, esq; it is very curious and consists chiefly of such specimens as are to be seen in the Sloanian collection.

In the cabinet between the windows are a great variety of incrustations and petrifications, as shells, corals, and other things.

In the two large tables are a very curious collection of fossil shells, figured fossils, natural and simple fossils, and particularly of minerals.

*Collectio Sloaniana.* This room contains a fine collection of fossil shells, figured fossils, recent shells, and some other articles. This is not the least curious part of the Museum; and the recent shells here preserved particularly claim the attention of the ladies; many of them are very scarce and valuable, others remarkably beautiful.

Among the contents of the repositories, or cabinets round the room, are,

Salactites. These are a kind of stones formed by droppings of water, which being impregnated with certain stony particles, by degrees petrify, and grow to the hardness of a spar, and consist of several coats.

The Ludus Helmontii or waxen veins, as they are often called. This stone consists of several pebbles bedded in a mass of pure earth, which is grown to the hardness of a stone.

Under this title are deposited a human skull and a sword, both of which are compleatly covered over and incrustated with the same stony substance to a considerable thickness, yet without losing their form. They were found in the Tyber at Rome.

Silicustræ, many specimens of the palates of various kinds of fish,—petrified crabs.

Zoolithi, petrified parts of land animals. Among other specimens are the grinders of an elephant, &c.

Calculi, stones or balls found in the stomach or other parts of the intestines of animals.

Under this head are deposited the Bazoars; they are found in the intestines of an Indian goat, and have been deemed of great use in medicine.

Under this title likewise are the several specimens of stones extracted from human bodies, the larger from the urine bladder, the small from the gall bladder, and the others were formed in the kidneys.

The contents of the next room are no less curious and worthy of notice than the foregoing.

*Vegetabilia. Fructus. Ligna.* Under these titles are comprehended a great variety of foreign fruits, different kinds of aromatic and other curious woods, many sorts of gum, barks, and a numerous train of other vegetable productions.

Here are four tables of sea productions, chiefly of the coral kind, disposed of their several classes in the form of landscapes. On each of these tables there is a short account of the contents.

Nests of insects.

Here are deposited several wasps nests, a large hornet's nest, many nests of spiders, some humble bees cells, and ants nests of various kinds. Here is a curious spider's nest brought from the West-Indies to which the insect has with great natural skill and ingenuity contrived a valve or trap-door to secure the entrance, thereby defending its

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progeny from the attack of some enemy of the species.

Nests of birds. It is impossible to attempt noticing all the nests that are here preserved. The hanging nests, from the Indies, claim our first regard; they hang by a slender filament to a small twig of a tree, and are by that means put out of the reach of any enemy of the quadruped or reptile kind. The nests of the various sorts of humming birds are pretty, particularly one, on which a very beautiful bird is sitting. The king fisher's nest, and that of the tom tit, are not unworthy of remark. Here is a nest from the East Indies, about the size of a goose's egg, and in substance not unlike isinglass: it is made by a small Indian swallow of a delicate taste. There is only one kind of nest more to be mentioned, and we have done with this title; it is brought from the Indies, covered with leaves, which the birds are said to sew together with their beaks, whence they have the name of taylor birds.

Eggs, are very numerous. Among others, here are specimens of the eggs of the ostrich, the cassowary, owls and eagles of various kinds, penguins, cormorants, macaws, some parrots eggs, those of the China pheasant, king fisher, miscle birds, and some remarkable blue eggs from Virginia. There are also a small egg contained within another, very curious; some that have irregular furrowed surfaces, and an egg on which is neatly and whimsically rivetted a small horseshoe. Besides these eggs of birds, are some specimens of those of crocodiles, guianas, lizards, turtles, and tortoises.

Star-fish. Some of the specimens are very large, the number of their points or rays being various. The reticulated star-fish, called Medusa's head, is very curious.

A variety of crabs of different kinds, colours, and countries; some lobsters, sea-locusts, prawns, shrimps, the black crab from Jamaica, and others from the East-Indies, finely variegated in colour; but what really most demands regard, is an extraordinary large claw of a lobster.

A number of large sea-shells, as helmets, buccina, &c. In the upper end of this repository is a log of wood, with a great number of barnacles sticking to it.

Under this title is to be seen the soldier, or hermit-crab from Jamaica.

Over the repositories are disposed, in order, a great number of sea productions, of the coral-kind, as sea-fans, sea-willows, &c. and some large shells, as conchs, buccina, &c. together with a few of that kind called Pinna Marina, which are a very large species of muscle.

Here are three small tables. The first contains some shells finely polished and carved in embossed work.

Some cameos cut in shells, and many more in onyxes, sardonyxes, crystals, hyacinths, and other precious stones.

A variety of intaglios, in jaspers, &c.

Several rings set with cameos, others with intaglios of the stones abovementioned; and many antique rings and seals, and some beads made of carved fruit-stones.

In the second of the small tables are preserved several very curious models.

A small half-length of Sir Thomas Gresham, neatly carved in wood in relievo.

Many impressions taken in glass paste from antique seals.

A number of impressions taken in sulphur, from the seals, gems, and carved stones of the king of France's cabinet.

The third small table is entirely filled with the remainder of the impressions from the king of France's cabinet.

The first of the large tables contains a great number of insects of various kinds; those that first occur, are such as have moveable crustaceous shields to guard their wings.

Beetles. The elephant-beetle, the rhinoceros-beetle, the Cervus Volans, or stag-beetle; the unicorn-beetle, wood-beetles, tortoise-beetles, capricorn-beetles, the great sweet-smelling capricorn or musk-beetle, water-beetles, the large and long black beetle, mill-beetles, crickets, locusts, balm crickets, or harvest flies, boat-flies, a water insect, water scorpions. Cochineal, is a small fly that feeds and breeds on the leaf of an Indian fig.

In the other great table, where the insects are continued, are

A kind of small fly not unlike the gnat, and the ephemeron, whose whole extent of life is but a few hours.

Dragon-flies, or adder flies.

Butter-flies. They are divided into seven classes, each of which contain a great variety of species.

A very great number of specimens, curious and beautiful, are here preserved. The most remarkable among them are, a fine green fly, the mother of pearl, the owl and the peacock from the East Indies, and a remarkable fine purple fly from the West Indies.

Moths, divided into seven classes. Some of them fill the remainder of this table, the rest being in the insect table in the next room.

*Collectio Sloaniana.* The insects contained in the great table, are

Wasps, bees, ants, horse-flies, gad-flies, or breeze-flies, gnats, insects without wings.

Wood-lice, or millepedes. These insects are divided into seven species, some rare.

Scorpions of different sorts.

Gally-worms.

Several specimens of the centipes from America and elsewhere.

Aurelias, or chrysalises of several species of insects.

A miscellaneous collection of worms.

Some nests of insects, as spiders, beetles, locusts, &c.

Cocoons of silk-worms. Under this title is a ribbon made of spiders web, and some silk of the same.

Tortoises and turtles of the smaller sizes.

Parts of birds; they consist of heads, beaks, talons, legs, quills, &c. Particularly to be noticed are some heads of the rhinoceros bird. The beak of a toucan, or Brazil pye. The beak of a spoonbill, or platea, of Holland. Some quills



quills of the condor of South America, a bird of such a prodigious size and strength as to be able to carry a sheep through the air in its talons.

Parts of fish, consisting of jaws, palates, teeth, back-bones, fins, &c. of various kinds of fish.

On the shelves round this room are a great number and variety of articles, preserved in spirits, from the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The first title that presents itself to our view, is

Quadrupeds. Among these are the Armadillo, called by the natives of Brazil Tatu, a little animal covered over with hard scales, like a sort of armour. The Sloth, called Haii by the natives of Brazil; it is said this animal is a whole day in walking a few yards. The Yerbua, a kind of beautiful field-mouse. Several kinds of monkeys. The flying squirrel frequent in Virginia. A hedge-hog, and the opossum, an animal, which in case of danger, protects its young in a cavity under its belly.

Under this title are a great number of fœtus's of different animals, and some unnatural productions, among which is the cyclops pig, having only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead.

Birds. We find here a great number and variety of English and foreign birds, brought from all countries, and preserved in spirits. Among these are the king fisher, the wheat ear, the cross-bill; several specimens of humming birds; some birds of the titmouse kind, as the blackcap, the blue titmouse or nun, and the blue American titmouse. Among the specimens are a great number of others no less curious, and some unnatural productions, as a golling with three legs, &c. &c.

*Reptilia. Amphibia. Serpentina.* In these three repositories are many amphibious animals in spirits, among them are frogs, toads, some young crocodiles, allegators, guanas, cameleons, salamanders, the flying lizard, and other kinds of lizards.

The serpents consist of snakes, slow-worms, vipers, adders, rattle-snakes, asps, hooded snakes, coach-whip snakes, some amphibiaenæ, a kind of serpent whose head can scarcely be distinguished from the tail; they are brought from South America.

Fish of many kinds in spirits, and among others the hippocampus, or sea-horse; the flying fish, the remora, pearl oysters, the John Doree, the sea polipus, barnacles, and many others.

Insects. Many kinds of caterpillars, beetles, locusts, centipes, scorpions, spiders, and worms from human bodies.

Vegetables. These consist chiefly of foreign fruits preserved in spirits, and some of our own produce, but of an uncommon form. There are also under this title a collection of oils, balsams, and other chemical preparations, extracted from vegetables, chiefly the growth of the East-Indies.

In different parts of this room on the wainscot over the repositories, &c. are some dried animals, and stuffed skins of others, particularly some large bats, turtles and tortoises, sharks jaws, more heads and beaks of birds, a very large stuffed snake's skin from Surinam in the West Indies, the skin

of a scaly lizard, some lizards, guanas, and the skin of an ant bear; a flamingo, a young wild boar, a porcupine, armadillos, an oron outon, or wild man of the mountains; the head of a sea horse, jaws of fish, and some crocodiles.

Here are a great variety of horns of different animals, particularly the fossil horns of mouse-deer, horns of elks, the rhinoceros, rein-deer, antelope, and chamoise. Sir Hans Sloane's famous horned owl, stuffed. Some birds stuffed, placed in glass frames; particularly a bird of paradise, some humming birds, manakeens, some of the titmouse kind, a Virginia nightingale, and a tropic bird: and some portraits of several kinds of birds taken from the life.

In a large cabinet are deposited a great many dried fish, brought from various parts of the world; among other specimens are a small saw-fish, the head of a sword fish, some flying fish, a dolphin, a sturgeon, a young shark, a porcupine fish, a torpedo, or cramp-fish, &c.

Over this cabinet is a stuffed emeu, or cassowary, a balearic crane, or crown-bird, an eagle, and a vulture.

The skeleton of a very young whale, some horns of the unicorn-fish, the head and paws of the walross, usually called the sea-lion, and the snouts of the saw and sword-fish.

We now enter upon the last room of this department, which is filled with productions of art, disposed in several cabinets.

In the first cabinet is a variety of little articles manufactured in glass, of different shapes, coloured, painted, and spun glass; some cups, dishes, and other matters, made of paper machie, resembling china ware; and other enamelled and curiously manufactured bagatelles.

In the next we must remark some articles in great esteem among many Roman Catholics, as relics, beads, &c. and some models of sacred buildings.

We now come to the utensils and ornaments of the Indian inhabitants of the great continent of North America, as feather crowns, necklaces, knives, and some curious contrivances for combs, brushes, &c. an Indian scalp, and some wampum: these are a sort of shells used as money among the Indians. Here is also some Cassada bread, or Cassavi; this is made of the root of a plant called yuca, manioc, or manihot.

In another cabinet are European productions of art, as some small cabinets, figures in bronze, and several ivory anatomical representations of skulls, eyes, ears, &c. and some fine work of turnery and carving.

We next see some Japan idols, very small, many cut out of almonds, and even grains of rice; East India money, some Chinese figures of their gods, men, and beasts, made after their fancy, and dressed in their fashions, part of them in bronze, the rest chiefly in rice-paste, called congee.

The model of a palanquin, a kind of chair of state, in which the grandes of the East are carried on mens shoulders; cards, dice, and other bagatelles; forks, chopsticks, backscratchers, steelyards, weights, and beads for casting up their accounts, called schwampam.

Some

Some China paper, womens shoes, pendants made of beetles, inks of all colours, rulers, small japanned vessels, &c.

In the last of the cabinets are various specimens of curious earthen ware, some porcellain cups before they are burnt, some other cups, which they say the Chinese made of English gravel which happened to be carried over in one of our ships; and several sorts of plain, painted, and gilt China ware of various shapes.

Under glass bells are some very curious pieces of work in ivory, particularly one made by the late queen of Denmark. The flower-pots in ivory are very fine.

Some models of Chinese grottos; a model of captain Gilbert, made in China of the fine earth. The root of the tea-plant.

Here are also some pieces of sculpture, as king William and king George the first, cut in walnut-shells and in ivory; the head of Baker, who wrote the Chronicle; also an impression of Oliver Cromwell's seal; paintings at large, in miniature and enamel; as a man that had an excrescence, or wen, in form of a head growing out of his left breast.

A cyclops pig.

A woman who had two horny substances grew out of the back part of her head; one of the horns is kept in some of the cabinets in this room.

Thomas Briton, the musical small-coal man. A black whale, and a buffalo.

Several drawings in miniature, composed of very small writing; particularly two heads, one of queen Anne, the other of prince George of Denmark. Also the head of the duke of Gloucester, done in the same manner.

Insects and reptiles.

A plantation of cochineal, with the people gathering and drying it.

Several flowers and plants.

In our way to the next department, we are led down the back stairs, where are two canoes, the one brought from America, the other from Greenland, differing both in form and materials; the first is very ingeniously covered with the bark of a kind of birch-tree, which is fixed to small ribs on the inside; the whole boat is remarkably light, insomuch that two men may easily carry it many miles from one lake or river to another. The other is entirely covered with seals skins, at a distance bearing some resemblance to parchment; the upper part of it is, as it were, decked with the same materials, there being only a small hole left open in the middle for the man to sit in and manage his paddle.

On the wainscot going down these stairs, is a large piece of painting representing several kinds of dead game.

The last department to be mentioned is that of printed books.

Crossing the hall, in the way from the back stairs, the first room we enter is appropriated for modern works of the press; part of it is filled with books sent in by the Stationer's company, and other presents given to the Museum in the reign of his late majesty; the remaining part of the presses are prepared for the reception of such

as may be had in the reign of his present majesty.

*Major Edwards's Library.* This is a good collection of English, French, and Italian books, but chiefly the last. It is joined to the Cotton library, and deposited in this room.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana.* I. In this room are preserved part of Sir Hans Sloane's, library consisting of books of physic, pharmacy, anatomy, surgery, chemistry, &c.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana.* II. Another part of Sir Hans's library, containing natural history, herbaria, hortus ficcus. Here are many drawings, perhaps the finest that are to be seen in the world; particularly a book, containing some drawings of Monsr. Robert, painter to Louis XIV. of France: they consist of a great number of vegetables, curious animals, shells, and other natural productions. Sir Hans Sloane paid this artist five guineas for doing each leaf. We must also notice a great many drawings, elegantly coloured from nature by Madam Marian; they consist of a great variety of plants, with the insects that fed on them, and some other things.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana.* III. Here are many books on philological subjects, grammars, lexicoons, critics treatises on rhetoric, geography, some travels, journals, and miscellanies.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana.* IV. In this part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, are histories of all nations, ancient and modern; some treatises on chronology, prints, globes, and large maps of different countries.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana.* V. This room contains treatises on the arts and sciences, systems of philosophy, ethics, astronomy, commerce, philosophical transactions.

*Bibliotheca Sloaniana.* VI. The remaining part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, being books of divinity and law.

*Bibliotheca Regia.* I. In this next room is deposited part of the royal library, given by his late majesty. It consists of the books collected in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. Here are also several other collections, as the libraries of archbishop Cranmer, More, Arundel, and Lumley. In this place are preserved the first books printed in England and France; some are upon vellum, others on paper.

*Bibliotheca Regia.* II. In this last room of the library is deposited the remaining part of the books given by his late majesty. They were collected in the reign of James the first, Charles the first and Charles the second.

If any ingenious person has either a mind to improve himself in the several sciences or languages by reading, or is prompted by curiosity to peruse some of the valuable books of this department, by applying to the trustees, he may have an order to attend the reading room for a time, where there is a particular officer appointed to provide such books as may be wanted.

The last room we have to mention contains some sea compasses, improved by doctor Knight, such as are now used in the royal navy, and several magnets, and apparatuses, serving to shew the magnetical powers in philosophical uses.

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On the seventh of June doctor Archibald Cameron, convicted of joining the pretender in the late invasion, and suspected of being concerned in an attempt to renew the rebellion in Scotland the beginning of this year, was executed at Tyburn.

On his arrival at the place of execution, he looked on the officers and spectators with an undaunted and composed countenance; and as soon as he was unloosed from the sledge, he started up, and with an heroic deportment, stepped up into the cart, by the help of the executioner, whence, looking round with unconcern on all the awful apparatus of death, he smiled; and seeing the clergyman that attended him coming up the steps, he stepped forward to meet him, and endeavoured with his fettered hands to help him up, saying, so —are you come? this is a glorious day to me! it is my new birth day; there are more witnesses at this birth than were at my first." The clergyman asked him how he did; to which he answered, thank God, I am very well, but a little fatigued with my journey; but, blessed be God, I am now come to the end of it." Some person asking the clergyman whether he would be long about his office, the doctor, who over-heard him, said, he required but very little time, for it was but disagreeable being there, and he was as impatient to be gone as they were. The clergyman then asked the gentleman who had spoke if he was the sheriff, and on his being answered in the affirmative, he told him doctor Cameron's business there would be chiefly with him; that he had something to communicate to him, if he would take the trouble to come near; which he very readily complied with, and endeavoured to bring his horse close to the cart: but finding him a little unruly, and that he could not hear what the doctor said by reason of the noise of the multitude, he beckoned with his hand for silence, but to no purpose; whereupon he very obligingly alighted, and came up the steps, and with great civility and attention listened to the doctor who spoke as follows:

"Sir, you see a fellow subject just going to pay his last debt. I the more cheerfully resign my life, as it is taken from me for doing my duty according to my conscience. I freely forgive all my enemies, and those who are instrumental in taking away my life. I thank God I die in charity with all mankind.

"As to my religion, I die a steadfast, though unworthy, member of that church in which I have always lived, the church of England; in whose communion I hope (through the merits of my blessed Saviour) for forgiveness of my sins, for which I am heartily sorry.

"The custom of delivering something in writing on such occasions as this I should willingly have complied with, had it not been put out of my power, being denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, except in the presence of some of my keepers. But what I intend my country should be informed of with regard to my dying sentiments, I have, by the means of a blunt pencil, endeavoured to set down on some slips of paper, as I came by them, in as legible characters as I was able; and

"these I have left in the hands of my wife, charging her, on her duty to her dying husband, to transmit, with all convenient speed, a faithful transcript of them to you, and I am confident she will honourably discharge the trust."

He then told the sheriff he would no longer presume upon his patience; but the sheriff, with looks that bespoke a great deal of concern, and with much good-nature, begged he would take as much time as he pleased, for they would wait till he was ready. The doctor thanked him; and then turning to the clergyman, said, "I have now done with this world and am ready to leave it." He joined heartily in prayer and then repeated some ejaculations out of the psalms; after which he embraced the clergyman, and took leave.

As the clergyman was going down from the cart, he had like to have missed the steps; which the doctor observing, called out to him with a cheerful tone of voice, "saying, take care how you go, I think you don't know this way so well as I do."

He was then turned off, and after hanging about twenty minutes, was cut down, his heart taken out and burnt, but his body not quartered; and on the Sunday following it was interred in the large vault in the Savoy chapel.

When this gentleman was under examination before a committee of the privy-council, he denied his being the person described in the bill of attainder; but at his trial he owned it, and behaved with decency and composure; pleading the acts of kindness and humanity, which he had performed through the course of the rebellion, particularly his having saved the whole town of Aronche near Glasgow from destruction, and his behaviour before it broke out, (which he said would have been attested by general Wade, and colonel Hopson if they had been living) as inducements to spare his life. He heard his sentence without any alteration of countenance, except that his lips closed together, and his mouth began to fill, and he made three or four very low reverences to the bench, when he retired. His behaviour in the Tower was such as became his unhappy circumstances, manly and sedate, and his death was regretted even by those who abhorred his principles.

The citizens being highly satisfied with the conduct of Sir Crispe Gascoigne during his mayoralty, it was moved in the court of common-council that the thanks of that court should be presented him, which being unanimously agreed to, the same was presented as follows:

Resolved, "that the thanks of this court be given to the right honourable Sir Crispe Gascoigne, knt. late Lord-mayor, for his diligent attendance to, and faithful discharge of, the duties of that high office: for his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity: for the many generous instances of his benevolence, and great regard to his fellow citizens, and for supporting the dignity of chief magistrate with the utmost splen-

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“dor and magnificence : for giving at all times  
 “easy access to his person ; and for determining,  
 “on every occasion, with the greatest candour,  
 “ability, and integrity.”

About this time a great commotion arose among the people, occasioned by an affair of a very public nature. The lords had, with great dispatch, and without any great opposition, passed a bill “to permit persons professing the jewish religion, to be naturalized by parliament, &c.” and sent it down to the commons. Here the bill was strongly opposed ; but the ministry, being determined it should go, backed their friends in the house with a petition from several merchants and traders in London for it ; under a supposition, “that the passing of this bill into a law might encourage persons of wealth and substance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom, and increase the commerce and credit of this nation.” The ministry, however, had not the same interest with the citizens, who, conceiving a quite different opinion of the effects of such a bill, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the very same day, presented a petition against it ; in which they expressed their apprehensions, “that should the said bill pass into a law, the same would tend greatly to the dishonour of the christian religion, endanger our constitution, and be highly prejudicial to the interest and trade in general, and to London in particular.” The next day another set of London merchants and tradesmen, following the example of the corporation, petitioned the said house in behalf of themselves and all other merchants and traders in Great-Britain ; alledging, “that should the said bill pass into a law, it would greatly affect our trade and commerce with foreign nations ; and particularly with Spain and Portugal, and would also be attended with many other bad effects to the kingdom :” and praying, that they might have leave, by themselves or council, to be heard against the said bill.

Immediately after this another petition was presented from a number of subscribing merchants, traders, manufacturers, shipwrights, and commanders of ships, in favour of the bill, as an encouragement to persons of wealth and substance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom, which might be employed in foreign trade and commerce, in shipping, and the exportation of our woollen and other manufactures. The bill was then read a third time ; and some of the last petitioners against it were called in, and heard ; but, after very warm debates on both sides, it passed without any amendment.

On the twenty-seventh of November Edward Ironside, esq; (who succeeded Sir Crispe Gascoigne, knt. in the high office of Lord-mayor of London) died in his mayoralty, after having enjoyed that office only a few weeks, and gave place for the election of Thomas Rawlinson, esq; who was elected Lord mayor the day following.

The Lord-mayors who have died in their mayoralty, from its first institution in the year

1189, when the title of Lord-mayor was first conferred on Henry Fitz-Alwin, who continued in that high office twenty-three years, are as follow : After the death of Henry Fitz-Alwin, no succeeding Lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till Jacob Alderman, esq; in the year 1216 ; nor after that, till William Brown, esq; in the year 1513, which was 297 years from the death of Jacob Alderman, esq; Sir William Bowyer died in 1543, Sir Cuthbert Buck, in 1593, and Sir Thomas Skinner in 1596 ; since which period no Lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till 1740, which is 144 years from the death of Sir Thomas Skinner, when Humphry Parsons died in his mayoralty, it being the second time of his election into that office : and since him have died Sir Robert Godschall, Sir Samuel Pennant, Thomas Winterbottom, esq; and Edward Ironside, esq; where it is worthy of observation, that from the first institution of this office in 1189, to 1740, which is 551 years, there died only six Lord-mayors in their mayoralty ; and from the year 1740 to 1753, there have died five.

Complaints having been repeatedly made by the citizens of London, obliged to serve divers offices in this corporation, that the oaths of office were of that nature and tenure as could not be taken by conscientious people, the common-council, on the 20th of December, ordered the ancient oaths of office, taken by the constables, inquestmen, and scavengers, to be laid aside, and such others prescribed as were in the power of every conscientious person to discharge. At the same time a bill was passed for raising 2443l. on the inhabitants of the city, for the support of the London workhouse. A motion was likewise made at the same court to consider of the utility of a bridge over the river Thames, between that from Fish-street-hill and the Borough, and Westminster-bridge. They divided on the motion, but it was at length carried in the affirmative by 76 against 69. A motion was then made for appointing a committee to consider of the best plan, situation, &c. of such a bridge ; but that was deferred to another court.

An act of parliament passed this session for the relief of constables labouring under great difficulties by loss of time and expence in attending upon, and conveying offenders to jail : in which it was enacted, “that when offenders have not money sufficient to defray the expences of conveying them to jail, justices of the peace shall grant a warrant on the treasurer of the county for the payment of the charges of such conveyance.” And it was farther enacted, “that the charges of trouble and attendance shall be allowed, by order of the court, to poor persons bound to give evidence against felons. The sum of sixpence, and no more, to be paid to the officer as his fee for making out the order on the treasurer of the county for the money.” But in Middlesex, the overseers of the poor of the parish where the offender shall be apprehended, are to pay all charges for conveying him to jail, and for poor persons bound to give evidence.”

At a court of common council held the 22d of February 1754, a motion was made to repeal the



the resolution of the twentieth of December, relating to the building of a new bridge from London to Southwark. After some debates, and a division made, there appeared a majority of two for the question. On which a committee was immediately appointed to carry the same into execution. This committee met on the twenty-fifth of March, and after resolving to take into consideration the state of London-bridge, they gave orders for accounts of the revenue, the then state of its foundation, the annual expence of repairs, and the produce of the rents of the houses on the said bridge for ten years past; to be laid before them. And in July following Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, reported the foundation of London-bridge to be very good. A motion was then made to pull down the houses on that bridge; and the surveyor was ordered to prepare a plan of a commodious footway on each side of the said bridge, and a carriage way sufficient for four carriages to go abreast.

At another court of common-council held the twenty-sixth of September following, the committee made their report, and gave it as their opinion, that the only proper place for building a new bridge over the Thames, was from the end of Fleet-ditch to the opposite shore: that Mr. Dance had prepared a plan to build the same of stone, which would cost 185,950*l.* exclusive of purchases, &c. That it would be proper to pull down the houses, and widen the ways on London-bridge; which might be rendered more safe, commodious and ornamental, at the charge of 30,000*l.* That the neat rent of the houses out upon lease, and necessary to be taken down, let yearly for 430*l.* 17*s.* And the houses of tenants at will (the land-tax to be deducted) amounted to 397*l.* 9*s.* per annum. So that the bridge-house estate would loose thereby about 828*l.* 6*s.* per annum, besides the tythes, church rates, poors rates and land tax, payable by the inhabitants of such houses to be pulled down, which amounted to the sum of 484*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

On the thirtieth of April the election for city representatives in parliament began at Guildhall. The candidates were Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, Sir William Calvert, Mr. alderman Bethel, and Mr. alderman Beckford. These being separately put in nomination at the common-hall, the majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir John Barnard, Sir Richard Glynn, Slingsby Bethel, and William Beckford, esqrs. But a poll was demanded on behalf of Sir Robert Ladbroke and Sir William Calvert. The poll began the same day, and continued for six days after; at the close of which the sheriffs, in the presence of the Lord-mayor, declared the election had fallen on Sir John Barnard, Slingsby Bethel, esq; Sir Robert Ladbroke, and William Beckford, esq; who were accordingly declared duly elected. Immediately after which Sir John Barnard addressed himself to the livery as follows:

“ The honour you have done me in chusing me  
“ six times one of your representative in parliament, calls for my sincere and hearty thanks;  
“ the rather, as I look upon the present election

“ to be the last favour which I can expect. I have  
“ not of late presumed to offer my service;  
“ knowing my inability of giving that attendance  
“ in parliament, which this honourable city has a  
“ right to require from its members; but the  
“ continuance of your polling for me is a proof  
“ of your kindness in overlooking my failings;  
“ and of your affectionate regard for me. The  
“ impression which this has made upon my heart  
“ can never be effaced, of which I beg leave to  
“ assure you, and of my best endeavours to promote the good of this city in particular; and  
“ the nation in general.”

The contest on this election was the greatest that had been ever known: the whole body of dissenters and the interest of the ministry uniting to support Sir William Calvert in opposition to the-antiministerial livery, whose dislike of their late favourite Sir William arose from his attachment to the advocates for naturalizing the Jews.

The number of Liverymen that voted at this election were 5931; and the number of voices that stood on the poll each day were as follows:

	Barnard.	Bethel.	Ladbroke.	Beckford.	Glynn.	Calvert.
Tuesday	335	329	241	273	257	178
Wednesday	1082	1039	824	903	846	538
Thursday	653	649	579	485	465	443
Friday	605	642	617	428	401	723
Saturday	326	313	386	267	222	294
Monday	326	335	466	338	253	282
Tuesday	226	240	277	247	211	192
	3553	3547	3390	2941	2655	2650

On the election for sheriffs this year George Streatfield and Alexander Sheafe, esqrs. were chosen by a considerable majority, but being called upon to give bond to serve the office, they declined it, and gave answer to the court of alderman, by their attornies to the following effect: that being protestant dissenters, they had not, within a year of the election, taken the sacrament, according to the rites of the church of England, and therefore dared not to take upon them that office, in defiance of the act 13 Car. II. Stat. 2. Cap. I. In consequence of this a common-hall was summoned to choose other two; who choosing Allan Evans, a protestant dissenter, he likewise pleaded the same excuse. The court of common-council therefore, on the twenty-sixth of September, ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refusing to serve the office of sheriff; and a committee was appointed to see the said prosecution executed.

A cause was tried this term in the court of King's-bench, Guild-hall, on an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leather-seller in Newgate-street, against the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew-fair; when Mr. Holland's witnesses were examined; but no person appearing on the other side a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on fifteen issues, with costs of suit. By which determination all the citizens of London are exempted from paying toll at the said fair for the future.

When

When Mr. Holland first attempted to vindicate these rights, it gave such an alarm to several of his fellow citizens residing in London, that they were determined to oppose the oppressive measures of the farmers of the several markets in this city, in exacting tolls from them, which annually amount to a very considerable sum.

The opposition was first made in Newgate-market, by one Mr. Ralph Twyford, by trade a butcher, and a freeman of the city; but for some years had declined that business, and carried on that of selling dead victuals by commission, which were sent up to him from different counties by common carriers, and were brought to his house in Newgate-market by porters in packs, hampers and baskets, the rent of which house was 30l. per annum.

The toll demanded by the farmers, of the housekeepers who sold such goods by commission, was four pence for every pack of victuals, and one penny for every hamper, basket, or ped. The manner of collecting this money was very uncertain, sometimes they would demand a sum in gross, and to ascertain it would form such a number of packs hampers and peds, to make it up the sum demanded; whereas the people of whom these demands were made might have, nay, often had, more or less; of some they took no more than four-pence a pack, of others six-pence, of others what they would be pleased to give them, and of others nothing at all.

These exactions naturally led the people to reflect on their situation: first, they were freemen of London: secondly, they were housekeepers, and paid large rents: and, thirdly, as freemen and housekeepers they had, (agreeable to the method Mr. Holland was then taking) an indispensable right to sell their commodities free, and exempt from any kind of toll whatsoever, and therefore they determined to pay no toll for the future.

The consequence of this determination and refusal to pay, produced no less than twelve actions at law, to be brought by the farmers against the housekeepers in this market, who all came to a resolution to defend themselves in their rights and privileges.

In order to their defence they had recourse to an act of parliament made the twenty-second of Charles II. intitled, *An act for the rebuilding of the city of London, uniting of parishes and rebuilding of the cathedral and parochial churches within the said city.* In which is the following clause: "that for ever hereafter, the Lord-mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, may and shall have a market to be kept three or four days in the week, as to them shall seem convenient, upon the ground now set out by the assent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, for a market-place within Newgate, and that the said dean and chapter shall make and give one or more lease or leases of the said ground to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and also of the wall of the said church-yard abutting severally upon Pater-noster-row and the Old-change, for the term of forty-years, reserving the yearly rent of four pounds for the ground

" of the said market-place, and two-pence for every superficial foot of the ground or soil of the said wall, as it is now set out by the surveyors of the city and of the dean and chapter, and so from forty years to forty years for ever, at the like yearly rent, and one year's rent after the rates aforesaid, to be paid by way of fine for each of the said grounds respectively, upon the making every new lease thereof, which said lease and leases shall be good and effectual in the law as against the said dean and chapter and their successors, and all persons claiming by, from, or under them, and that no house, shed, or other building, shall stand or hereafter be erected and fixed upon the said market-place, other than the market-house already built, without the consent of the said dean and chapter, any thing in this or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding."

In pursuance of this act, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, from time to time, have granted leases of the said market to the Lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens of London. An abstract of the last lease is as follows:

" Indenture, dated April 6, 1749, between the right reverend father in God Joseph lord bishop of Bristol, dean of the cathedral church of St. Paul in London, and the chapter of the same church, of the one part, and the mayor, commonalty, and the citizens of London, of the other part; in consequence of the surrender of a former lease of indenture dated the sixth of April, 1709, and of or in the pieces or parcels of ground therein after-mentioned, granted by the worshipful Henry Godolphin, doctor in divinity, then dean of the said cathedral and the then chapter, unto the said mayor, &c. all that and those piece or parcel, pieces or parcels of ground adjoining together, as the same is and are designed, marked, admeasured and set out for the holding and keeping a market, situate, lying and being between Warwick-lane and Ivy-lane, in the parish of St. Faith the Virgin, in London, containing in the whole by admeasurement 23797 superficial feet of assize; and also all the pieces or parcels of ground which are allotted, marked, set out and designed for passages, ways and avenues into, out, and from the said market, as is and are therein after-mentioned; which said market-place abutteth east unto and upon other ground of the said dean, &c. now or late in the occupation of Sir John Osborn, bart. or his under-tenants, in, upon, and through which, is a way or passage of ten feet broad, admeasured, marked and set out, to lead from the said market-place into Ivy-lane aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 960 superficial feet; and the said ground designed for the said market abutteth west unto and upon other ground of the said dean, &c. then or late in the several tenures of Jon Amherst, in, upon, and through which, is another passage or way of eighteen feet broad, marked, admeasured and set out, to lead from the said market-place into Warwick-lane aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 1422 superficial feet; —north

“—north unto and upon other ground of, &c.  
 “then or late in the occupation of the said Sir  
 “John Osborn, in, upon, and through which,  
 “part of another way or passage of eighteen feet  
 “broad, is marked, admeasured and let out, to  
 “lead from the said market into Newgate-street,  
 “containing, &c. 711 superficial feet; south  
 “upon other ground of, &c. in the tenure, &c.  
 “of William Watton, esq; and Daniel Shetter-  
 “den, esq; in, upon, and through which, is  
 “another way or passage of ten feet broad,  
 “marked, admeasured, and let out, to lead from  
 “the said market-place in Pater-noster-row, con-  
 “taining by admeasurement 710 superficial feet;  
 “except and reserved out of this present lease  
 “and demise unto the said dean, &c. and their  
 “successors, tenants or assigns, free liberty to  
 “build over the said two ways or passages of ten  
 “feet broad, leading into Ivy-lane and into Pa-  
 “ter-noster-row, at both ends of either of the  
 “said ways or passages, sixteen feet deep, or  
 “thereabouts, from the first story above ground  
 “as high as the adjacent houses, and to be laid  
 “unto and used with any of the next adjoining  
 “houses or tenements, to hold for forty years, at  
 “the yearly rent of four pounds.”

The present farmers obtained an under-lease, from the city, of this market, upon paying a fine and a certain annual rent, and therefore insisted they were entitled to all the ground to the upright of all the houses which environ the market; and that no persons whatsoever occupying the business of a butcher, or selling meat, have any right even to put out hooks or rails at the fronts of those houses, in order to hang their meat on them, without paying toll.

As the act of the twenty-second of Charles II. directs that the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of London, shall have a market as therein is described, surely the housekeepers, as citizens, and all other citizens of London, have a right to the free use of this market. In this act there is no notice of toll; and however the farmers of this and other markets, claiming under the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, may have set up such kind of demands, it was certainly intended to affect such persons only (non-freemen) who bring into the market various commodities out of the country to sell, and are provided by the farmers with stalls, standings, boards, trussels, scales, weights, &c. but as to the housekeepers, they furnish themselves with all those kinds of necessities, abstracted from the farmers.

Whereupon it was thought necessary to have a proper survey taken, by two able surveyors, who performed it in the most accurate manner, in which it is demonstrable that the 23,797 superficial feet, granted by the dean and chapter of St. Pauls to the city of London, by the lease above-mentioned, comprehended the whole of the ground, as the same was designed, marked, admeasured and set out for the holding and keeping a market, exclusive and leaving a way or passage of eight feet eight inches, to the fronts of all the houses round the market. It is very probable, and I do not doubt, but the

predecessors of the present farmers claimed the same right; but how absurd is it to conceive such a number of persons should rent houses of such large rents, and should have no entrance to them without paying rent also to the farmers for the ground they step upon to go into and out of their houses. To conclude, one of the causes was tried by a special jury, in the court of common-pleas, Guildhall, in July, 1754, and the plaintiffs in that, (as in Mr. Holland's case) were nonsuited, and the people have ever since continued free and unmolested.

The following is the memorable certificate obtained by Mr. Holland in the mayoralty of Sir William Calvert; by which the antient franchises of the citizens of London are asserted and maintained.

“To all whom these presents shall come, we,  
 “Sir William Calvert, knt. Lord-mayor of the  
 “city of London, and the aldermen of the said  
 “city, send greeting. Know ye, that among  
 “other the liberties, free-customs and privileges,  
 “by the charters of the late kings Henry II.  
 “Henry III. Edward III. and other kings of  
 “England, to the citizens of the city aforesaid  
 “granted, and by the authority of divers par-  
 “liaments ratified, approved, and confirmed, it  
 “appeareth, that all the citizens of London, and  
 “their goods, are, and ought to be, quit and  
 “free from all tolls, lestage, passage, package,  
 “pontage, pavage, and murage, through the  
 “whole realm of England, and the ports of the  
 “sea, and through the whole dominions of the  
 “same, as well on this side, as beyond the seas;  
 “and that if any man shall take any toll or  
 “custom of the citizens of London, the citi-  
 “zens of London may take of the borough or  
 “town where any toll or other custom shall be  
 “so taken, as much as the said citizens have given  
 “for toll, and are thereby indemnified: and that  
 “if any man within the realm of England, or  
 “in any of the dominions of the said kings, on  
 “this side, or beyond the seas, or in any of the  
 “ports of the sea, on this side, or beyond the  
 “seas, shall take any toll, or other custom, of  
 “the citizens of London, the sheriffs of the said  
 “city of London for default of justice upon that  
 “behalf, their goods may take at London: and  
 “also that the said citizens, through the whole  
 “realm and dominions aforesaid, freely, and  
 “without any let of the said kings, or their of-  
 “ficers or ministers, as well by sea as by land,  
 “concerning their goods and merchandizes, in  
 “any place or port, may traffic, and do their  
 “business as to them shall seem good, quit of all  
 “custom, toll or pavage, and also may abide  
 “in any place within the said realm for doing  
 “their said business, as in time past they have  
 “been accustomed to do. And further it is for-  
 “bidden, upon forfeiture, that none shall pre-  
 “sume from henceforth to molest, or otherwise  
 “disquiet or vex the said citizens, contrary to  
 “the liberties to them, as aforesaid, granted.  
 “Wherefore we pray and friendly intreat you, on  
 “the behalf of Richard Holland, who is a free-  
 “man and citizen of this city, that you will not  
 “in any wise molest him in his person, nor in his  
 “goods,

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“ goods, nor inasmuch as in you is, suffer the  
 “ same to be done by any others: and that if you  
 “ have taken any thing from the said Richard  
 “ Holland, his attorney, factor, assignee, or any  
 “ of them, you make thereof restitution unto  
 “ him, his attorney, factor, assignee, or some of  
 “ them, without delay, lest we, for want of  
 “ justice on your part to be performed, should  
 “ be urged to inflict the penalties of the charter

“ afore said on you, or some of you, or to pre-  
 “ scribe some other hard course against you; which  
 “ we hope you will in your wisdoms prevent. In  
 “ witness whereof, we, the Lord-mayor and al-  
 “ dermen of the city of London, have caused  
 “ the great seal of the office of the mayoralty of  
 “ the said city, to be affixed to these presents.

“ Dated at London, the tenth of October,  
 “ 23 George II. &c. 1749.”

## CHAPTER XLV.

*Act of parliament for removing the Borough market. Another for establishing Ratcliff-ferry. Great fire at the Hermitage. Mr. Trueman, being a dissenter, forbids the livery to elect him sheriff. City militia ordered to be ready. Petition to parliament for building Blackfriars-bridge. A general fast. Fire at Black-friars. Invasion threatened. City address on the occasion. War declared against France. Contest on the choice of Lord-mayor. Temporary-bridge burnt. A new one erected. Sir John Barnard resigns his gown. Great rejoicings on the taking of Louisbourg. City address on the prince of Wales coming of age.*

**A**T a court of common-council held the 15th of January 1755, the committee appointed to enquire whether the construction of a new bridge might any wise prejudice the navigation, presented a report, setting forth, that it would greatly obstruct the same, and be very prejudicial to the commerce of the city of London. On which a motion was made, that the court should agree to the same report; but that being opposed, a debate arose which continued near three hours, and the question being put for agreeing to the said report, it was carried in the negative, 132 to 106, of whom ten aldermen were for the report, and six against it; on which the Lord-mayor declared a majority of 26 against agreeing with the report.

On the twenty-third of the same month a proclamation was issued promising a bounty of 30s. for all able seamen, not more than 50, nor under 20, who should enter as volunteers on board the royal navy, before the 20th day of February; and also a bounty of twenty shillings a man for each ordinary sea-man who should enter within the said time, to be paid by the clerks of the cheque, at the third muster, at whatever port such seamen should enter themselves. And on the seventeenth of February another proclamation was issued for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes; for giving a further encouragement of three pounds for every able, and forty shillings to every ordinary seaman, who should enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as should conceal themselves.

On the twentieth of February a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Thompson's an embroiderer, in Bury-street, St. James's, which soon consumed that house, and damaged two others adjoining. The flames were so rapid, that Mr. Swan, a lodger, was obliged to save himself by jumping out of

the dining room window; three sisters jumped out of another room in their shifts. Mr. Forbes, a lodger, threw himself out of a two pair of stairs window; and Mr. Thompson's maid, and miss Swan's maid and her husband all perished in the flames.

An act of parliament was passed on the twentieth of March to prevent the holding of any market in the high-street of the Borough of Southwark. And another for establishing a ferry across the Thames from the Narrow-street, in Limehouse parish, to the east end of Rotherhithe.

On the fifth day of May a fire broke out in a hay-loft over the stables at Walker's wharf near the Hermitage brew-house, which in a short time consumed several warehouses of hemp, flax, &c. to the damage of 20,000l.

At a court of common-council held the 12th of June, 410l. per annum was allowed the comptroller of the bridge-house, in lieu of his customary annual bills. And a motion being made to alter and render more commodious the jail of Newgate, the same was referred to a committee of six aldermen and twelve commoners.

At the time of electing sheriffs, Mr. Trueman, apprehensive that he should be put up at the common-hall, did, by letter, read to the livery previous to the naming those on the list, forbid them to chuse him, as being a protestant dissenter, he was, by act of parliament, disqualified for that office.

On the 27th of August one Barlow, a book-seller in Star-alley, Fenchurch-street, shot his child of two years old, which died instantly, and then himself in at the mouth, but the ball glancing sideways did not kill him. The father was committed to the comptroller, where, after a few days, he died of his wound. His friends took away his body and buried it; of which the Lord-mayor being informed, ordered it to be dug up, and



put in a hole made for that purpose in the cross-road at the upper end of Moor-fields, and a stake drove through the body. It appeared by a paper left behind him, that being hard pressed by his creditors who refused to give him time, he took this desperate method to put an end to his troubles.

On the nineteenth of September the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London waited on his majesty to congratulate him on his safe return from Germany to his British dominions; when William Moreton, esq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to address your majesty with our most sincere and joyful congratulations, on your majesty’s safe and happy return to your British dominions.

“ Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our sincere acknowledgments of your majesty’s paternal care and vigilant regard for the true interest and prosperity of your people, by the vigorous measures taken by your majesty to protect our commerce and colonies from the encroachments of the French.

“ And we do humbly assure your majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power on this, and every other occasion cheerfully contribute towards the support of your majesty’s sacred person and government, and the defence of the just rights and possessions of your crown against all attempts whatsoever.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

“ I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support of the rights of my crown, and the preservation of my dominions in America, are so essential to the trade and commerce of my people, that the city of London may depend, that I will continue to take such measures as may best tend to these great and important ends. The assurances you give me of your zeal and assistance are very pleasing to me; and the city of London may rely upon the continuance of my favour and protection.”

It being apprehended, by the motions of the French, that an invasion was intended, the secretary of war sent an order, on the fifteenth of November, to the court of aldermen, for the militia of the city of London to hold themselves in readiness to march. On which a court of lieutenancy was immediately summoned to carry the said order into execution, who, on the twentieth, gave orders for the militia to be exercised in the Artillery-ground, by four companies every day, till they had gone through the six regiments.

Information being received of a most dreadful earthquake that happened at Lisbon, on the first of Nov. by which the greatest part of the public edifices, and houses of that superb capital were destroyed, and upwards of 100,000 persons buried in the ruins, his majesty was pleased to send a message to the house of commons, requesting their assistance for the remaining part of the inhabitants of that great city, who laboured under the most direful afflictions. In consequence of which, the house unanimously resolved to enable his majesty, to give what assistance he should think fit, and that such expences as should be incurred by his majesty, in relieving the misery to which the people of Portugal must be reduced, by this deplorable calamity, should be made good out of the next aids.

At a court of common-council, held the eighteenth of December, the petition for a new bridge, prepared by the committee, was agreed to by a majority of one hundred against sixty-six; and Mr. Sheriff Whitebread was ordered to present the same to the house of commons, which being done on the thirteenth of January, an act of parliament was soon after passed for that purpose.

The act provides, that the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, shall have power and authority to direct, order, and build the said bridge, and to maintain, preserve, and support the same, when built; for which purpose, they are to appoint a committee, from time to time, to manage and transact such affairs as they may find necessary, who are to have such powers and authorities as shall be delegated to them, from time to time, by the said mayor, &c. in common-council assembled, or such general powers as are granted by the act. But no person concerned in building, or dealing in any materials for building, shall be eligible, or capable of acting as a member of any such committee, nor any other person, during the time he shall possess any office, or place of profit under the act, or under the mayor and commonalty of London. The said mayor, &c. in common-council assembled, are empowered to design, and lay out, in what manner the said intended bridge shall be erected, and the ways, streets, and passages, to and from the same, made, widened, enlarged, or improved, and to do all matters and things, for carrying on and effecting the purposes of the act. The said bridge is to be so constructed, as that there shall remain a free and open passage for the water, thro’ the arches, or passages under the same, of seven hundred and fifty feet, at least, within the present banks of the river; that the navigation thereof may receive no prejudice. No buildings, but the proper gates and toll-houses, to be built upon the said bridge, and any persons damaging, or destroying, maliciously, or hindering or interrupting the building of the bridge, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer as a felon. The said mayor, &c. are empowered to make, widen, and enlarge such streets, ways, and passages, as they shall think necessary, on each side the river, to and from the said bridge, and to agree with the owners and occupiers

cupiers of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as they shall judge proper to be purchased, removed, or pulled down for that purpose, for the purchase thereof; and, upon the payment of such sums, as shall be agreed upon, this act shall be as sufficient an indemnification against the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, of any of the said owners, as if the same had been sold by deed or feoffment, bargain and sale, or other assurance in the law whatsoever: and it shall and may be lawful for all bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, trustees and feoffees in trust, guardians and committees for lunatics and ideots, executors, guardians and administrators, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs, &c. but also their cestuique trusts, whether issue, or infants unborn, &c. &c. or other persons whatsoever, and for all femes-covert, to sell and convey such lands, &c. to the said mayor, &c. and all such persons so conveying, shall be indemnified for what they shall do, by virtue of this act, notwithstanding any omissions or mistakes as to matter of form. Persons refusing to treat with the said mayor, &c. for the sale of such estates, lands, &c. a jury is to be called, and impanelled by the sheriffs, and proper witnesses summoned, which jury is to enquire into the value of such lands, &c. and of the estate and interest of every person therein, and shall assess and award the sums payable to every such person, for the purchase thereof, and such verdict and the judgment of the mayor, &c. (if in the city) or of the justices, (if in Surry) shall be binding and conclusive against all persons, bodies politic and corporate, claiming right to, or in the said lands, &c. Upon the payment of the sums so awarded, legal conveyances, &c. are to be made to the said mayor, &c. of such lands, &c. If the persons are not to be found who have a right to such purchase-money so awarded, or there be any other impediment or doubt with regard to the payment of it, it is to be lodged in the bank of England, for the use of the parties interested therein, to be paid them at such times as the mayor, &c. shall order and direct. The said verdicts and judgments shall be good and effectual evidence in all courts of law, being duly recorded in the court of mayor and aldermen, or general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Surry, where all persons may have recourse to them gratis, and take copies, paying for every copy such consideration as the act prescribes. On the payment or entry of such verdicts, judgments, &c. all the estate, trust, &c. in such estates, &c. shall vest in the said mayor, &c. and they shall be deemed in law, to be in actual possession thereof fully and effectually. Persons having any claim or demand on such lands, &c. sold as above, not entering their claim with the town-clerk of the city, or the clerk of the peace for Surry, who are to keep books for that purpose, within five years, from the enrollment of such bargain and sale, shall forfeit their right and interest in the said lands, &c. for ever. Tenants at will, and lessees for a year, to deliver up possession immediately of such lands, tenements, &c. on the payment or tender of six

months rent, or on twelve months notice. Persons who have mortgages on any of the said lands, &c. not being in possession thereof by virtue of such mortgages, to assign over their mortgages to the mayor, &c. on the tender of the principal money and interest due, together with six months interest of the said principal money. The mayor, &c. are authorized to treat with the waterman's company about a recompence to be made to that company in lieu of their Sunday's ferry from Black-friars to the opposite shore. Fines not exceeding ten pounds to be levied by distress and sale of goods, on such sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, bailiffs, agents, jurymen, &c. as respectively make default in the premises. They are empowered to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock, between the Thames and Fleet-bridge, and to take away the bridge cross the said channel, making sufficient drains and sewers, and from time to time cleansing the same, to carry the soil, &c. into the Thames. When the bridge is finished and made passable, no coachman or driver shall stand or ply, nor any drayman, carman, carter, or driver of any carriage whatsoever, shall wilfully stand or remain with his carriage on the said bridge, or within 100 yards on either side thereof. Nor is any filth, dung, or rubbish, to be put thereon: persons offending to forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than two shillings and sixpence, to the informers and apprehenders of such persons, or be committed to hard labour on default of payment, for such time as the magistrate shall think proper, not exceeding three days. A proper number of lamps are to be fixed on the bridge, and to burn from sun-setting to sun-rising throughout the year, and a number of watchmen appointed for the safety of the passengers. For the erecting, repairing, and preserving the bridge, for widening the streets, purchasing ground, houses, &c. lighting and watching it, the mayor, &c. are empowered to appoint a toll, not exceeding the following rates, viz. For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, or calash, drawn by six or more horses, 2s. With four horses, 1s. 6d. less than four horses, 1s. For every waggon, wain, car, cart, or carriage, drawn by four or more horses, or other beasts, 1s. and by less than four, 6d. For every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, 1d. For every foot passenger on Sunday 1d. and every other day one halfpenny. Power is given to appoint receivers and other collectors of the said toll, and regulations made for the better management of them. The whole of the bridge to be deemed to be in the parish of St. Anne, Black-friars. The mayor, &c. are empowered to raise, upon the credit of the tolls, any sum, not exceeding 30,000l. a year, until 160,000l. be raised in the whole, to be applied to the purposes of the act. Persons sued for doing any thing in pursuance of this act, may plead the general issue, and it is declared to be a public act, and is to be deemed such by all judges, justices, and others, in all courts and places, without pleading the same.

In consequence of the dreadful calamity which happened at Lisbon, the following proclamation was published on the twentieth of December:

“Whereas

"Whereas the manifold sins and wickedness of these kingdoms have most justly deserved heavy and severe punishments from the hand of heaven; and the almighty, out of his great mercy, hath not only been our defence in times of danger, but hath protected and preserved us from imminent destruction, especially at this time, when some neighbouring countries, in alliance and friendship with us, have been visited with a most dreadful and extensive earthquake, which hath also, in some degree, been felt in several parts of our dominions: and whereas the present situation of public affairs (as to the issue of them) is of the highest importance to the peace and safety of these kingdoms, to our commerce and liberty, and, above all, to the most valuable blessing of the protestant religion: we, from the deepest sense of this our state, and of the miseries which our people would suffer if a like visitation should be shewed forth upon these kingdoms, and placing our whole trust and confidence in the mercy of almighty God, have resolved, that a general and public fast be observed, that both we and our people may humble ourselves before almighty God, and in a most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the divine majesty, to avert all those judgments which we most justly have deserved, to continue his mercies, and to perpetuate the enjoyment of the protestant religion among us, and safety and prosperity to our kingdoms and dominions, and to implore his protection and blessing upon our fleets and armies; and we have therefore thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to issue this our proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that such general and public fast be observed throughout that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Friday the sixth day of February next ensuing." Which fast was kept with a becoming decency by all ranks of people, except the quakers, who, in London, kept their shops open; otherwise the churches and meeting-houses were thronged, and there was, in appearance, an entire cessation from business throughout the whole city and suburbs.

On the nineteenth of February 1756 a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Howell, a timber-merchant at Black-friars-stairs; which burnt with such violence that it destroyed Mr. Howell's, and two more timber-yards, the Newcastle glass warehouse, and about thirteen more houses: some lighters loaded with deals likewise took fire, and their moorings being burnt, they fell down with the tide through London-bridge. One of them stopping at the bridge would have set fire to it had it not with great difficulty been prevented by some watermen. The others set fire to a ship from Maryland, and to another which run ashore at Rotherhithe to prevent being entirely burnt.

On the twenty-eighth of February, four thieves (Macdaniel, Berry, Salmon, and Egan) received sentence, each to stand twice on the pillory, two at a time, to be imprisoned seven years

in Newgate, to find security of 1000*l.* each for their good behaviour for seven years, and to pay a fine. Their crime was enticing two young lads to commit a robbery, and then prosecuting them for the sake of the reward. On the fifth of February Berry and Macdaniel stood in the pillory opposite Hatton Garden, and were severely pelted by the populace. The latter received a terrible wound in his forehead with a stone, and Berry, who was weak before, was scarce able to survive it. And on the eighth Egan and Salmon stood in the pillory in Smithfield, the former of whom in less than twenty minutes received a mortal wound of which he died, and the other was miserably bruised. The populace were so exasperated against these miscreants, that the peace officers in vain endeavoured to restrain their fury. Berry and Salmon died in Newgate, and Macdaniel, after a course of years was sent abroad.

A bill being at this time depending in the house for laying a duty on plate, to the farther extension of the excise laws, the common-council, on the eighteenth of March, prepared a petition against it, and ordered Mr. Sheriff Whitebread to present the same. And the committee who drew up the said petition was likewise ordered to prepare instructions to be delivered to the representatives to oppose the said bill, which subjected every possessor of silver plate to the information of his servants or dissolute persons. The following is a copy of the instructions:

"Whereas a bill is now depending in parliament, by which owners, users and keepers of silver plate, are subjected to the laws of excise; we therefore take this opportunity of expressing our universal disapprobation of every extension of laws, which tend to deprive the subjects of Great-Britain of their invaluable right, a trial by jury.

"And this bill appears to subject all persons (although not engaged in trade) to penalties arbitrarily levied by excise laws.

"And we moreover recommend to you the opposing the bill, as tending to the ruin of many thousands of the most skilful artificers and manufacturers, or to compel them to carry their art and industry to foreign countries, leaving their families a burden to their own.

"We apprehend a further consequence of passing this bill, will be the exportation of bullion unwrought, and the nation may be left without the only commodity, to which they can have recourse in the most pressing distress.

"We conceive that this bill will also lay an unequal burden upon the middle and lower rank of subjects, from which the rich and opulent, (who are best able to contribute) are partially exempted."

Notwithstanding these endeavours to oppose a bill so apparently detrimental to the liberty of the subject, yet it received the royal assent on the fifteenth of April. By this act five shillings is to be paid for every hundred ounces as far as 4000, and all persons within the district of the chief office of excise in London are to enter their

X x x x

plate

plate at that office, and all other persons at the next office to where they live, and at the same time to pay the duty, and to pay every year within thirty days after the commencement of the year. The first entry to be made within forty days after the fifth of July, under the penalty of twenty pounds, half to the informer; to be determined in London before the commissioners of excise, or in any court of record, with liberty of appeal from the commissioners of excise to those of appeal, and all other places in England, by two justices of the peace, with appeal to the quarter sessions. The forfeitures to be levied by distress of goods; but if no goods are found, then the person to be committed to jail till the money is paid. No notice or entry is necessary for any new acquisition of plate within the year. Persons receiving plate in pawn, without using it are not liable to pay the duty, but the owners thereof are. Church plate not to pay the duty; nor the stock in trade of any goldsmith or manufacturer of plate, except for what shall be used by them or their families. No oath to be taken at the entry of any plate, nor officer authorized to enter any house to search for plate.

His majesty having informed the parliament of his receiving advice, that the French were preparing in divers ports to invade England, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majesty on the sixth of April, with the following address:

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ Your majesty having been graciously pleased  
 “ to acquaint your two houses of parliament,  
 “ that a design hath been formed by the French  
 “ court to make an hostile invasion upon Great-  
 “ Britain or Ireland; we your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, beg leave to express our abhorrence of so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for your royal and gracious protection of the trade and commerce of your people, and the necessary defence of the undoubted rights and possessions of your crown.

“ With gratitude and unfeigned loyalty, we most humbly assure your majesty, that the citizens of your faithful city, united in duty and affection to your sacred person and government, will exert their utmost power, and hazard their lives and fortunes, to support and defend your majesty, and the protestant succession in your royal family; not doubting, but the zeal and loyalty of your majesty’s subjects, conducted by your known wisdom and courage, with the assistance of the divine providence, you will be able to defeat all the designs of your enemies:”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

“ I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address, I have the firmest reliance on the affectionate assurance you give me, of exerting

“ yourselves to the utmost in support of my government; and the city of London may always depend upon my favour, countenance, and protection; and my constant care to defend the rights and possessions of my crown, and promote the trade and commerce of this kingdom.”

An act of parliament passed this sessions for repairing London-bridge. By which the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of London, in common-council assembled, were empowered to purchase and remove the buildings on, and contiguous to, the bridge, in order to enlarge the passage over, and the avenues leading to and from the said bridge; and to widen or enlarge one or more arches of the said bridge; and to design how the passage might be rendered more safe and commodious, and the bridge preserved and kept in repair. It directed that there should be a balustrade on each side of the bridge, and a passage of thirty-one feet open for carriages, and seven feet on each side for foot passengers; with lamps to be kept lighted from sun-setting to sun-rising, and a number of able-bodied watchmen to patrol the same by night: and that the expence of the said lamps and watch should be defrayed out of the bridge estate. It was further enacted, that the tythes, poors rates, land-tax, and customary payments due from the houses, &c. pulled down, should be charged upon the bridge-house lands. There were likewise an additional toll established, to be paid by carriages and horses passing over the bridge; and a toll to be paid by loaded vessels passing under the bridge: which tolls were to continue till the principal and interest of the money borrowed for the purposes of the said act should be repaid.

At the same time another act passed for building a new bridge from Black-friars to the opposite shore. By this act the commissioners were empowered to purchase houses and lands, &c. and to levy any toll not exceeding the following rates. For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, or calash, drawn by six or more horses, two shillings. With four horses one shilling and sixpence; less than four one shilling. For every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, drawn by four or more horses, or other beasts, one shilling, and by less than four, six-pence. For every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny; for every foot passenger on Sunday one penny; and every other day one halfpenny.

On the 18th of May his majesty’s declaration of war was declared in the usual places and with the accustomed ceremonies. Which declaration, after reciting the various hostilities committed by the French in the West Indies and North America, concludes thus: “ We have therefore thought proper to declare war, and we do hereby declare war against the French king, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the help of almighty God in our just undertaking, and being assured of the hearty concurrence and assistance of our subjects in support of so good a cause; hereby willing and requiring our captain-general of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high-admiral of Great-Britain, our



“ our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war, against the French king, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts; willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said French king or his subjects: And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons, of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations or countries of the said French king; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations or countries of the said French king, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

“ And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom divers of the subjects of the French king, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the French subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.”

The national discontent at the measures of the ministry, which did not promise any great success in the war lately proclaimed, and dishonoured the ancient and approved valour, courage, and loyalty of the national forces, by calling in foreign troops to protect and defend us from the French invaders, was greatly increased by the loss of Minorca: on which occasion the citizens of London thought it their duty to address his majesty on the then situation of affairs; and, on the twentieth of August, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majesty with the following address:

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ We, your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, and with hearts full of gratitude for your majesty’s paternal care of the true interests of your people, to express our sorrow and apprehensions for the disquietudes which our late losses and disappointments must create in your majesty’s royal mind.

“ The loss of the important fortresses of St. Philip, and the island of Minorca, (possessions of the utmost consequence to the commerce and naval strength of Great Britain) without any attempt, by timely and effectual succours, to prevent or defeat an attack, after such early notice of the enemy’s intentions, and when your majesty’s navy was so evidently superior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach on the honour of the British nation.

“ Nor can we help expressing our apprehensions for the great danger of your majesty’s possessions in America, by the mismanagements and delays, which have attended the defence of those invaluable colonies, the object of the present war, and the principal source of the wealth and strength of these kingdoms.

“ Permit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to lament the want of a constitutional and well-regulated militia, the most natural and certain defence, under divine providence, of your majesty’s sacred person and government against all invaders whatsoever, as thereby your majesty’s fleets and armies may be more securely employed abroad, to the annoyance of your majesty’s enemies; your faithful and loyal subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your majesty, to shed the last drop of their blood in your service.

“ As your majesty’s reign has ever been distinguished by a love of liberty and justice, we cannot doubt of your majesty’s directing the authors of our late losses and disappointments to be enquired into and punished, that your majesty’s known intentions of protecting and defending your subjects in their rights and possessions may be faithfully and vigorously carried into execution, and that the large supplies, so necessarily called for, and so cheerfully granted, may be religiously applied to the defence of these kingdoms and colonies, and their commerce, and to the distressing our inveterate and perfidious enemies, as the only sure means of obtaining a lasting and honourable peace.

“ And we do, with the utmost sincerity of heart, assure your majesty, that your loyal city of London will, at all times, readily and cheerfully contribute to whatever may be necessary for the defence of your majesty, and your illustrious family, and towards the attainment of these great and desirable ends.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

“ I thank you for these professions of your duty to me. My concern for the loss of my island of Minorca is great and sincere. My utmost care and vigilance have been, and shall be, executed to maintain the honour of the nation, and the commerce of my subjects. The events of war are uncertain; but nothing shall be wanting on my part towards carrying it on with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, and for recovering and securing, by the blessing of God, the possessions and rights of my crown.

“ I will not fail to do you justice upon any persons who shall have been wanting in their duty to me, and their country; to enforce obedience and discipline in my fleets and armies; and to support the authority and respect due to my government.”

The city of Bristol likewise presented an address to his majesty on the same occasion, as did most counties in England: some of them recommending a strict enquiry to their members, and others

others requesting these to present their addresses to his majesty for the same purpose.

On the twenty-ninth of September came on at Guildhall the election for Lord-mayor; when all the aldermen below the chair, who had served the office of sheriff, was severally put in nomination, and the sheriffs declared the majority of hands to be for Sir Charles Asgill and Sir Richard Glynn; but a poll was demanded and granted for Marshe Dickenson, esq; against Sir Richard Glynn. At the close of the poll, which lasted seven days, there were

For Marshe Dickenson, esq;	1492
For Sir Richard Glynn	511

and Marshe Dickenson, esq; being returned with Sir Charles Asgill, the former was chosen. The objection made by the citizens to alderman Dickenson was, that, as a member of the house of commons, he had, by ministerial influence, been prevailed upon to vote to address his majesty for the importation of lawless mercenaries.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall the 28th of October, it was unanimously agreed to instruct the representatives in parliament for the city of London, on the then unhappy and dangerous situation of public affairs; when twelve aldermen and twenty-four commoners were chosen for that purpose: and the following instructions being agreed to, a copy thereof was delivered to each of their representatives:

To the right hon. Slingsby Bethel, esq; Lord-mayor, Sir John Barnard, knt. Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. and William Beckford, esq; representatives in parliament for the city of London:

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, justly alarmed at the critical and unhappy situation of these kingdoms, do most earnestly call upon you, our representatives, to exert your utmost ability towards procuring a strict and impartial parliamentary enquiry into the causes of these national calamities.

" An almost total neglect of our important fortresses in the Mediterranean, of such inestimable consequence to the trade and power of these kingdoms, and the permitted absence of their principal officers many months after the commencement of hostilities, the actual loss of Minorca, and apparent danger of Gibraltar, are circumstances which fill us with amazement and concern; but when we reflect on the great preparations for an embarkation of troops and artillery, and the equipment of a powerful fleet publicly known to be carried on at Toulon, whose neighbourhood to Minorca was sufficiently alarming, we cannot impute these fatal events to neglect alone, and therefore conjure you to enquire, why a respectable fleet was not immediately sent from hence, and why at last so small a squadron was ordered upon this important service, without any frigate, fire-ship, hospital-ship, transport or troops beyond

their ordinary compliment, and this at a time when our naval force was confessedly superior to the enemy's.

" The cruelties suffered, and losses sustained by our fellow subjects in North-America have long called for redress, whilst the mismanagements in the attempts for their support, and the untimely and unequal succours sent to their relief, have only served to render the British name contemptible. We therefore require you to use your utmost endeavours for detecting all those, who by treachery or misconduct have contributed to those great distresses, his majesty having been graciously pleased to assure us, that he will not fail to do justice upon any persons, who shall have been wanting in their duty to him and their country.

" To these interesting enquiries we have but too much reason to add our pressing request, that you use your earliest endeavours to establish a well regulated and constitutional militia as the most honourable defence of the crown, and the most consistent with the rights of a free people. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular care and attention, as every apprehension of danger has furnished reason for encreasing the number of our regular forces, and for the introduction of foreign mercenaries; the expence of which is insupportable. We therefore trust that you will pursue this measure before you consent to the grant of supplies, experience having convinced us, that your laudable endeavours afterwards may prove fruitless.

" The insult offered to our laws by a claim of exception which these foreigners are said to have made, demands that you strictly enquire whether the ordinary course of justice has been interrupted or suspended on their account, or whether any person in authority under his majesty has given countenance to such claim, which, if you should discover, we confide in your resolution and integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to bring to justice the advisers and instruments of such a violation of the bill of rights as the only means of quieting the minds of his majesty's loyal British subjects; and at all events we recommend it to you, to oppose the continuance of any foreign troops within the kingdom, a circumstance which must ever be considered as a reproach to the loyalty, courage, and ability of this nation.

" We also hope that you will endeavour to limit the number of placemen and pensioners, of late so remarkably increased, and at a proper season to restore triennial parliaments, as we conceive it the only means to obtain a free representative of the people.

" The immense sums so cheerfully paid, when almost every measure reflects national disgrace, call upon you strictly to enquire into their application, and we trust that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural connections on the continent, in order to preserve the independency of these kingdoms.

" By

" By rendering these necessary services to your  
king and country, you will give his majesty  
the strongest testimony of your duty and af-  
fection, and most effectually secure to his go-  
vernment obedience and respect.

" At the same time we desire you, thus pub-  
lickly to accept our most grateful acknowledg-  
ments of your past conduct in parliament, and  
to enjoin you at all times to hold sacred and in-  
violable the act made for establishing his ma-  
jesty's right to the crown of these realms, and  
securing the rights and liberties of the subject;  
and that you oppose every measure tending to  
weaken that compact, which under the divine  
providence will ever prove the best security to  
his majesty's sacred person, and the succession  
in his illustrious house."

On the 27th of November a terrible fire broke  
out at No. 1. in Staple's-inn, Holborn, which  
entirely consumed the chambers of Mr. Ward,  
and those belonging to three other gentlemen. It  
was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Ward,  
his wife, and several others saved their lives;  
but Mrs. Ward's sister, (a young lady who came  
out of the country upon a visit but the night  
before) two of Mr. Ward's children, and their  
nurse, perished in the flames.

On the 27th of December at a court-martial  
appointed for that purpose on board his majesty's  
ship the *St. George*, in Portsmouth harbour, came  
on the trial of admiral Byng on a charge of cow-  
ardice and neglect of duty in preventing the  
French fleet attacking the island of Minorca.  
And after a trial which continued till the 28th of  
January, the court gave it as their opinion, that  
admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the  
enemy, and that he had fallen under part of the  
twelfth article of war; and therefore they ad-  
judged and sentenced him to be shot to death. At  
the same time, however, they unanimously re-  
commended him to mercy.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the  
court-martial to his majesty's mercy, an order was  
sent down for the execution of the sentence on  
the 28th of February; but strong application  
being made in his behalf, was respited a further  
time, in consequence of an order from his ma-  
jesty, who was pleased to declare that the sentence  
should yet be carried into execution if it did not  
appear to be unjust. Which sentence being af-  
terwards declared to be clearly legal, the admiral  
was shot to death in pursuance thereof, on board  
the *Monarque* at Portsmouth, on Monday the  
fourteenth of March, 1757.

On the morning of his execution, orders being  
given for all the men of war at Spithead to send  
their boats with the captains and all officers of  
each ship, accompanied by a party of marines  
under arms, to attend the execution, they, in  
pursuance of that order rowed from Spithead,  
and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock  
with the utmost difficulty and danger, it blowing  
a very hard gale of wind. Notwithstanding  
which and the sea ran very high, there was a  
prodigious number of other boats round the  
ships on the outside of the men of war's boats,

which kept off all others. Mr. Byng, accom-  
panied by a clergyman who attended him during  
his confinement, and two gentlemen his relations,  
walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-  
deck, where he suffered a few minutes before  
twelve o'clock. He was dressed in a light coat,  
white waistcoat and white stockings, and a large  
white wig, and had in each hand a white handker-  
chief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on  
a cushion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes,  
and dropped the other as a signal, on which a  
volley from six marines was fired, five of whose  
bullets went through him, and he was dead in an  
instant. It was not more than two minutes from  
his coming out of the cabin till he fell motion-  
less on his left side. He died with great resolu-  
tion and composure, not shewing the least sign of  
timidity. Just before he suffered, he delivered a  
paper to the marshal of the high court of admir-  
alty, the contents of which were as follow:

" A few minutes will now deliver me from the  
violent persecutions, and frustrate the further  
malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them  
a life subject to the sensations my injuries and  
the injustice done me must create. Persuaded  
I am, justice will be done to my reputation  
hereafter. The manner and cause of raising  
and keeping up the popular clamour and pre-  
judice against me, will be seen through, I shall  
be considered, as I now perceive myself, a  
victim destined to divert the indignation and  
resentment of an injured and deluded people  
from the proper objects. My enemies them-  
selves must now think me innocent. Happy  
for me, at this my last moment, that I know  
my own innocence, and am conscious that no  
part of my country's misfortunes can be owing  
to me. I heartily wish the shedding my blood  
may contribute to the happiness and service of  
my country; but cannot resign my just claim  
to a faithful discharge of my duty according  
to the best of my judgment, and the utmost  
exertion of my ability for his majesty's honour,  
and my country's service. I am sorry that my  
endeavours were not attended with more suc-  
cess, and that the armament under my com-  
mand proved too weak to succeed in an ex-  
pedition of such moment. Truth has pre-  
vailed over calumny and falshood; and justice  
has wiped off the ignominious stain of my  
supposed want of personal courage or disaffec-  
tion. But who can be presumptuously sure of  
his own judgment? If my crime is an error in  
judgment, or differing in opinion from my  
judges; and if yet, the error in judgment  
should be on their side, God forgive them, as  
I do; and may the distress of their minds, and  
uneasiness of their consciences, which injustice  
to me they have represented, be relieved and  
subside, as my resentment has done. The su-  
preme judge sees all hearts and motives;  
and to him I must submit the justness of my  
cause.  
J. Byng."

On board his majesty's ship *Monarque*, in  
Portsmouth Harbour, March 14th, 1757.

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The instability of the state at this time produced a change very disagreeable to the nation. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in whose abilities and integrity every one placed confidence, had scarce made their appearance upon the political stage, before they were dismissed from their places in the ministry. This, however, was not any disgrace in the eyes of the public: on the contrary there was no corporation of any consequence but hasted to shew their dislike of their dismissal, and to approve of their conduct during the short time they had been permitted to be at the head of the ministry. The city of London led the way. And at a court of common-council held the fifteenth of April, Mr. deputy Hodges rose up, and spoke as follows:

" History, the key of knowledge, and experience, the touchstone of truth, have convinced us, that this country owes the preservation of its most excellent constitution to the frequent jealousies, fears and apprehensions of the people. Whenever the face of public affairs has borne a disagreeable or dangerous aspect; whenever the people have been injured by the conduct of those who have undertaken the direction and management of their public affairs, they have always by a vigorous and timely opposition, impeded the impending danger; and when they have been prosperous and flourishing, when those in power have done, or attempted any material service to their country, the people have been always equally ready to acknowledge and reward. Instances of this kind are so frequent in our history, that it is needless to descend to particulars, and it would be taking up your time unnecessarily to enter into a defence of this conduct: as applications to punish, when necessary, are intended to deter, so thanks and rewards do conduce to excite and create emulation; both absolutely necessary to support the principal ends and design of government, the happiness of society; and in all cases of this sort, it has been customary for this corporation, as the metropolis to set the example. Not long since, too late to be forgot, this country was on the brink of ruin, brought so by the mistakes or designs of those who had undertaken the direction of national affairs: on this melancholy occasion this court did present an address of condolence to the king; his majesty received them with candour, and, with the affection of a parent, regarded their complaints; a change of men soon followed; and with them such a change of measures, as revived the sinking spirits of the people, and raised a sinking land. Our country, Britannia, almost expiring, raised her dying head, saw virtue and integrity (who had long deserted her) offer their assistance in the persons of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, cheerfully accepted their friendly aid, at once forgot past misfortunes, though very great, and suffered them to be buried in future hopes; the consequence of which was, public spirit and œconomy ventured once more to appear in our assemblies; commerce put on a new garment, foreign mercenaries retired from our

" country, and the sons of freedom began to furnish their own arms; placemen, pensioners, jobbers, and agents, the corrupt sons of bad administration, hung down their heads, snarled and retired into corners; and every aspect foretold better times. But see the uncertainty of human events! we had no sooner pleased ourselves with the ray of prosperity, but Britannia's props are taken away, and, every one fears the danger of a relapse, by having lost those who so well administered, and understood her constitution. The appointing and removal of ministers, being the act of sacred power and sovereign authority, duty, as well as discretion, requires I should be silent on that head; but as a subject of Britain, I can lament the loss of such patriots and protectors; as an Englishman, I have a right to acknowledge and thank. We have all that right. Wisdom as well as policy dictate the exercise of it on the present occasion. I therefore beg leave to move that the freedom of this city be presented in golden boxes, to the right honourable William Pitt, and the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, gentlemen who have so gloriously led the van, in our late excellent but short administration. It has been customary for this court to give the freedom of the city to those who have eminently served, and we shall surely do it to these gentlemen who have saved their country; if we cannot appoint men, or promote their continuance, we can and ought to sanctify their measures, when so evidently tending to the good of our country. The question I shall propose, and which I hope will meet with the unanimous concurrence of this court, is, that the freedom of this city be presented to the right honourable William Pitt, late one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and to the right honourable Henry Bilson Legge, late chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, in testimony of the grateful sense which the citizens of London entertain of their loyal and disinterested conduct during their truly honourable, though short administration: their beginning a scheme of public œconomy and at the same time lessening the extent of ministerial influence, by a reduction of the number of useless placemen; their noble efforts to stem the general torrent of corruption, and to receive, by their example, the almost extinguished love of virtue and our country; their zeal to promote a strict and impartial enquiry into the real causes of our great losses and disgrace in America and the Mediterranean; and lastly, their vigilant attention to support the glory and independance of Great-Britain, the honour and true interest of the crown, and the just rights and liberties of the subject, thereby most effectually securing the affections of a free people to his majesty and his illustrious family."

A motion was then made, that a copy of the freedom of this city, be delivered by the chamberlain to each of those gentlemen, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, which motion being unanimously agreed to, the same were presented



sented by Sir Thomas Harrison, the chamberlain, on the twenty-fourth of May. And at a court of common-council held the fifteenth of June Sir Thomas acquainted the court that he had waited on the right honourable William Pitt and Henry Bilson Legge, esqs; agreeable to their resolution on the fifteenth of April; and that he had received from those gentlemen the following answers, which they have given him in writing:

The answer of the right hon. William Pitt.

" Give me leave, Sir, to request the favour of you, to present; in the most expressive terms, to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, the high sense I have of the distinguished honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of their city.

" I have ever been zealously devoted to the support of the liberty, trade, and prosperity of that great and respectable body; and I am now proud and happy to have such cause to add the sentiments of truest gratitude for so generous a mark of their favour; and for so unmerited an approbation of my insufficient endeavours to carry into effect the most gracious intentions, and paternal care of his majesty, for the preservation and happiness of his people."

The answer of the right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, esq;

" Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my sincerest thanks to the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, of the city of London, for having admitted me to the freedom of their corporation.

" So eminent a mark of distinction, derived from the most respectable city in Europe, and to which so few have ever received the honour of admission, cannot but fill my heart with the highest sense of gratitude and regard: and though it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, must prove a strong incentive to those, whom his majesty shall hereafter think fit to employ, to exert with equal zeal, much greater abilities in the service of their country.

" I hope every part of my future conduct, consistently with that which I have hitherto endeavoured to hold, will shew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow-subjects, as well as to his majesty and his illustrious family, upon whose establishment the maintainance of those rights and privileges does so effectually depend."

On the thirteenth of July a violent storm of rain happened at London, which so suddenly filled the shores, that five men employed in cleaning the main shore at Fleet-ditch, were forced down by the rush of water, one of whom perished notwithstanding the utmost endeavours to save him.

On the 28th of September William Nelson, esq; aldermen of Aldersgate-ward, and Francis Gosling esq; alderman of Farringdon without, were sworn sheriffs of the city of London. And the next day came on at Guildhall the election of

Lord-mayor for the year ensuing, when Sir Charles Asgil, knt. alderman of Candlewick-ward, being the alderman next the chair, was chosen without opposition.

On the seventh of October, about ten o'clock in the morning, an uncommon darkness was observed in London and its neighbourhood, which occasioned terrible apprehensions in many weak people, who considered it as the effect of a comet which at that time appeared every evening, and which had been predicted to produce fatal consequences.

On the 12th of February 1758, a petition of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, was presented to the house by the sheriffs of London; in which petition they alledged, that the office of bailiff and conservator of the river Thames, and waters of Medway, had been, time out of mind, vested in the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, to be exercised by the mayor or his sufficient deputies; and reciting the provisions of an act, passed in the ninth of queen Ann, for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river; and alledging, that the said company had ceased to act ever since the year 1727 and that the body of fishermen were then under no government or regulation; in consequence whereof frequent abuses were committed, to the prejudice of the fishery within the said river, which abuses could not be prevented or redressed without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the fry and spawn of fish in the said river of Thames and waters of Medway, and for the better regulating the fishery thereof, and more speedy punishing of offenders, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

In consequence of this petition a bill was soon after brought in and passed; the purport of which was, " that the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen of London shall have full power, and they are thereby required, on or before September 29, 1757, to make, and set down in writing such reasonable rules and ordinances for the government and regulating all persons who shall fish or drudge in the river of Thames, and waters of Medway, (within the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, as conservator of the said river and waters) as common fishermen or drudgermen, or otherwise; and for declaring in what manner they shall demean themselves in fishing, and with what manner of nets and engines, and at what times and seasons they shall use fishing; and for ascertaining the assize of the several fish to be taken; and for the preservation of the spawn and fry of fish within the jurisdiction aforesaid; and for obliging every common fisherman or drudgerman, or other such person who shall fish with a boat, &c. to have his christian name and surname, and the name of the place in which he dwelleth, painted in large and legible characters, in some convenient place of his boat, &c. where any one

“ one may see and read the same; and for preventing the same from being changed or defaced; and to annex reasonable penalties and forfeitures for the breach of such rules, not exceeding five pounds for any one offence; and from time to time to alter and amend such rules, &c. and make new ones touching the matters aforesaid; so as the same be allowed and approved of by the lord-chancellor, lord-keeper, or commissioners of the great seal, the two lord chief justices, and the lord chief baron, or any two of them, &c. which rules and ordinances are required to be printed and made public within thirty days after being allowed.”

On the eleventh of April between the hours of ten and eleven at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and passengers, whilst London-bridge was widening and repairing, was entirely consumed by fire.— See page 33.

On the seventeenth of July Sir John Barnard, knt. father of the city, and alderman of Bridge ward without, desired the court of aldermen would permit him to resign his gown, on account of his age and bad state of health; to which, after much reluctance, and many importunities used by the aldermen present to the contrary, the court consented. And on the twenty-fifth it was unanimously resolved by the common-council, (who had many years before erected his statue under the piazza within the Royal Exchange, in gratitude for the many services he had done this city) “ That Sir John Barnard, knt. so justly and emphatically stiled the father of this city, having lately (to the great and lasting regret of this court) thought proper to resign the office of alderman, the thanks of this court be given him for having so long and so faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow-citizens, for the honour and influence which this city has, upon many occasions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct: for his firm adherence to the constitution both in church and state, his noble struggles for liberty, and his disinterested and invariable pursuit of the true glory and prosperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiassed by the prejudice of party.”

Sir Robert Ladbroke, at the said court, declared his assent to take upon him the office of father of the city, and the aldermanship of Bridge ward without. And a motion was made by the said gentleman, that the thanks of the court of aldermen should be given to Sir John Barnard; and the same, being agreed to, was expressed in the following terms:

“ It is unanimously agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, knt. late one of the aldermen, and father of the city, for his constant attendance and salutary counsels in this court, his wife, vigilant, and impartial administration of justice, his unwearied zeal for the honour, safety and

“ prosperity of his fellow-citizens, his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country, and for the noble example he has set of a long and uninterrupted course of virtue in private as well public life.”

Both these acknowledgments were afterwards transmitted to Sir John by the town-clerk.

On the twenty-sixth of August the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London waited on his majesty at Kennington, when Sir William Moreton, the recorder, pronounced their address to his majesty on the conquest of Louisbourg and the reduction of the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, in the following manner:

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ Amidst the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly to congratulate your majesty on the success of your arms, in the conquest of the important fortresses of Louisbourg, the reduction of the islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the French navy.

“ An event so truly glorious to your majesty, important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of Great-Britain, and so fatal to the commercial views and naval power of France, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in America, so unjustly invaded; and in a great measure answers the hopes we had formed when we beheld the French power weakened on the coast of Africa, their ships destroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby spread over all their coasts.

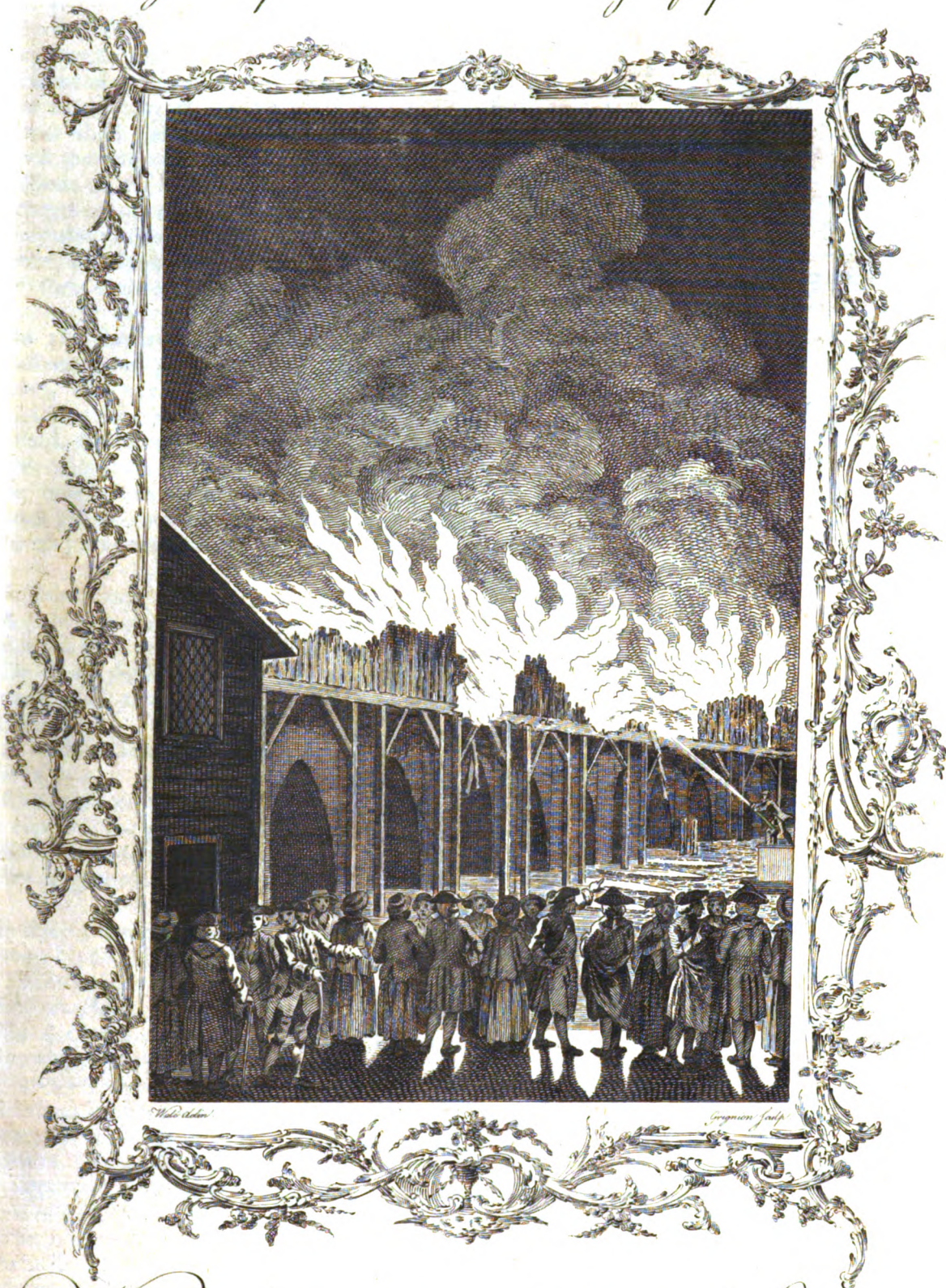
“ May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a part of the British empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation whose repeated insults and usurpations obliged your majesty to enter into this just and necessary war: and may these instances of the wisdom of your majesty’s councils, of the conduct and resolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate strength and resources of your kingdoms, and dispose your majesty’s enemies to yield to a safe and honourable peace.

“ In all events we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our power, towards supporting your majesty in the vigorous prosecution of measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent prayer, that your majesty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits of your auspicious government, in returns of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of these realms may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads of your august descendants to latest posterity.”

To



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the* **TEMPORARY BRIDGE** *of London*  
*on Fire in the Night of April 11<sup>th</sup> 1758.*





To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer :

“ I receive this most dutiful and loyal address as a fresh mark of your constant affection to me and my government ; and I return you my hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and success, a war which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of my kingdoms against the unjust attempts of my enemies. The city of London may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care for the extent of their trade and navigation.”

On the twenty-eighth the colours taken at Louisbourg were presented to his majesty at Kensington, who was graciously pleased to order the same to be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul. Accordingly on the sixth of September, proper detachments of horse and foot grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kensington at ten o'clock in the morning for that purpose. The form of the cavalcade was as follows :

A serjeant and twelve horse-grenadiers.

A field officer and officers in proportion.

A detachment of eighty horse-grenadier guards.

Eighty of the life-guards, with officers in proportion, with their standard, kettle-drums and trumpets.

A serjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot-guards.

Eleven serjeants of the foot-guards carrying the eleven French colours.

And the march was closed by the four companies of grenadiers of the foot-guards.

In this manner they proceeded from Kensington through Hyde-park, and through the Stable-yard, St. James's, into Pall-mall, and so on to the west gate of St. Pauls, where the colours were received by the dean and chapter, attended by the choir ; about which time the guns of the Tower, and in St. James's Park were fired.

These colours were put up near the west-door of the cathedral, as a lasting memorial of the success of his majesty's arms, in the reduction of the important fortress of Louisbourg, and the islands of Cape Breton and St. John. The greatest rejoicings were made on the above occasion within the cities of London and Westminster.

On the sixteenth of September the cannon and mortars taken at Cherbourg passed by his majesty at Kensington, from whence they proceeded, and came through the city in grand procession, guarded by a company of matrosses, with drums beating and fifes playing all the way to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. There were twenty-three carriages, drawn by 229 horses, with a postillion and driver to each carriage, in the following manner : the first drawn by fifteen grey horses, with the English colours and the French underneath ; seven ditto

drawn by thirteen horses each ; nine ditto by nine horses each ; three ditto by seven horses each ; one ditto by five horses ; then two mortars by nine horses each. These pieces were finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphics, such as trophies, &c. finished in a matterly manner.

At a court of common-council held the 12th of December, the apothecaries were permitted to employ foreigners as journeymen to the end of the war, and for twelve months after.

On the eighth of January 1759, his royal highness George prince of Wales being arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, waited on his majesty with the following most dutiful address on the occasion :

“ May it please your majesty,

“ We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the satisfaction of seeing your royal grandson, the prince of Wales, that great object of your majesty's paternal care and sollicitude, arrived at his age of twenty-one years, mature in all the accomplishments that can add lustre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

“ Long may his royal highness enjoy the benefit of your majesty's salutary precepts and example, and continue to make your majesty the amplest returns of filial duty and respect. May his royal highness live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your majesty's sacred person and government to a free people ; and may there never be wanting one of your majesty's illustrious race to perpetuate the blessings we derive from your auspicious reign.

“ Permit us, most gracious sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of assuring your majesty, that no hostile threats can intimidate people animated by the love of liberty, and inspired with a sense of duty and affection to your majesty ; who, confiding in the divine providence, and the experienced wisdom and vigour of your majesty's councils, are resolved to employ their utmost efforts towards enabling your majesty to repel the insults, and defeat the attempts of the ancient enemies of your majesty's crown and kingdom.”

To which address his majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer :

“ The cordial expressions of your constant attachment to my person and family are very agreeable to me ; and I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your zeal and affection.

“ I have the firmest confidence in the fidelity and spirit of my people ; and I trust I shall be well enabled, under the divine providence, to defeat and frustrate the most daring attempts of the ancient enemy of my crown.”

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The next day they complimented his royal highness, and his august mother on the same joyful occasion.

At a court of common-council held the nineteenth of July, the committee appointed to carry the act of parliament into execution for building a bridge cross the river Thames from Black friars, delivered to the court a representation in writing, under the hands of six aldermen and twenty commoners; the substance of which was as follows:

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the intended bridge should be of stone.

2. That from the evidence given to parliament, upon the application for an act to build the said bridge, it is the opinion of this committee, that an elegant, substantial and convenient stone bridge may be erected for a sum not exceeding 120,000l.

3. That, from estimates laid before us, it is the opinion of this committee that proper avenues to the said bridge may be purchased and completed for a sum not exceeding 24,000l.

4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 144,000l. should be forthwith contracted for, and raised within the space of eight years, by such installments as this committee shall think proper in each year, not exceeding thirty thousand pounds in any one year: the money so to be contracted for to be paid into the chamber of London.

5. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the persons contracting to advance the said money should be intitled to an interest of four pounds per cent. per annum, by way of annuities, to be computed from the time of the first payment in each year, upon the whole sum by them respectively advanced within the year; but

should incur such forfeiture as this committee shall see fit, in case of neglect to make good any of the stipulated payments: the said annuities to be paid half-yearly by the chamberlain, but to be redeemable at the expiration of the first ten years, upon six months notice, and payment of the money advanced.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain should be authorized and directed to affix this city's seal to such instruments as the committee shall think fit to give, pursuant to the said act, for securing the payment of the said annuities, redeemable as aforesaid, and which shall be transacted and paid for in manner before-mentioned.

7. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain should be authorized and directed to pay and apply the monies so to be paid in, for the purposes of the said act, in such a manner as this committee shall, from time to time, think fit and order.

8. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain should be authorized and directed to lay out and apply the sheriff's fines, appropriated by order of the court of common-council, for the purposes of the said act, either in the public funds, in order to carry interest, or to payment of the said annuities or otherwise, as this committee shall, from time to time think fit and order. And it was ordered, that the court of common-council be moved pursuant to the five last resolutions.

In consequence of which, at another court appointed for that purpose, the said affairs of the new bridge were considered and strongly debated. They divided three different times; and there being, on each division, a majority of forty, and upwards, they were agreed to.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

*Subscription opened at Guildhall for the supply of landmen. Death of princess Caroline. Rejoicings on the taking of Quebec. City address on the occasion. Great fire in Sweeting's-alley. Another in Covent-garden. Improvements in the city of London by act of parliament. Remarkable high wind. Earl Ferrers tried before the house of lords at Westminster-hall, for the murder of his steward. His execution. First pile drove for the new bridge at Black-friars. City address on the conquest of Canada. Death of king George II. Accession of king George III. City right to tolls in markets. Election of members for the city of London. Freedom presented to Arthur Onslow, esq; and the duke of York. Address to his majesty on the conquest of Bellisle.*

THE power of the enemy in Germany being very strong, and continual recruits wanted to supply the great draughts of men necessary to be made from England to defeat their designs, the Lord-mayor called a common-council, and acquainted them, that he had summoned that court to deliberate on a proposition of great consequence to the service of their king and country, and hoped that the result would be such

as should do honour to the city, by proving the sincerity of their professions to his majesty. Whereupon the court, among other considerations, resolved and ordered, that voluntary subscriptions should be received in the chamber of London, to be appropriated as bounty-money to such persons as should enter into his majesty's service, and that the city subscribe 1000l. for that purpose; and a committee of twelve aldermen and twenty-four

four commoners was appointed to attend at Guildhall, to dispose of the said bounty-money to persons applying for the same; and that one alderman and two commoners be a quorum to transact business: and, as a further encouragement, every person, so entering, shall be entitled to the freedom of this city at the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the war should end: and the town clerk was ordered by the court to wait upon the right honourable Mr. Pitt with the said resolutions, and desire him to inform his majesty of the same. Some of the committee were ordered to wait upon lord Ligonier, to desire him to send proper officers to Guildhall to receive such persons as should be enlisted.

Agreeable to the above order the town clerk waited on Mr. Pitt, who the next day sent the following letter.

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor of the city of London.

“ My lord, Whitehall Aug. 15 1759,

“ Having, in consequence of the desire of the  
“ court of common-council, had the honour to  
“ lay before the king their resolutions of yester-  
“ day, for offering certain bounties and encou-  
“ ragements to such able bodied men as shall en-  
“ list themselves at the Guildhall of London, to  
“ serve in his majesty’s land forces, upon the  
“ terms contained in his majesty’s order in coun-  
“ cil; I am commanded by the king to acquaint  
“ your lordship, (of which you will be pleased to  
“ make the proper communication) that his ma-  
“ jesty thanks the city of London for this fresh  
“ testimony of their zeal and affection for his  
“ royal person and government. I am farther  
“ commanded by the king to express his majesty’s  
“ most entire satisfaction in this signal proof of  
“ the unshaken resolution of the city of London  
“ to support a just and necessary war, undertaken  
“ in defence of the rights and honour of his  
“ crown, and for the security of the colonies,  
“ the trade and navigation of Great-Britain.”

“ I am, with great truth and respect,

“ My Lord,

“ Your lordship’s most obedient humble servant,  
“ W. PITT.”

A subscription was immediately opened at Guildhall which met with such universal encouragement, that they were soon enabled to carry this laudable scheme into execution: for, by giving five guineas to each person who should voluntarily offer himself for his majesty’s service, and a promise that he should be admitted a freeman of London without fee or reward, upon producing a testimonial of his good behaviour from a general officer, great numbers immediately offered and enlisted.

The city of Westminster soon after adopted the same scheme; when, on the nineteenth of September, a great number of the nobility, &c. met at the St. Alban’s tavern, subscribed 4726l. immediately, and appointed a committee to carry the said subscription, to pay bounties to persons

who should enlist into the land service, into effectual execution. By an account afterwards published, it appeared that the Guildhall subscription amounted to 7039l. 7s. with which money were enlisted 1235 men for his majesty’s land-service.

On the fourth of September died her royal highness princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter to the late prince of Wales; and on the fourteenth her royal highness’s obsequies were interred with the usual solemnities in the royal vault in king Henry the VIIth’s chapel at Westminster.

On the twenty-eighth, George Errington and Paul Vaillant, esqrs. were sworn in at Guildhall sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing. And the next day Sir Thomas Chitty, kn. alderman of Tower-ward, was elected Lord-mayor of London.

Among the various conquests obtained over the French, this year records the taking of Quebec: on the receipt of which news the Park and Tower guns were fired, flags every where displayed from the steeples of churches, and the greatest illuminations made throughout the city and suburbs, that were ever known. And on the twentieth of October, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majesty with the following congratulatory address on the occasion:

“ May it please your majesty,

“ To accept the most humble but warmest  
“ congratulations of your majesty’s dutiful and  
“ loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and  
“ commons, of the city of London, in common-  
“ council assembled, upon the rapid and unin-  
“ terrupted series of victories and successes,  
“ which, under the divine blessing, have attended  
“ your majesty’s arms by sea and land, within  
“ the compass of this distinguished and ever me-  
“ morable year.

“ The reduction of Fort du Quesne on the  
“ Ohio; of the island of Goree in Africa; and  
“ of Guadaloupe, with its dependencies, in the  
“ West-Indies; the repulse and defeat of the  
“ whole French army, by a handful of infantry,  
“ in the plains of Minden; the taking of Nia-  
“ gara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point; the na-  
“ val victory off cape Lagos; the advantages  
“ gained over the French nation in the East-In-  
“ dies; and, above all, the conquest of Quebec,  
“ (the capital of the French empire in North-  
“ America) in a manner so glorious to your ma-  
“ jesty’s arms, against every advantage of situa-  
“ tion and superior numbers; are such events as  
“ will for ever render your majesty’s auspicious  
“ reign the favourite æra in the history of Great-  
“ Britain.

“ But, whilst we reflect with surprize and gra-  
“ titude upon this last and most important con-  
“ quest, permit us, gracious sovereign, to express  
“ our great regard for the immense (though al-  
“ most only) loss which has attended it, in the  
“ death of that gallant general James Wolfe,  
“ whose abilities formed, whose courage attempt-  
“ ed, and whose conduct happily effected, the  
“ glorious

“ glorious enterprize in which he fell, leaving to  
“ future times an heroic example of military skill,  
“ discipline, and fortitude.

“ Measures of such national concern, so inva-  
“ riably pursued, and acquisitions of so much  
“ consequence to the power and trade of Great-  
“ Britain, are the noblest proofs of your majesty’s  
“ paternal affection and regard for the true in-  
“ terest of your kingdoms, and reflect honour  
“ upon those whom your majesty has been pleased  
“ to admit into your council, or to intrust with  
“ the conduct of your fleets and armies.

“ These will ever command the lives and for-  
“ tunes of a free and grateful people, in defence  
“ of your majesty’s sacred person and royal fami-  
“ ly, against the attempts of all your enemies.  
“ And we humbly trust that almighty God will  
“ bless your majesty’s salutary intentions with a  
“ continuance of success, and thereby, in time,  
“ lead to a safe and honourable peace.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

“ I receive, with particular satisfaction, this  
“ most dutiful and loyal address, as an additional  
“ mark of your affection to my person, and of  
“ your signal zeal for the honour of my govern-  
“ ment in this just and necessary war. Our suc-  
“ cesses are, under the blessing of God, the na-  
“ tural and happy fruit of union amongst my  
“ people, and of ability and valour in my fleets  
“ and armies. I have an entire confidence in this  
“ truly national spirit; and the city of London  
“ may depend on my tender care for the rights,  
“ trade, colonies, and navigation of my faithful  
“ subjects.”

On the tenth of November, about five o’clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin’s coffee-house in Sweeting’s-alley, near the Royal Exchange, which consumed that and another coffee-house adjoining. The flames spread themselves with such rapidity into Cornhill, that thirteen capital houses were entirely destroyed, and several others very considerably damaged. And on the twenty-third of December, about four in the morning, another fire broke out at a cabinet-maker’s in King-street, Covent-garden, which entirely consumed that house, and two others in front. A large workshop backwards took fire, and the flames soon reached several houses in Hart-street, which were burnt down; as were likewise all the houses on the right hand side of the way in Rose-street, through to Long Acre. About fifty houses were entirely consumed, besides many others greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer’s servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke. The damage was computed at more than seventy thousand pounds.

The building of the new bridge being finally determined, and all preparations made for its execution, the more discerning part of the city foresaw, that unless proper measures should be taken to make the city of London more airy and commodious for trade before the bridge should be finished, the genteel part of its inhabitants might

be invited into the new buildings on the Surrey side; by which the estates in the city would be greatly prejudiced. To prevent this, and for the farther emolument of the city, the common-council, on the twenty-second of January 1760, resolved that an application should be made to parliament for a bill to empower the city to make such alterations in regard to the avenues leading into it, as should be thought necessary, and might tend to its advantage. Accordingly a petition was presented on the twenty-fourth, praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill to widen and enlarge several old streets, lanes, &c. and to open several new streets and ways, and for determining, in a summary way, all disputes arising about the rebuilding of houses, in which several persons had an intermixed property. In consequence of this petition an act of parliament was soon after passed, by which the citizens were empowered to make the following openings, improvements and enlargements in the respective wards of the city of London.

#### *Openings.*

In Aldersgate-ward. A passage 20 feet wide, from the east side of Aldersgate-street (opposite to Little-britain) to the west of Noble-street, opposite to Oat-lane; and from thence through Wood-street, opposite to Love-lane.

Aldgate-ward. A passage 50 feet wide, from the mason’s shop, facing Crutched-friars, in a direct line to the Minories. A passage, 25 feet wide, through Northumberland-alley, into Crutched-friars.

Bishopsgate ward. A passage, 25 feet wide, through Angel-court, in Bishopsgate-street, into Little St. Helen’s. A passage, 20 feet wide, from Broad-street, through Union-court into Bishopsgate-street.

Coleman-street-ward. A passage, 50 feet wide, from Token-house-yard to London-wall.

Farringdon-ward without. A passage, 30 feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market. A passage, 25 feet wide, from Butcher-hall-lane into Little-britain.

Farringdon-ward within. A passage through Cock-alley on the south-side of Ludgate-hill, and opposite to the Old-bailey, 40 feet wide, into Black-friars.

#### *Improvements and enlargements.*

In Aldgate-ward. The houses on the east-side of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the passage to thirty feet. The houses at the east-end of Leadenhall-street to be pulled down, to make the passage there 35 feet-wide. Part of the houses on the east-side of Poor-jury-lane, beginning with a house on the north-side of the Horse and Trumpet, and extending southward to Gould-square, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to Aldgate; the passage of which is to be made 35 feet wide, by letting back all the houses from the gate to the Horse and Trumpet.

Broad-street-ward. The house at the west end of the buildings between Cornhill and Thread-needle-street, opposite to the south end of Princes-



Princes-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. The houses to be pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, extending from the house before-mentioned eastward to that part of the street which is opposite to the bank gates; and the passage there enlarged to 35 feet in width.

Coleman-street-ward. One house on the north east corner of the Old-Jury, and another house at the south west corner of Coleman-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Cordwainer's-ward. The house at the north east corner of Trinity-lane, near the Dog-tavern, to be pulled down, and laid into the street.

Cornhill-ward. The house at the west end of the buildings, between Cornhill and Lombard-street, to be taken down, and the ground laid into the street.

Cripplegate-ward within. The houses which project forward at the west end of Silver-street, from the end of Monkwell-street, quite through into Aldersgate-street, to be pulled down, to make a street forty feet wide. The house at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptist-head tavern, facing Milk-street, to be taken down, and the ground laid into the street.

Farringdon-ward within. The tin shop and the trunk-makers, at the south west corner of Cheapside, leading into St. Paul's-church-yard, to be pulled down and the ground laid into the street. Such part of the houses in Creed-lane, to be taken down as are necessary to widen the passage to thirty feet.

Farringdon-ward without. All the houses in the middle row between the paved-alley adjoining to St. Sepulchre's-church, and Gilt-spur-street, from the north end quite through to the south end, facing Hart-street, to be taken down, and the ground laid into the street. All the houses in the middle row between the Great and Little Old-bailey, from the north end facing Hart-street, to the Baptist-head at the south end; as likewise the shops or sheds under St. Dunstan's-church, in Fleet-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Langbourn-ward. Such part of the houses at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch-street, and such part of those at the east end of Lombard-street, to be pulled down, as will make the passage in each place 30 feet wide.

Portoken-ward. The house at the north east corner of Houndsditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Tower-ward. Such part of the houses on St. Dunstan's-hill, adjoining to the George alehouse, and opposite to the chain, and such part of the warehouses opposite to the end of St. Dunstan's church, to be pulled down as will make the passage 30 feet wide.

The house on the north west corner of Great Tower-street, and also the house on the south east corner of Little Tower-street, to be pulled down to make a convenient passage. The house in Mark-lane which adjoins to Allhallows-staining, and projects 12 feet before the other houses, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houses, and enlarge the passage.

Vintry-ward. The houses on the north side of Thames-street, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and also those on the south side of the said street, which reach from Vintners-hall to Bull-wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the street 40 feet wide. The house at the corner of Tower-Royal, facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Walbrook-ward. The house at the north east corner of Bucklersbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.

Bishopsgate-ward. The two houses between New Broad-street, and New Broad street buildings, which project so far into the street, to be pulled down.

On the fifteenth of February a most terrible hurricane arose, which did incredible damage both at land and on the river, but more particularly the latter. A stack of chimnies fell on a house in Grosvenor-square, and demolished the bed and furniture of two rooms. A house in Hanover-street had the gable end blown off: and one of the pinnacles of a house adjoining to the house of commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the speaker's chamber. On the roof of the admiralty upwards of twenty-seven feet of the lead was rolled up by the force of the wind like a scroll. The mall in St. James's Park was covered with branches of trees; and a great number of chimnies, fences, &c. were blown down in Westminster, by which many people lost their lives.

On the sixteenth of April came on before the house of lords at Westminster-hall, the trial of Laurence earl Ferrers, for the murder of Mr. Johnson, \* his steward, by shooting him with a pistol, the balls from which entered one side of his

\* This murder was committed at his lordship's seat in Leicestershire. Mr. Johnson lived about nine hours after he was shot; in which time he gave the following account: That his lordship had sent all the servants out of the way but one, when he called him up to deliver in his accounts; that when he entered the room, he observed that his lordship turned the key upon him, and, when he presented his papers, he expressed some discontent, and bid him fall upon his knees. Mr. Johnson expostulated with him, desiring to know in what he had offended; that he doubted not, upon examination, he would find his accounts exact, and, as they had always been, to his satisfaction; he beseeched his lordship to give him leave to explain them. His answer was, that he did not doubt his accounts, but he had been a tyrant, and he was determined to punish him, and insisted on his

falling on his knees to make his peace with his God, for he never should rise again till he rose at the resurrection. Mr. Johnson then fell upon one knee, and besought him to consider his age and his services; that he had been thirty years a faithful servant in the family, and that he could never be charged with wrong to any man. His lordship made answer, that he must either be a rogue to him, or to others, and, pulling a pistol out of his pocket, and cocking it, bid him instantly fall on both knees, and pray to God, for now was the last moment he had to live. He then obeyed, and his lordship discharged the pistol full at his body. He dropped, and his lordship raising him up, asked, "how he felt himself now;" to which he replied, "like a man who has but a few moments to live." Then said he, make good use of your time; and, taking him in his arms,

his belly, and came out at the other. Lord keeper Henley was appointed lord high steward of England on this occasion. The prisoner, in his own coach, attended by the major of the Tower (where he was confined) and some other gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot-guards and warders of the Tower, arrived about eleven o'clock at Westminster-hall, and was immediately followed by the lord high steward in his state coach, drawn by six horses, and followed by the twelve judges and masters in chancery. All the crown evidence, and part of his lordship's, were that day examined; and the next day the evidence being closed, earl Ferrers was unanimously found guilty of felony and murder. In consequence of which, the day following, being the eighteenth,† the lord high steward pronounced sentence on the earl as follows: "That his lordship be carried back to the prison of the Tower from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Monday next, and there be hanged by the neck till he was dead; after which his body was to be delivered to Surgeons-hall to be dissected and anatomized." At this part of the sentence his lordship cried out, "God forbid!" but soon recollecting himself, added, "God's will be done!" Afterwards the lord high steward took notice that by the act of parliament, the lords, his judges, had a power of respiting, and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himself, they postponed his sentence to the fifth of May. On the second of which the sheriffs received a writ for the execution of this unhappy nobleman, under the great seal of Great Britain, and a writ was also sent to the lieutenant of the Tower, for the delivery of his lordship's body to the said sheriffs.

On the morning of his execution, about nine o'clock, the sheriffs, attended by their under sheriffs, &c. went to the outward gate of the Tower, of which earl Ferrers being informed, sent to desire of them the permission of going in his own landau, instead of a mourning coach provided by his friends. The sheriffs having given a receipt for his body, the solemn procession moved on thus:

A large body of constables.

A party of horse-grenadiers and another of foot.

Mr. sheriff Errington, with his deputy, in his chariot.

His lordship in his landau, accompanied by Mr. sheriff Vaillant, and the reverend Mr. Hum-

phreys, chaplain of the Tower, escorted by two other parties of horse-grenadiers and foot.

Mr. sheriff Vaillant's chariot, with his under sheriff.

A mourning coach and six, with some of his lordship's friends.

A hearse and six, provided to carry his lordship's body from the place of execution to Surgeons-hall.

The procession was slow and solemn, taking up two hours and three quarters, through an innumerable concourse of spectators, who behaved with the utmost decency, and were, in general, impressed with an awful melancholy silence. His lordship behaved with ease and composure during the whole time of his passage from the Tower to Tyburn. He told Mr. sheriff Vaillant, as they sat in the landau, that his dress (light cloaths embroidered with silver) might seem odd; but that he had his reasons for wearing them that day; which, however, he did not mention. After taking notice of the innumerable multitude that crowded round him every foot of the way, he added, that he supposed they came to see a lord hanged. He had applied in vain to the king, by letter, that he might suffer in the Tower, where Essex, queen Elizabeth's favourite, was beheaded: he made this application with the more confidence, as he had the honour, he said, to quarter part of his majesty's arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the place for executing common felons he thought hard: and observed, that the apparatus of death, and the being made a spectacle to such multitudes, was worse than death itself. Mr. Humphreys had never seen him till that morning; and that gentleman signifying to him that some account of his religious sentiments would be expected, he made answer, That he did not think himself accountable for these to the public. That he had always adored one God, the maker of the world; and for any peculiar notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make proselytes; that he thought it wrong to disturb any national form of religion, as lord Bolingbroke had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the multitude of sects, and the many disputes about religion; had almost banished morality. [Did ever these hurt the morals of any sincere enquirer after truth?] His shooting Mr. Johnson, against whom he declared that he had no malice, he ascribed to his not knowing what he did, which disorder was

placed him in a chair. The only servant in the house, his lordship sent for a surgeon; and, when the surgeon came, he took him to the room where the steward was, and bid him take care of him; but, at the same time, with the severest menaces, threatened, that if ever he said a syllable about the wound, he would, with the other pistol, which he pulled out and shewed him, serve him just as he had served old Johnson. The surgeon, with great presence of mind, answered, there would be no occasion to say any thing, for the man would be well in four and twenty hours. But when he was got out of his reach, he then applied to a neighbouring justice of peace, told him of the case, and desired that his lordship might be secured, which was accordingly done. He was first confined in his own house, from whence he endeavoured to make his escape; but on the man's dying he was committed to the county prison, and from thence to the Tower.

† Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, as earl Ferrers was going from the Tower to Westminster to receive sentence, a dreadful fire broke out at an oil-shop in Thames-street, occasioned by a servant intrusted with the care of some combustible matter, which he had inadvertently left on the fire, to gratify his curiosity with the sight of the noble prisoner. The flames communicated themselves with such rapidity, that in a short time seven houses with warehouses, &c. were entirely consumed; and St. Magnus's church received very considerable damage. The valuable goods which were destroyed in the different warehouses in Thames-street, amounted to at least forty thousand pounds. Several firemen were greatly wounded, and one blown up with gunpowder.

occasioned

occasioned, he said, by many crosses and vexations he had met with at that particular time. As he approached Tyburn, he expressed a desire to see a person (whether male or female is not mentioned) who waited there in a coach, and for whom he said he had a very sincere regard; but, being told that parting with this person might give him too great a shock, he declined it, and delivered to the sheriff a bank note in a pocket book, with a ring, and a purse with some guineas, to be given this person.

Being arrived at the place of execution, he alighted and ascended the scaffold with the same composure he had hitherto shewn, where, after a short stay, he was asked by the clergyman to join in prayer with him, which he declined; but, kneeling on black cushions, readily joined with him in the Lord's prayer, which he said he had always admired. After it was over, he added, with energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my errors; pardon all my sins." He then rose, and presented his watch to Mr. sheriff Vaillant, thanked him and the rest of the gentlemen for their civilities, and signified his desire to be buried at Breden, or Stanton, in Leicestershire. Then the executioner's man came to tie his lordship's hands; and his lordship mistaking him for the executioner, gave him his purse with five guineas, which the executioner demanded of his man, and he refused to deliver it. This incident would have retarded the execution, and greatly discomposed his lordship, had not the sheriff immediately interposed, and commanded them to proceed in their business, and end the dispute. They then put on his white cap, took off his neckcloth, and put on the halter, which was a common one. He then stepped upon the little stage in the middle of the scaffold, and it was explained to him in what manner it would sink. His cap being pulled over his eyes, Mr. sheriff Vaillant gave the signal for removing the board by stamping with his foot.

His lordship was turned off about two minutes before twelve, and seemed to die very easy; but his hands very soon turned remarkably black. After he was turned off the hearse and mourning coach drew up to the scaffold, and a shell, covered with black, was taken out of the hearse: his lordship's body, after hanging one hour and five minutes, was cut down; and the shell, being raised up on end, the body was dropped into it, and carried in a hearse, attended by the two sheriffs, to Surgeons-hall.

From the time of his ascending the scaffold to his execution was not more than eight minutes, during which his countenance never changed, nor did his tongue falter.

His lordship wore his own light brown curled hair, light coloured cloaths, black silk breeches, white silk stockings, and stone shoe and knee buckles. The gallows was covered with black bays, as was also the scaffold, which was erected under it and railed round.

A great number of persons were admitted to see the dissected body at Surgeons-hall, for three days. On the coffin was the following inscription: "Laurence earl Ferrers suffered May the 5th, 1760." His lordship's remains were af-

terwards delivered to his friends, and interred in Leicestershire.

On the seventh of June the first pile of the new bridge from Black-friars to the opposite shore in Surry, was drove in the middle of the Thames. And on the ninth the foundation was laid for a new chapel at the end of Portland-street, Marybone.

At the court of common-council held the eighteenth, the committee of the city lands were empowered to put in execution the act of parliament passed the last sessions, for widening and improving the several streets, &c. in the city; and at the same time directed an opening to be made as soon as possible from the east end of Crutched-friars into the minories. The said committee sold Aldgate for 177l. 10s. Cripplegate for 91l. and Ludgate for 148l. to be pulled down and taken away by the purchaser within a certain time. The statue of queen Elizabeth, which stood on the west side of Ludgate, was purchased by alderman Gosling, and set up against the east end of St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street.

On the twenty-ninth of September came on at Guildhall the election of Lord-mayor for the year ensuing, when the majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir Matthew Blackiston, knight. alderman of Bishopsgate-ward, and Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. alderman of Cheap-ward, who being returned to the court of aldermen, the former was declared duly elected. And at the court of common-council held the fourteenth of October, it was agreed to petition the parliament for leave to take down Gresham college, and to build a street through the same into Broad-street, to be called Gresham-street.

On the eighteenth of October the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty with an address of congratulation on the conquest of Canada; and being introduced to his majesty by Mr. Secretary Pitt. the recorder, in their name spoke as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Permit us, your ever dutiful and loyal subjects the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly to congratulate your majesty upon the late signal successes with which it hath pleased the divine providence to bless your majesty's arms by sea and land.

"The conquest of Canada, so heroically begun at Quebec, so nobly seconded by the defeat and dispersion of the enemy's fleet upon the coast of Britany, and so happily completed without the effusion of human blood at Montreal; at the same time that it reflects the highest honour upon the wisdom and vigour of your majesty's councils, upon the conduct, fortitude, and activity of your commanders, and upon the bravery and discipline of your fleets and armies, is an event of the utmost importance to the trade and manufactures of these kingdoms, as it is the only effectual means of securing your majesty's industrious subjects in North America, against the continual encroachments and unparalleled

" rallied barbarities of a restless and insidious enemy, ever more dangerous in peace than war.

" Deeply sensible of your majesty's paternal goodness, in thus graciously protecting the most distant of your faithful subjects, your majesty's grateful citizens of London, will ever cheerfully exert those means, for which (under the divine favour) they esteem themselves indebted to preserve this valuable acquisition, and effectually to prosecute the various and extensive services of this just and necessary war, and to dictate to the aggressors the terms of a safe and honourable peace.

" To this desirable end, may the God of armies crown the justice of your majesty's cause with repeated and decisive victories; and when your majesty shall have long enjoyed the glorious fruits of all your care and labours, may the empire of Great Britain continue in your majesty's illustrious race, in full splendor and security, till time shall be no more."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" I have the highest satisfaction in this fresh and signal proof of your affection to me, and to my government, for which I return you my hearty thanks. The same union amongst my people, and the same ability and valour in my fleets and armies, will, I trust, under the blessing of God, enable me, in the end, to terminate this necessary and expensive war, by an honourable, advantageous, and lasting peace. The city of London may depend on my constant care for their prosperity, and for the extension of the trade, manufactures, and navigation of my faithful subjects."

On the twenty-fifth of October, between the hours of seven and eight in the morning, his most gracious majesty king George the second was seized, at his palace at Kensington, with a violent disorder, and fell down speechless; soon after which he expired, notwithstanding all possible means were used for his recovery. He that morning rose at his usual hour without any apparent signs of indisposition: he called his page, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as if anxious for the arrival of the mails. He opened his window, and looked out of it; and seeing it a fine day, said he would walk in the gardens. This passed while the page attended him at breakfast; but on leaving the room he heard a deep sigh, which was immediately followed by a noise like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire; and returning hastily, found the king dropped down from his seat, as if in attempting to ring the bell, who said faintly, " Call Amelia, and then expired. Thus died one of the most magnanimous monarchs that ever adorned the British throne, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and 34th of his reign.

The next day his majesty's grandson, George prince of Wales, was proclaimed by the title of king George III. The proclamation was first made before Saville-house, where the officers of

state, nobility, and privy-counsellors were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: after which the officers of arms being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross; within Temple-bar; at the end of Wood-street in Cheapside; and lastly, at the Royal-exchange, with the usual solemnities. The archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Leeds and lord Falmouth attended the procession. The guns were fired at the park and Tower on this occasion; and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, &c.

On the twenty-eighth the right honourable the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London waited on his majesty at Saville-house, and being introduced to his majesty by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord-chamberlain of the household, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in the following address:

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" Your majesty's truly dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, beg leave to approach your royal person and congratulate your majesty upon your happy accession to the imperial crown of these realms; and, at the same time, to condole the loss of our late most gracious sovereign, whose glorious reign and princely virtues must ever make his memory dear to a grateful people.

" It is our peculiar happiness, that your majesty's heart is truly English, and that you have discovered in your earliest years, the warmest attention to the laws and constitution of these kingdoms; laws so excellently formed, that as they give liberty to the people, they give power to the prince; and are a mutual support of the prerogatives of the crown, and the rights of the subject.

" Your majesty is now in possession of the united hearts of all your people, at a time when the honour and credit of the nation are (by the courage and activity of your majesty's fleets and armies) in the highest extent; a time when we have happily no divisions at home to obstruct those measures, which have carried terror to our enemies abroad.

" As your majesty's reign is so happily begun with the universal approbation and joy of the whole nation, permit us, great Sir, to express the high sense we have of your majesty's virtues, by the strongest assurances of our unalterable zeal for your majesty's sacred person and government; being convinced, that your majesty has the true interest of this nation entirely at heart, and that your power will be ever exerted in protecting the trade, rights, and liberties of your subjects. May your majesty reign long in the hearts of your people; and may the crown of these kingdoms ever descend to one of your majesty's illustrious family to latest posterity."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

" I have



" I have great satisfaction in the early marks  
 " you have given me of your zeal and affection  
 " for me and for my government. And I return  
 " you my hearty thanks. You may rely on my  
 " tender concern for the rights, trade, and ma-  
 " nufactures of the city of London."

And on the thirtieth the court of common-  
 council waited on his majesty with their address  
 on the same occasion.

The next day, about noon, the first stone of  
 the new bridge at Black-friars was laid in the  
 north abutment, by the right honourable the  
 Lord-mayor (attended by several aldermen and  
 commoners of the committee) by the striking the  
 same with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at  
 the same time, the city sword and mace. Several  
 pieces of gold, silver, and copper coins of his  
 late majesty were placed under the stone, together  
 with the following latin inscription in large plates  
 of pure tin.

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione  
 MDCCLX.  
 auspiciatissimo principe GEORGIO Tertio  
 regnum jam ineunte,  
 Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum  
 urbisq; majestatem,  
 (Laté tum flagrante bello)  
 a S. P. Q. L. suscepti,  
 Primum Lapidem posuit  
 THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,  
 Prætor,  
 ROBERTO MYLNE, Architecto.  
 Utque apud posteros extet monumentum  
 voluntaris suæ erga virum  
 qui vigore ingenii, animi constantiâ,  
 probitatis & virtutis suæ felici quadam contagione,  
 (favente Deo  
 faustiq; GEORGH Secundi auspiciis)  
 Imperium Britannicum  
 in Asiâ, Africâ, & Americâ.  
 restituit, auxit, & stabilavit,  
 Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem  
 inter Europæ gentes instauravit,  
 Cives Londinenses, uno consensu,  
 Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt nomen  
 GULIELMI PITT.

*Translated.*

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,  
 and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign  
 of GEORGE the Third,  
 Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord-Mayor,  
 laid the First Stone of this Bridge,  
 Undertaken by the Common-Council of London,  
 (in the height of an extensive War)  
 for the public accommodation,  
 and ornament of the city,  
 ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.  
 And that there may remain to posterity  
 a monument of this city's affection to the man  
 who, by the strength of his genius,  
 the steadiness of his mind,  
 and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and  
 spirit,  
 (under the divine favour  
 and fortunate auspices of GEORGE the second)  
 recovered, augmented, and secured,

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The British Empire  
 in Asia, Africa, and America,  
 And restored the ancient reputation  
 and influence of his country  
 amongst the nations of Europe;  
 The Citizens of London have unanimously voted  
 this Bridge to be inscribed with the name of  
 WILLIAM PITT.

The right of the city to take toll for provisions  
 exposed to sale before houses in the markets, was  
 tried in the court of King's-bench, Guild-hall,  
 by a jury of non-freemen, between the citizens  
 of the city of London, plaintiffs, and Edward  
 Smith and Ralph Twyford, salesmen in Newgate-  
 market, defendants: and between the said plain-  
 tiffs and John Cope, a salesman, defendant, for  
 the sale of provisions exposed to sale in White-  
 hart-street, an avenue or passage leading to New-  
 gate-market. In each of these causes the jury  
 gave a verdict for the city: by which the citizens  
 have established their right to the tolls, for all  
 the avenues leading to, and to the tolls in the  
 markets.

At a court of common-council held the eigh-  
 teenth of February 1761, a motion was made  
 and agreed to, that the freedom of this city be  
 presented to Sir John Phillips, bart. and George  
 Cooke, esq; one of the knights for the shire of  
 Middlesex, in testimony of the grateful sense which  
 the citizens of London entertain of the many  
 benefits received from their readiness and assiduity,  
 to assist and support such of their resolutions, as  
 required the aid and authority of parliament.  
 The court, however, looking on this with some  
 surprize, unanimously agreed, that, for the fu-  
 ture, no person shall have the freedom presented  
 to him, unless the motion for the same shall be  
 mentioned at one court, previous to the putting  
 the question for granting the same.

In the afternoon of the twenty-sixth a fire  
 broke out at the mill belonging to his majesty, at  
 the Red-house, Deptford, which consumed the  
 same, together with a large quantity of flour.  
 The damage was computed at about 2000l. It  
 was occasioned by the violence of the wind, which  
 drove the mill with such velocity that it could not  
 be stopped.

On the second of March the flow of the tide  
 was so small, that the sterlings of London-bridge  
 were not covered at high water. A circumstance  
 never known before.

On the twenty-sixth came on at Guildhall the  
 election for members to represent this city in the  
 ensuing parliament, when, after holding up of  
 hands, the sheriffs declared the election was fallen  
 on Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn,  
 William Beckford, esq; and the honourable Tho-  
 mas Harley, esq; But a poll being demanded on  
 the behalf of Sir Samuel Fludyer, the same was  
 immediately begun and continued till the second  
 of April, when, on casting up the books, the  
 numbers appeared

For Sir Robert Ladbroke, kn.	4306
Sir Richard Glynn, bart.	3285
William Beckford, esq;	3663
Hon. Thomas Harley, esq;	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.	3193

5 B

And

And on the fourth the four first were returned duly elected.

About ten o'clock at night, on the twenty-fourth, a fire broke out in a stable-yard behind Swallow-street, Golden-square, and destroyed fourteen houses, two of which were new and of great value. The fire was so fierce, that a box of writings, which was in an iron chest, though inclosed in sand near a foot thick, was entirely consumed, and a quantity of cash in the same box was melted. And

On the second of May another fire broke out at a biscuit maker's, near Pelican-stairs, in Lower Shadwell, and burnt almost to Wapping-wall; by which thirty-four houses were destroyed. Eight barges and lighters were burnt, and three were sunk. The whole damage was computed at fifty thousand pounds.

At a court of common-council held the fifth of May, it was unanimously resolved, "That the freedom of this city, in a gold box, value 100*l*. should be presented to the right honourable Arthur Onflow, esq; speaker of the house of commons in five successive parliaments, as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respective love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain for his person and distinguished virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he displayed, the unwearied and disinterested labours he bestowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, during a course of thirty-three years: and for that exemplary zeal, which, upon all occasions, he exerted with so much dignity and success, in support of the rights, privileges, and constitutional independencies of the commons of Great Britain."

The following is the answer which the right honourable Arthur Onflow gave in writing, when attended upon by the chamberlain with the freedom of this city.

"Mr. Chamberlain,

"I receive, with the truest sense of gratitude, this great mark of respect the city of London is pleased to shew towards me in their gift of the freedom, and which I can only impute to the high regard the citizens of London bear to the house of commons, and as a testimony for their esteem for those who faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

"The expressions of good will and kindness to me, which are used in conferring this honour upon me, however little deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the city of London entertains of my sincere and dutiful endeavours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights, privileges and constitutional independence of the commons of Great Britain.

"I beg my Lord-mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the common-council, will accept my respectful and humblest thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant and warmest wishes that this great metropolis may ever

"flourish in all prosperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of London is so considerable and respectable a part."

And at another court of common-council held the 5th of June, it was unanimously agreed, "That the freedom of the city be humbly presented to his royal highness Edward Augustus, duke of York and Albany, one of the rear-admirals of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, in a gold box of 150 guineas value, in testimony of the dutiful affection of this court for their illustrious sovereign, whose peculiar glory it is to reign over a free, happy, and united people, and as a pledge of the grateful respect they bear his royal highness for his early entrance into the naval service of his king and country, the noblest and most effectual bulwark of the wealth, reputation and independence of this commercial nation."

On the seventeenth the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majesty at St. James's with the following congratulatory address on the conquest of Bellisle:

"Most gracious sovereign,

"With reverential awe and gratitude to the supreme giver of all victory, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of your city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly approach your royal presence, to express our joy and exultation on the entire reduction of the important island of Bellisle, by the conduct, intrepidity, and perseverance of your majesty's land and naval forces: a conquest, which after more than one fruitless attempt in former times, seems to have been reserved by divine providence to grace the auspicious beginnings of your majesty's reign, and confirms our hopes of a long continuance of wise, steady, and successful measures.

"A blow so humiliating to the pride and power of France, cannot but impress that haughty nation with a due sense of the superiority of a patriot king ruling over a free, brave, and united people; and will, we trust, convince them of the danger of delaying to accept such terms of peace as your majesty's equity, wisdom, and moderation, shall think fit to prescribe.

"What therefore have we more to wish, but that your majesty may long, very long, continue the guardian and protector of the religious, civil, and commercial rights of Great Britain, and her colonies; and that your majesty's wisdom may ever be seconded by equally faithful and spirited councils; and your commands executed with no less ardour, emulation and success.

"On our part, permit us humbly to assure your majesty, that your faithful citizens of London will, with unwearied zeal and cheerfulness, contribute to support a vigorous prosecution of this just and necessary war; until your majesty,





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*The Ceremony of Laying the first Stone of Blackfriars Bridge*  
*By the LORD MAYOR & ALDERMEN of the CITY of LONDON.*



"majesty, having sufficiently vindicated the honour of your crown, and secured the trade, navigation, and possessions of your subjects, shall enjoy the blessing and glory of giving repose to Europe, of wholly attending to, and promoting the virtue and happiness of your people, and of cultivating all the softer arts of peace."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :

"I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your affection to my person, and of your constant zeal for the lustre of my arms, and for the glory of my reign. Your repeated assurances of chearful and steady support in the prosecution of this necessary war, are most highly pleasing to me, and cannot fail to promote the desirable object of peace, on just, honourable, and advantageous conditions. The city of London may always depend on my unwearied endeavours for the security and extension of their trade, navigation and commerce."

On the twenty-third Sir Robert Ladbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Black-friars-bridge, went on board the caisson, and laid the first stone of the first pier. And

On the twenty-ninth was opened the road from Islington to the Dog-house-bar, in Old-street, by the name of the City-road, which is undoubtedly the finest about London. It was made in consequence of an act of parliament passed in the first year of his present majesty king George III. in which it was enacted, "that a new road should be opened from the north east side of Goswell-street-road, next Islington, and near to the road called the New-road, over and along part of a meadow-ground late belonging to Mrs. Mary Walker, cross the New-river, and then over and along the other part of the said meadow, and over and along divers other meadows, &c. to Old-street road, opposite to the Doghouse-bar; and also that the trustees for putting the said act in execution should be impowered to open, repair, widen, and keep in repair, the present road, at and from the Doghouse-bar, over and along certain grounds belonging to the reverend doctor Christopher Wilson, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, lord of the manor of Finsbury, in right of his prebend, and to the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, as lessees thereof; and to Bibye Lake, esq; under a lease from the said city; and to John Witton, tenant of the said Bibye Lake; and from thence to the end of Chiswell-street, by the Artillery-ground."

And it was further enacted, "that the new part of the said road shall be forty-feet wide at the least: and that part of the road leading at and from the Doghouse-bar, to the end of Chiswell-street by the Artillery-ground, shall not exceed 50 feet in width. That the said trustees shall and may erect gates or turnpikes across or on the sides of any part or parts of the said road, and also a

toll-house or toll-houses, in or upon, or adjoining to, the same: and the following tolls shall be demanded and taken; that is to say,

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass, drawing or not drawing, one penny.

For every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, five-pence per score; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

For every drove of calves, hogs, sheep, or lambs, two-pence half-penny per score; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

With a penalty of twenty-shillings to suffer any person to pass with a horse, carriage, &c. through a private way.

That none of the said tolls shall be taken at any of the gates or turnpikes for any horse, &c. drawing any waggon or other carriage, which shall be used and employed in the carriage of any materials for repairing the said road, or in the carriage of any lime, chalk, dung, mould, soil, or compost, of any nature or kind whatsoever, for manuring of any garden or other land or ground; or in the carriage of any hay, straw, or corn in the straw, not sold or disposed of, but to be laid up in barns, &c. of the owners thereof; or for any implements of, or employed in, husbandry, or for manuring of land in the several parishes in which the said road, hereby intended to be made and repaired, does lie; or for any horse, or other cattle, going to, or returning from, pasture or water; or for any post-horse, or vehicle carrying the mail or public packet; or for horses, carts, or waggons, travelling with vagrants sent by passes. Nor of any person going to, or returning from, any election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in parliament for the county of Middlesex, on the day or days of such election.

Provided always, that no person shall be liable to pay toll more than once the same day, to be computed from twelve o'clock at night, to twelve o'clock in the succeeding night, with the same horse or other cattle, and shall produce a note or ticket that the toll was paid at any of the said gates or turnpikes.

But whereas several waggons, carts, drays, or other carriages, may probably pass the said road many times in the same day, and it is but reasonable that the horses, or other cattle, drawing such carriages, laden, and so passing as aforesaid, should pay more than once in the same day; it was farther enacted and provided, that all horses or other cattle, drawing such waggons, carts, drays, or other carriages, that shall pass through any gate or turnpike to be erected by virtue of this act, laden as aforesaid, more than twice in the same day, shall, at the third time, pay the several and respective tolls directed to be paid at the first time for passing through any of the said gates or turnpikes."

It was further enacted, "that no part of the lands to be purchased by the authority of this act, and made use of for making or widening any part of the said road, shall be made use of for the erecting of any buildings whatsoever, other than of such toll-houses and watch-houses as may be erected by order of the said trustees; and that no building shall be erected on any new foundation,

tion, by any proprietors or occupiers of lands, adjacent to the new intended part of the said road, betwixt the Fountain at Peerless Pool, and that end of Goswell-street road, near Islington, within forty feet of the same; and that no part of the said road shall be paved.

And if any such buildings, within forty feet as aforesaid, shall be hereafter erected, or any part of such road shall be paved, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the same shall be deemed a common nuisance.

And further, that no gate or turnpike shall be erected, or any toll taken or received, on either side of the Old-street road, where the said new road opens into the same, by virtue or in pursuance of any powers granted to the trustees of the Old-street road, by any act or acts of parliament made for repairing the same; unless it shall appear, by certificate under the hands of seven of the said trustees, and verified by the oath of their treasurer, to be made before one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, that the tolls of the said Old-street trust, collected at the gates as they now stand, are diminished above 120l. a year, since the making of the said new road, such diminution to be computed from the monies collected on the said Old-

street road, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1760, both inclusive.

And further, that no gate or turnpike shall be erected, or any toll taken or received, where the said new road opens into that part of Goswell-street road, next Islington, or within sixty yards thereof, by virtue or in pursuance of any powers granted to the trustees of the Islington turnpike.

That the said trustees shall have full power to cause lamps to be erected upon the said road, and to appoint a number of fit and able bodied men to watch and guard the said road in the night-time. And that the expences of erecting, lighting and maintaining such lamps, and the allowances to be made to such watchmen, and all other charges incident to the said respective services, shall be paid and defrayed out of the money to be raised by virtue of this act."

And it was further enacted, "that if any person shall hale or draw, in, upon, and along, any part of the said road, any tree or trees, piece or pieces of timber, or any stone or stones, (mill stones excepted) otherwise than on wheel carriages, every such person for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings."

## CHAPTER XLVII.

*Marriage and coronation of his present majesty king George III. City instructions to their members. Their majesties dine at Guildhall. Declaration of war against Spain. Cock-lane ghost. City address on the conquest of Martinico. Birth of his royal highness the prince of Wales. Remarkable storm of thunder and lightning. Negotiations of peace. Fire in Newgate. Conquest of the Havanna. Great flood. Articles of peace signed. Cessation of arms proclaimed. High tide. Riot in Covent-garden playhouse. Peace proclaimed. City address on the occasion. Fire at Shadwell. Remarkable great darkness. Violent storm of wind and rain. Burning of the North-briton, No. 45. Consequences thereon.*

**A** Treaty of marriage having been concluded between his majesty king George III. and her most serene highness the princess Charlotta of Mecklenbourg, the same was completed on the eighteenth of September, 1761. At nine in the evening, her highness, preceded by 120 ladies in extreme rich dresses, was handed to the chapel royal by the duke of York, attended by six dukes daughters as her bride maids, and her train supported by the daughters of six earls, where the nuptials were solemnized by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the royal family and the principal part of the nobility.

And on the fourteenth the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on their majesties with the following congratulatory addresses on the above joyous occasion.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

"Be pleased, most gracious sovereign, to accept the cordial and respectful congratulations of your majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, on the solemnization of your majesty's most auspicious nuptials.

"Warmly interested from every motive of gratitude as well as duty in whatever can affect your royal mind, we enjoy the highest satisfaction in the completion of our wishes, by your majesties happy union with a princess of the most exalted merit; a princess, who, by her descent from an illustrious lineage (respectable for their firm and constant zeal for the protestant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your majesty's royal house) and above all, by her own most eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was most worthy to engage your majesty's esteem and affection, and to share the honours of the British crown.

"We adore the divine goodness, that, as in all your majesty's other conduct, so more particularly

" particularly in a choice of the highest importance  
 " to your majesty and to your kingdoms, hath  
 " so visibly guided and inspired your royal breast.  
 " A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge  
 " the strongest and most acceptable proof of  
 " your majesty's paternal attention to improve  
 " the happiness and security of your people, and  
 " to render the same stable and permanent to  
 " posterity.

" May the same providence long preserve your  
 " majesty, and your royal consort, to enjoy the  
 " fruits of this blessed marriage, in an uninter-  
 " rupted course of conjugal felicity, and in a  
 " numerous offspring, resembling their illustrious  
 " parents in every public, as well as private  
 " virtue. And may the imperial crown of these  
 " realms be worn with undiminished lustre by  
 " their descendants, till time shall be no more."

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer:

" I thank you most heartily for your dutiful and  
 " affectionate address. This fresh mark of your  
 " attachment to my person, and particularly the  
 " warm sentiments of joy and satisfaction which  
 " you express on the happy choice I have made  
 " of a queen for a consort, are most pleasing to  
 " me. The city of London may always depend  
 " on my unceasing care for their welfare and  
 " prosperity."

The humble address of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. to her majesty.

" Most gracious queen,

" We, his majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to express, in your royal presence, the exceeding great joy we feel at your majesty's safe arrival, so ardently wished for, and so impatiently expected; and at the same time to congratulate your majesty's most happy nuptials with a monarch, whose early wisdom, fortitude, and piety, add lustre to the diadem he wears, and render him the darling, as well as father, of his people.

" We do, with that honest warmth and sincerity which characterize the British nation, humbly assure your majesty, that as the many virtues and amiable endowments, which your majesty possesses in so eminent a degree, cannot fail to bless our beloved sovereign with every domestic happiness; so will they ever endear your majesty to a people, not more distinguished for their love of liberty, and their country, than for their inviolable loyalty and gratitude to those princes, from whom they derive protection and prosperity.

" Long may your majesty live to share the felicity you are formed to inspire. And may your majesty prove the happy mother of a race of princes, to transmit the glories of this distinguished reign to the latest of our posterity."

Her majesty's most gracious answer.

" I thank you for your kind congratulations  
 " so full of duty to the king, and affection to  
 " me. My warmest wishes will ever attend this  
 " great city."

Addresses on the same occasion were presented by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

On the twenty-second his majesty's coronation was performed in the abbey-church at Westminster, with the usual solemnities. Their majesties and the princess dowager went in the morning through the park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Westminster-hall, from thence they walked about twelve o'clock in grand procession to the abbey. After the ceremony, which lasted six hours, they returned to the hall, where they dined most magnificently, in the presence of numberless spectators richly dressed. All the way of the procession was lined with crowded scaffolds, and the abbey also was as full and splendid as possible. On the queen's entrance into the hall, three thousand wax tapers were all lighted in less than five minutes. The royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, the ships in the river displayed their flags, the streets were universally illuminated, and there was an entire stagnation of all sorts of business.

A little before the procession began, proceeded that of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, from the house of lords, across Old Palace-yard, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south-cross of Westminster-abbey. She was led by the hand by his royal highness prince William Henry, dressed in white and silver. Her train, which was of silk, was but short, and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls.

The rest of the princes and princesses, her highnesses's children, followed in this order:

His royal highness prince Henry-Frederick, also in white and silver, handing his sister the princess Louisa-Anne, dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then

His royal highness prince Frederick-William, in the same dress, handing his youngest sister the princess Caroline-Matilda, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves.

The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession were those who had not a right to walk with their majesties.

The procession was closed by the three Mahometan ambassadors, in the proper dresses of their country, having their turbans of fine muslin on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced silk; their sabres were crimson, and in each of them were enclosed a dagger and a poniard.

The great diamond in his majesty's crown fell out in returning from the abbey to Westminster-hall, but was immediately found and restored.

On the twenty-eighth alderman Nash and alderman Cartwright were sworn in at Guildhall sheriffs of London and Middlesex. And the next day Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. was chose Lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The nation being greatly discontented at the measure,

measures of the court, and more particularly at the resignation of the right honourable Mr. Pitt, whose conduct in administration they highly esteemed, the court of common-council, on the twenty-second of October, made a motion to instruct their members, or to represent to them the then critical conjuncture; which motion being unanimously agreed to, the same was presented as follows:

The representation of the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, to Sir Robert Lubboke knt. Sir Richard Glynn, knt. and bart. William Beckford, esq; and the hon. Thomas Harley, esq; this city's representatives in parliament.

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's representatives in the great council of the nation, soon to be assembled in parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great trust and confidence we and our fellow-subjects have reposed in you.

" That you take the earliest opportunity to use your utmost endeavours to obtain the repeal or amendment of the late act, intituled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors; in respect to the inconveniences arising from the compulsive clause, by which a door has been opened to the greatest frauds and perjuries; and, if continued, must become the destruction of all private credit, so essential to the support of a trading people.

" That you concur in and promote all necessary measures for establishing good oeconomy in the distribution of the national treasure; and for that purpose that you endeavour to have a committee appointed, in order to enquire into any abuses which may have arisen in the application of it, and to prevent any frauds or illicit practices in the management thereof.

" That you entertain just sentiments of the importance of the conquests made this war by the British arms, at the expence of so much blood and treasure; and that you will, to the utmost of your power and abilities, oppose all attempts for giving up such places as may tend to lessen our present security, or, by restoring the naval power of France, render us subject to fresh hostilities from that natural enemy; particularly that the sole and exclusive right of our acquisitions in North America, and the fisheries, be preserved to us.

" As the present happy extinction of parties, the harmony and unanimity of all his majesty's subjects, their zeal and affection to their native king, and the great increase of commerce are most convincing proofs to us of this nation's ability still to carry on, and vigorously prosecute, the just and necessary war—it is our desire that you concur in giving his majesty such supplies, as shall enable him to pursue all those measures which may promote the true in-

terest of his kingdoms, and place him above the menaces of any power that may pretend to give laws, or prescribe limits, to the policy and interests of this nation. But, as it is apparent that our enemies flatter themselves with the hopes of exhausting our strength by the immense expence in which we are at present engaged, we therefore require you, in the further prosecution of this war, to support such measures as may frustrate those expectations: yet to act with the utmost vigour in the reduction of their remaining colonies, so as to obtain a safe and honourable peace."

At the same time another motion was made, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country. And a third, that the committee in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, &c. These motions being unanimously agreed to, the town-clerk presented their resolutions to Mr. Pitt, who was pleased to return the following answer:

" Mr. Pitt requests of Sir James Hodges, that he will be so good to represent him, in the most respectful manner, to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, and express his high sense of the signal honour they have been pleased to confer on him, by their condescending and favourable resolution of the twenty-second of October; an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confusion at his own small deservings, while he views with exultation the universal public spirit dispersed through an united people; and the matchless intrepidity of the British sailors and soldiers, conducted by officers, justly famed through all the quarters of the world: To this concurrence of national virtue, graciously protected by the throne, all the national prosperities (under the favour of heaven) have been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the city of London, that through the whole course of this arduous war, the great seat of commerce has generously set the illustrious example of steady zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of unshaken firmness and magnanimity."

Sir Samuel Fludyer, the Lord-mayor elect, having invited their majesties to dine at Guildhall on the approaching Lord-mayor's day, they were graciously pleased to accept of the same. And on the ninth of November, being the day on which the Lord-mayor entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occasion was conducted in the following order:

The aldermen, sheriffs, and other officers, having met at the Mansion-house about ten in the forenoon, Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. Lord-mayor elect, in the usual manner, and with the usual attendants, proceeded to Westminster, where his lordship was sworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

While that ceremony was performing, their majesties,



majesties, with the royal family, honoured the city with their presence. The manner in which this visit was paid was as follows:

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her royal highness the princess Amelia, in the same manner.

His royal highness the duke of York, in a new and superb state coach, in the same manner.

Their royal highnesses prince William, prince Henry, and prince Frederick, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their royal highnesses the princess dowager of Wales, the princess Augusta, and the princess Caroline, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their majesties in their state coach, preceded by the earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the dukes of Rutland and Devonshire in another chariot, the grenadier-guards and the yeomen of the guards, followed by a corps of the horse-guards, passed on to St. Paul's church-yard, at the east end of which the following speech was addressed, with all humility, to the king's most excellent majesty, by the senior scholar of the grammar-school in Christ's-hospital.

" Most august and gracious sovereign,

" From the condescension and goodness, which  
" your majesty displays towards even the meanest  
" of your subjects, we are emboldened to hope  
" you will accept the tribute of obedience and  
" duty which we, poor orphans, are permitted to  
" present you.

" Educated and supported by the munificence  
" of a charity, founded, enlarged, and protected  
" by your royal predecessors, with the warmest  
" gratitude we acknowledge our inexpressible  
" obligations to its bounty, and the distinguished  
" happiness we have hitherto enjoyed under the  
" constant patronage of former princes. May this  
" ever be our boast and our glory! Nor can we  
" think we shall prefer our prayer in vain, whilst  
" with earnest but humble supplications, we im-  
" plore the patronage and protection of your ma-  
" jesty.

" To our ardent petition for your princely fa-  
" vours, may we presume, dread sovereign, to  
" add our most respectable congratulations on  
" your auspicious marriage with your royal con-  
" sort. Strangers to the disquietude, which often  
" dwells within the circle of a crown, long may  
" your majesties experience the heart-felt satis-  
" faction of domestic life; in the uninterrupted  
" possession of every endearment of the most ten-  
" der union, every blessing of conjugal affection,  
" every comfort of parental felicity. And may  
" a race of princes, your illustrious issue and de-  
" scendants, formed by the example, and inherit-  
" ing the virtues of their great and good proge-  
" niters, continue to sway the British scepter to  
" the latest posterity."

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus chanted *God save the king, Amen.* After

which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of his speech to the king and queen, who received them most graciously.

From thence they went to the house of Mr. Barclay, opposite to Bow-church, which, on this occasion, was decorated in a very sumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimson damask; and from this house they saw the procession of the Lord-mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambassadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the procession of the royal family, by which means it was made extensive and brilliant.

At the close of the procession, earl Temple and the right honourable William Pitt, esq; coming in one chariot, were honoured with the most hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The show on the water was very brilliant.

The Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The state coach was drawn by six beautiful iron grey horses, richly caparisoned and adorned with ribbons; and all the companies made a grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the skinner and the fishmongers companies, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder; and a man in complete armour. The skinner were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fishmongers pageants consisted of a statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect.

The procession being ended, the royal family were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the Lord-mayor, who, kneeling, presented the city sword to the king, which being returned, it was carried before his majesty by his lordship to the council-chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Nathaniel Nash and John Cartwright, esqrs. the two sheriffs, and on Thomas Fludger, esq; brother to the Lord-mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the hustings, where a most magnificent and sumptuous entertainment was provided. Their majesties were attended, as they passed from St. James's to the city, with the loudest acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houses in the city, and the concourse of people who were assembled was almost incredible. Four regiments of the London militia lined the streets from Temple-bar to Ludgate, and were of singular service in preventing the greatest multitude that perhaps was ever beheld from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the Lord-mayor's procession.

The entertainment was elegant, sumptuous, and well conducted. His majesty and all the royal family expressed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign ministers acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever seen.

In

In the evening, the ball was opened by his royal highness the duke of York and the lady-mayors; and minuets were danced by some others of the royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their majesties returned to St. James's about one o'clock, and the rest of the royal family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the Lord-mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the sheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate.

Mr. Pitt, at his departure, was saluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to surround his chariot all the way to his house. The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The streets through which their majesties passed in their return to St. James's, were illuminated in the most brilliant manner; but an accident had like to have happened by the breaking of the glasses of their coach, in passing under St. James's gate-way.

*Bill of fare, as served up at the royal table in Guildhall, on the Lord-mayor's day, by Mess. Horton and Birch.*

#### KING and QUEEN.

Each four services and removes.

##### First service.

Consisting of turrenes, fish, venison, &c. nine dishes.

##### Second service.

A fine roast; ortolans, quails, knots, ruffs, pea-chicks, &c. nine dishes.

##### Third service.

Consisting of vegetables and made dishes, green peas, green morels, green truffles, cardoons, &c. eleven dishes.

##### Fourth service.

Curious ornaments in pastry, jelly, blomonges, cakes, &c. nine dishes.

##### Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY.

Four on the right-hand of the king, and four on the left.

Each four services before them, as follows.

##### First service.

Consisting of venison, turtles, soops, fish of every sort, viz. dorys, mullets, turbot, betts, tench, soals, &c. seven dishes.

##### Second service.

Ortolans, teals, quails, ruffs, snipes, partridges, pheasants, &c. seven dishes.

##### Third service.

Vegetables and made dishes, green peas, artichokes, ducks, tongues, fat livers, &c. nine dishes.

##### Fourth service.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both savoury and sweet, and jellies, blomonges in variety of shapes, figures, and colours, nine dishes.

On the table, between each service, was placed near 100 cold ornamentals, and a grand silver epergne, filled with various kinds of shell-fish of different colours.

Hot and cold dishes 414, the desert not included.

At a court of common-council held the 18th of November, a motion was made and agreed to, that his majesty's statue be erected in the Royal Exchange, among those of his predecessors; and that the pictures of his majesty, and his royal consort, be put up in the Guildhall of the city. And another motion was made and agreed to, that fit and able persons be employed to make the said statue, and to draw the said pictures; and that an humble application be made to their majesties that they would be pleased to do the city the honour to sit for their pictures. And a committee being appointed, they, on the twenty-third, waited on their majesties, separately, for that purpose; and at the same time Sir Samuel Fludyer, the Lord-mayor, in obedience to his instructions, took occasion to express the deep and grateful sense which the common-council held of their majesties gracious condescension, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal presence. Their majesties were pleased to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to express their entire satisfaction at the late entertainment, and to assure the committee that both the pictures should be sent to the city; which was accordingly soon after done, and placed over the hustings in Guildhall. And the statue of his majesty was fixed in a nich by the side of his grandfather in the Royal Exchange, where it now stands.

On the fourth of January 1762, war was declared against Spain in the usual places, and with the accustomed ceremonies.

On the seventh a terrible fire broke out in a granary at St. Saviour's dock, which, in a short time, consumed that, and eight houses, besides greatly damaging several others. And on the twelfth there was a violent storm of wind, attended with rain, which did very considerable damage to the shipping and craft in the river. Some houses, and many chimnies were blown down, by which several lives were lost. The river Thames rose so high, that the gardens at Millbank, Westminster, were laid under water.

About this time the town was greatly alarmed by the imposture of the Cock-lane ghost, which was managed by a girl about twelve years old (under the direction of her parents) so artfully, that it drew in several clergymen and other people of sense and reputation, to believe, and to countenance the deception. The particulars of this mysterious affair were as follow.

On the thirteenth of February, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a gentleman was sent for to the house of one Parsons, officiating parish-clerk of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane, near West-Smithfield, to be witness to the noises, and other extraordinary circumstances, attending the supposed presence of a spirit, that for two years past had been heard in the night, to the great terror of the family. To throw some light on this strange affair, we shall begin with a narrative published at that time, the substance of which was as follows:

That in 1759, one Mr. K— employed an agent to carry a letter to a young gentlewoman of a reputable family in Norfolk, and to bring her up to London in a post chaise, if she should be willing

willing to come: that she did come; but Mr. K— being at Greenwich, she followed him there directly, and was received by him, after a journey of one hundred miles performed in one day, with much tenderness. After some short stay at Greenwich, where it was thought necessary that she should make a will in his favour, she was removed to a lodging near the Mansion-house; from thence to lodgings behind St. Sepulchre's-church; and, lastly, to a house in Bartlet-court, in the parish of Clerkenwell: here, in 1760, she was taken ill of the small-pox, and, on or before the 31st of January, her sister who lived reputably in Pall-Mall, was first made acquainted with her illness and place of residence, and, being overjoyed to hear of her, went immediately to see her, and found her in a fair way of doing well: next day she sent to her, and received a favourable account of her; but, on the morning following, word was brought that her sister was dead. She died on February the second 1760, and was buried, in two or three days after, at the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, her sister attending the funeral, who was surprised at not seeing a plate on the coffin, and expressed that surprize to Mr. Brown after the funeral was over; lamenting, at the same time that she had not been permitted to see her sister's corpse, the coffin being screwed down before she came. She added, that K— had married one of her sisters, and had ruined the other, who was buried by the name of —, as appears by the parish register. By the will already mentioned K— availed himself of her fortune, to the prejudice of her brother and sisters, who all lived in perfect harmony till this unhappy affair happened. Such is the account given by Mr. Brown, of Amen corner. A worthy clergyman, however, who attended her several times, and who administered to her the last comforts of his function, declares, that the small-pox, with which she was seized, was of the confluent sort, and that the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended her, had pronounced her irrecoverable some days before her death.

It was, however, the ghost of this person that Parsons declared had taken possession of his girl, a child about twelve years old, who lay with the deceased in the absence of her supposed husband when he was in the country at a wedding about two years ago, and then it was that the knocking was first heard, to the great terror of this child; she frequently crying out that she might not be taken away. Soon after this woman died, whose apparition was now supposed to appear to this same child; and, in answer to the question put to her one night, what was the occasion of the first knocking, &c. before she died? answered that it was the spirit of her sister, the first wife of Mr. K—, who was husband to them both.

Having now sufficiently prepared the reader, we shall proceed in our narrative. The gentleman, already said to have been sent for, attended, and found the child in bed, and the spirit being at hand, several questions were put to it by the father, as shall be related hereafter. The gentleman, not caring to pronounce too hastily upon what appeared to him extraordinary, got some friends together, among whom were two or three

clergymen, about twenty other persons, and two negroes, and sat up another night.

They first thoroughly examined the bed, bed-cloaths, &c. and, being satisfied there was no visible appearance of a deceit, the child, with its sister, was put into bed, which was found to shake extremely by the gentleman who had placed himself at the foot of it.

Among others, the following questions were asked: Whether her disturbance was occasioned by any ill treatment from Mr. K—? Yes.—Whether she was brought to an untimely end by poison? Yes.—In what was the poison administered, in beer or purl? Purl.—How long before her death? Three hours?—Is the person called Carrots able to give information about the poison? Yes.—Whether she was K—'s wife's sister? Yes.—Whether she was married to K—? No.—Whether any other person than K— were concerned in the poisoning? No.—Whether she could visibly appear to any one? Yes.—Whether she would do so? Yes.—Whether she could go out of that house? Yes.—Whether she would follow the child every where? Yes.—Whether she was pleased in being asked questions? Yes.—Whether it eased her mind? Yes.—[Here a mysterious noise, compared to the fluttering of wings round the room, was heard]—How long before her death had she told Carrots (her servant) that she was poisoned? One hour.—Here Carrots, who was admitted to be one of the company that night, asserted that the deceased had not told her so, she being at that time speechless.—How long did Carrots live with her? Three or four days.—[Carrots attested the truth of this.]—Whether if the accused should be taken up he would confess? Yes.—Whether she should be at ease in her mind if the man was hanged? Yes.—How long would it be before he would be executed? Three years.—How many clergymen were in the room? Three.—How many negroes? Two.—Whether she could distinguish the person of any one in the room? Yes.—Whether the colour of a watch held up by one of the clergy, was white, yellow, blue, or black? Answered black.—[The watch was in a black shagreen case]—At what time she would depart in the morning? At four o'clock. Accordingly at this hour the noise removed to the Wheatsheaf, a public house, at the distance of a few doors, in the bed-chamber of my landlord and landlady, to the great affright and terror of them both. Such is the manner of interrogating the spirit; the answer is given by knocking or scratching. An affirmative was one knock; a negative, two. Displeasure was expressed by scratching.

On the night of the first of February many gentlemen, eminent for their rank and character, were, by the invitation of the reverend Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell, assembled at his house, for the examination of the noises supposed to be made by a departed spirit for the detection of some enormous crime.

About ten at night the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, supposed to be disturbed by a spirit, had, with proper caution, been put to bed by several ladies. They sat rather more than an hour, and, hearing nothing, went down stairs, when they interrogated the

father of the girl, who denied, in the strongest terms, any knowledge or belief of fraud.

The supposed spirit had before publicly promised, by an affirmative knock, that it would attend one of the gentlemen into the vault under the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the body was deposited, and give a token of her presence there by a knock upon her coffin: it was therefore determined to make this trial of the existence or veracity of the supposed spirit.

While they were enquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the girl's chamber by some ladies, who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and scratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that she felt the spirit like a mouse upon her back, and was required to hold her hands out of bed. From that time, though the spirit was very solemnly required to manifest its existence, by appearance, by impression on the hand or body of any present, by scratches, knocks, or any other agency, no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited.

The spirit was then very seriously advertized, that the person to whom the promise was made, of striking the coffin, was then about to visit the vault, and that the performance of the promise was then claimed. The company, at one o'clock, went into the church, and the gentleman, to whom the promise was made, went, with one more, into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise; but nothing more than silence ensued: the person supposed to be accused by the spirit then went down, with several others; but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl, but could draw no confession from her. Between two and three she desired, and was permitted, to go home with her father.

It was therefore the opinion of the whole assembly, that the child had some art of making or counterfeiting particular noises, and that there was no agency of any higher cause.

This mysterious affair, however, was afterwards discovered to be no more than a wicked contrivance to be revenged on Mr. K—, for suing for a small sum of money he had lent, and could not otherwise recover, from one of the parties concerned. Mr. K— being sufficiently supported by evidence of the premises, indicted William Parsons and Elizabeth his wife, the parents of the girl that acted the chief part in this affair, and also the reverend Mr. Moor, and a reputable tradesman, for a conspiracy, in the affair of the Cock-lane ghost, to injure his character: and their trials came on before lord chief justice Mansfield in the court of King's-bench at Guildhall, by a special jury, on the tenth and twelfth of July, when, after a trial of twelve hours, the conspirators were found guilty, and punished. The clergyman and another were brought to the bar and severely reprimanded, and, having compromised the affair with the prosecutor, for a sum of money, they were dismissed. Parsons was pilloried three times in one month, and imprisoned two years; his wife was imprisoned one year: and Mary Frazier sent to Bridewell for six months.

On the ninth of February, the banks of the Thames were so overflowed that many full casks and other merchandize were swept away from the keys and wharfs, and the prison-yard of the borough compter was some inches under water. And on the tenth of March the tide rose so high, that it flowed into Westminster-hall as far as the stairs leading up to the house of commons.

The great success of his majesty's operations by sea being farther crowned in the conquest of Martinico (the most considerable of the French sugar-islands) the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the seventh of April, waited on his majesty with the following congratulatory address on the occasion:

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, on the conquest of the island of Martinico, presented April 7.

" May it please your majesty,

" Graciously to accept the humble congratulations of your ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of your city of London, in common-council assembled, upon the glorious and important conquest of the strong, fertile, and opulent island of Martinico, and the consequential surrender of the island of St. Lucia; acquisitions doubly valuable, as they considerably diminish the naval and commercial strength of France, and proportionably extend and secure the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and her colonies.

" The amazing rapidity of this conquest reflects a lustre upon our former triumphs, as well as the highest honour upon the royal wisdom that planned and directed, the skill, unanimity, and activity, that conducted, and the heroic valour of the fleet and army that effected it with so little loss, and leaves your majesty at full liberty to turn your victorious arms to other places, where the enemies of your majesty and your kingdoms are no less vulnerable, and will most sensibly feel the necessity of dissolving their late dangerous compact, and of submitting to terms of peace adequate to our successes, and the expences of this just and necessary war; your majesty, undazzled by the splendor of repeated victories, having no other view than to vindicate the honour of your crown, and to establish and secure the just rights and possessions of your subjects.

" In so laudable a pursuit, so becoming the father of his people, your majesty may firmly rely on the strongest and most chearful efforts of the grateful citizens of London, united in duty and affection to your majesty's sacred person and government, and in zeal for the glory and prosperity of their country."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" I



" I thank you for your loyal and affectionate  
 " congratulations upon our late important suc-  
 " cess. Too much praise cannot be given to the  
 " bravery and conduct of my fleet and army.  
 " You say truly that I am not dazzled by the  
 " splendor of repeated victories: the permanent  
 " prosperity of my people, as a free and com-  
 " mercial nation, has always been the object of  
 " my ambition: what conduces most to that end,  
 " I shall ever count my greatest glory."

The city of London having laboured under great inconveniences for want of a proper supply of wholesome fish at a moderate price, an act of parliament was passed this sessions for better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish, to reduce the exorbitant price thereof, and to encourage and protect fishermen. The particulars of which act were as follow:

That any person, though no fishmonger, may buy, at any market, sea-coast, or river, &c. any fish in season, and sizeable, paying the accustomed dues at the place of purchase, and may sell the same again in any fish or flesh market, paying the usual market dues, Covent-garden market and the precincts thereof excepted.

Such fish shall not be resold by the first purchaser, before the same shall be brought to London or Westminster, or to where consigned, under penalty of twenty pounds, and shall be conveyed to the places consigned, without being liable to be stopped, and exposed to sale on the way.

Carriages employed in this service shall carry fish only, and shall be marked on the outside, Fish Machine Only; and shall be entered at the office for licensing hackney-coaches, paying one shilling for the registering: and numbered, on penalty of forty shillings, and shall not be liable to be deemed common stage-waggons, &c.

They shall be permitted to travel with four horses in pairs, or with one horse, or three horses in length, though with narrow wheels, and shall pay the like toll as post-chaifes, &c. drawn by a like number of horses; and shall be allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays; as shall also the returned horses of such carriages; and neither carriage nor horses, if returning empty, shall be liable to pay toll; and if any game, or other thing besides fish, and the necessary implements of the carriage, be put therein for conveyance, the person putting in the same shall forfeit five pounds, and if the driver shall take up, or suffer any passenger, game, or other thing, to be carried therein, he shall forfeit forty shillings, and on non-payment shall be committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

If bulk shall be broke of any fish carriage consigned for the London markets, &c. before being brought within the bills of mortality, or sale made of the fish before they are exposed in the said markets, the offender forfeits ten pounds.

The fish, after being so brought up, shall be forthwith sorted, and exposed to sale in some public market the next morning, Sundays excepted; and until such fish is so exposed, no part thereof shall be sold by retail, on penalty of ten pounds,

but mackarel brought up by such carriages, may be sold on Sundays.

All contracts made for fish, except for salmon and lobsters, are vacated after May 1, 1762, and the parties discharged from the penalties of their contracts; and persons contracting after the said time for buying up fish, other than salmon and lobsters, before the same shall be first brought to market, and duly exposed to sale there, shall forfeit fifty pounds, and the contract is declared void.

And after May 1, 1762, no contract for British salmon and lobsters shall be in force longer than one year; and the like shall take place with respect to any parole contracts.

After May 1, 1762, no person shall employ, or be employed, in buying at the markets of London and Westminster, &c. any fish brought thither for sale, to be afterwards divided among fishmongers, or others, to be sold; nor shall any person buy, in the said markets, any fish but what shall be for his own sale or use, on penalty of twenty pounds.

No salesman or other person shall refuse to sell, or enter into an agreement not to sell, to or for any particular person's use, any fish exposed to sale, at a public market, on penalty of twenty pounds.

And all fish of the respective sorts hereafter specified, brought after May 1, 1762, for sale to the London markets, shall be openly sold at the first hand, and in no greater number or quantity in a lot than is hereafter prescribed; and and every lot shall consist of one sort of fish only, viz.

All fresh salmon, sturgeon, large fresh cod, skait, turbot, bret, brill, pearl, kingston, ling, and dorys, by the single fish: all half fresh cod, not exceeding two in any one lot: all quarter fresh cod, not exceeding four in any one lot: all mullets, cole-fish, salmon-trout, and other trouts, not exceeding two in any one lot; all small cod, not exceeding twenty-four in any one lot, in Billingsgate market, or within 150 yards of Billingsgate dock; and in any other market within the weekly bills of mortality, not exceeding eight in any one lot.

Small pike, Billingsgate, six in a lot; other markets four.

Large haddock, Billingsgate, four; other markets two.

Small haddock, Billingsgate, twenty-four; other markets eight.

Carp, gurnet, tench, and sea bass, Billingsgate, six; other markets four.

Thornbacks, Billingsgate, two; other markets one.

Large soals, Billingsgate, four pair; other markets two pair.

Small soals, Billingsgate, eight pair; other markets four pair.

Mackarel, whittings, whiting-pouts, plaice, dabbs, herrings, pilchards, garb-fish, flounders, and maids, Billingsgate, sixty; other markets thirty.

Smelts, Billingsgate, fifty-two; other markets twenty-six.

Eels,

Eels, Billingsgate, twenty pounds; other markets ten pounds, unless any single fish shall exceed that weight.

Large lobsters and crabs, Billingsgate, twenty; other markets, ten.

Small lobsters and crabs, Billingsgate, 40; other markets ten.

None of the said several species of fish shall be bought or sold at the first hand, in the said markets, in a greater number or quantity in a lot than is prescribed above, nor more than one sort of fish in a lot shall be sold, or offered for sale, on penalty of five pounds.

But a smaller number of any of the said fish than a lot consists of, if it contains more than one; and also a lesser weight of eels than makes one lot, may be sold or exposed to sale in the said markets.

No fish shall be sold again, or exposed to sale the same day, in the same market where it was before sold, on penalty of ten pounds, but the buyer may sell the same, whilst sound and wholesome, in any other place.

Before any fish, to be sold at the first hand in any of the said markets, be exposed to sale, an account of the sorts, and quantity of each, in large legible characters, shall be put up at the fish-stand (the number of flounders, plaice, dabbs, excepted; and also of mackarel, maids, herrings, and pilchards;) and if any other fish of the sorts mentioned in the act be brought for sale, before the market of the day is over, they shall likewise be added to the account, before they are exposed to sale; and the said accounts shall be kept up, undefaced, till all the fish be sold, or the market be over, on penalty of five pounds. Or if any person, before such time, shall wilfully take down, deface or alter, the accounts so put up, or cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit forty shillings.

No fisherman, &c. after the arrival of his vessel from fishing, shall destroy, or cast away, any of the fish, not being unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, remaining unsold after market is over, on penalty of being committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one week.

The provisions in this act touching the sale or buying of fish within the bills of mortality, and penalties for non-observance thereof, shall extend to the parish of St. Mary-le-bone in Middlesex.

The prohibitory clauses in this act against contracts shall not extend to those made, or to be made, with regard to salt or dried fish, oysters, carp, or tench.

No information shall be received by a justice against any person for being concerned in any contract for buying up fish to be sold again contrary to this act; but the penalty for entering into such contract, shall be recoverable only, with double costs, in one of the courts of Westminster; one moiety to go to Greenwich hospital, and the other to the prosecutor.

The queen being happily delivered of a prince on the twelfth of August, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majesty, on the fourteenth, with

their compliments of congratulation, in the following address:

“ Most gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your majesty’s ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to embrace this earliest opportunity of congratulating your majesty upon the safe and happy delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of a prince.

“ So important an event, and upon a day ever sacred to the liberty of these kingdoms, fills us with the most grateful sentiments of the divine goodness, that has thus early crowned your majesty’s domestic happiness, and opened to your people the agreeable prospect of permanence and stability to the blessings they derive from the wisdom and steadiness of your majesty’s victorious reign.

“ May the same gracious providence soon restore your majesty’s most amiable and beloved consort, and give perfect health and length of days to the royal infant.

“ Long, very long, may your majesty live, the guardian and protector, the ornament and delight of Great-Britain; and, by your instructions and example, form the mind of your royal son, to the government of a free, brave, and generous people: and, in the fulness of time, may that son succeed to the virtues as well as to the throne of his royal father; and preserve, for a long succession of years, the glory, happiness, and prosperity of his country.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

“ I receive with the greatest pleasure, these very affectionate expressions of your duty and attachment to me and to my family; and thank you for your congratulations upon an event so interesting to me, and to the future welfare of my people, with which my own happiness, upon this and every other occasion, is inseparably connected. The city of London may always depend upon my constant favour and protection.”

Soon after her majesty’s delivery, the waggons with the treasure of the *Hermione* (a Spanish register ship taken by the English, and whose cargo consisted of near twelve millions of money) entered St. James’s-Street; on which his majesty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace-gate to see them, and joined their acclamations on two such joyful occasions: from whence the procession proceeded to the Tower in the following order.

A company of light-horse attended with kettle drums, French horns, trumpets, and hautboys.

A covered waggon decorated with an English jack, and a Spanish flag underneath, having behind the waggon.

Two more covered waggons.

Seven

Seven waggons uncovered.

One covered waggon, decorated with an English jack, and a Spanish flag underneath.

Another covered waggon, decorated with an English pendant, and a Spanish one underneath.

Several waggons uncovered.

And lastly, a covered waggon, decorated with an English jack, and a Spanish flag.

In the whole twenty waggons.

The procession was concluded with an officer on horseback, carrying an English ensign, attended by another holding a drawn cutlass.

The escort to each waggon consisted of four marines, with their bayonets fixed. And the whole cavalcade was saluted by the populace with the greatest acclamations of joy.

About ten o'clock at night on the twenty-fourth, a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began at London, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants: about eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with some intermission, continued till near four the next morning. The flashes of lightning were particularly pale and very frequent. At times there were six or seven of them successively, almost without intermission. They cast such a light, that objects in the adjacent parts of this metropolis were plainly distinguished two and three miles distance.

Negotiations of peace with France being absolutely determined on by the court, and ministers appointed on the part of each nation to transact the affairs in debate at London and Paris, the French king nominated the duke de Nivernois to reside at London for that purpose, and the court of London appointed his grace the duke of Bedford to go to Paris to treat of peace, of which resolution the ministry thought proper to inform the Lord-mayor of London by the following special letter, dated the thirtieth of August:

" To the right hon. the Lord-mayor.

" My Lord,

" I have the earl of Egremont's directions to acquaint your lordship, that, in consequence of his most christian majesty's nomination of the duke de Nivernois to come here to treat of a peace, the king has been pleased to name the duke of Bedford to go to Paris for the same purpose; and his grace's appointment will be declared on Wednesday next the first of September. My lord Egremont thinks it may be of use to make this public in the city as soon as possible.

" I am with the greatest respect,

" My Lord, your lordship's most obedient  
" humble Servant, R. Wood."

About two o'clock in the morning on the eighth of September, a fire broke out at the back of a stair-case in the press-yard, Newgate, which in a few hours consumed all the apartments in that place, greatly damaged the chapel, and the back part of a house belonging to a stocking-trimmer, in Phoenix-court, Newgate-street. There were

two unfortunate prisoners in the rooms which were burnt, who perished in the flames: the one was captain Ogle, who had been tried for murder, but being found a lunatic was ordered to remain in prison; the other unhappy person was one Thomas Smith, who had been confined on suspicion of stealing corn, and left a wife and three children; the former of whom, the night preceeding the accident, carried him his whole effects, amounting, in money and bank bills, to between five and six hundred pounds. He was heard to call out for help, and seen to put his arm through the iron grate, which was so excessive hot, that it set his shirt on fire, at which time it was imagined he threw his pocket-book out with the notes in it, which were saved. In a few minutes after the floor fell in, and they were both buried in the ruins; for it burnt so violently, and the flames spread so fast, that none of the people could get to their assistance. The fury of the flames was greatly abated by six, but continued burning till two in the afternoon, when a party wall fell down, but happily did no damage. Though the confusion was so great, not one prisoner escaped, nor were any hurt, except the two unfortunate persons abovementioned.

On the sixteenth another fire broke out at a carpenter's in Great Pultney-street, by Carnaby-market, occasioned by a woman lodger reading in bed, which, in a short time, entirely consumed that house, and greatly damaged two others adjoining. The greatest part of the house was in flames before the lodgers knew of their danger; two of whom, a man and his wife, were burnt in their bed; and several, to escape the flames, threw themselves out of the windows, but received so much hurt, that they were obliged to be carried to the hospital; among the latter a poor woman died as she was carrying there.

On the twenty-ninth of September came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord-mayor for the year ensuing, when alderman Beckford and alderman Bridgen were returned to the court of aldermen; and upon their scrutiny, there were eighteen votes for Mr. Beckford, and one for Mr. Bridgen; in consequence of which the former was declared duly elected. Mr. Beckford, it was imagined, would have fined rather than have served; but the livery having elected him, he was determined, he said, to serve the office to the best of his abilities, let the consequence to himself be what it might.

On the fourth of October, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of London waited on his majesty with the following address of congratulation on the conquest of the Havannah:

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

" Most gracious sovereign,

" We your majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons

“ mons of your city of London, in common-  
 “ council assembled, humbly beg leave to con-  
 “ gratulate your majesty upon the late signal  
 “ success with which it hath pleased the Al-  
 “ mighty to bless your majesty's arms, in the re-  
 “ duction of the Havannah and its dependencies  
 “ (most properly stiled the key of the Spanish  
 “ West-Indies, and long deemed impregnable)  
 “ under a capitulation that does honour to the  
 “ spirit and humanity of the British nation.

“ It is with the highest pleasure we reflect  
 “ upon the value and importance of this con-  
 “ quest, attended with the acquisition of im-  
 “ mense riches, and an irreparable blow to the  
 “ trade and naval power of Spain. A conquest  
 “ that gives additional lustre to an already glori-  
 “ ous and successful war; and which cannot but  
 “ strike terror into an enemy, not only unpro-  
 “ voked, but insensible to the repeated instances  
 “ of your majesty's good-will, friendship, and  
 “ moderation; and convince him, that there is  
 “ no attempt, how arduous soever, but what,  
 “ planned and directed by the wisdom of your  
 “ majesty's councils, may, under the divine pro-  
 “ vidence, be effected by the harmony, activity,  
 “ and abilities, of such commanders, and the  
 “ valour, zeal, and emulation of your fleets and  
 “ armies, regardless of any fatigues or dangers,  
 “ wherever the glory of their king and country  
 “ is concerned.

“ May the possession of this very valuable  
 “ conquest, together with other happy conse-  
 “ quences of your majesty's measures, thus wisely  
 “ and vigorously pursued, prove the means of  
 “ effectually defeating the ambitious views of  
 “ your majesty's enemies, and of for ever dis-  
 “ solving the late alarming compact of the house  
 “ of Bourbon, calculated to destroy the com-  
 “ merce of your subjects, and replete with dan-  
 “ ger to the existence of your majesty's ancient  
 “ and natural ally, and to the independence of  
 “ the rest of the powers of Europe.

“ And we beg leave humbly to assure your  
 “ majesty, that your faithful citizens of London,  
 “ animated with the warmest sense of duty to  
 “ your majesty and their country, will, with  
 “ unwearied cheerfulness, contribute their utmost  
 “ efforts to strengthen your majesty's hands, until  
 “ your enemies, moved by their own repeated  
 “ losses and distresses, shall be disposed to listen  
 “ to such terms of accommodation as your royal  
 “ wisdom shall think adequate to our glorious  
 “ successes; and such as may effectually secure  
 “ the trade and navigation of your subjects, and  
 “ prevent the calamities of a future war.”

On the twenty-seventh of this month it ap-  
 peared that, by the rains which fell for some days  
 past, a high tide in the river Thames, and a  
 strong gale of wind at north, the rivers within  
 twenty-miles of London were so raised, that the  
 like had never been known in the memory of  
 man; and the damage that was sustained, more  
 especially on the river Lee, was almost incredible.  
 In less than five hours the water rose twelve feet  
 in perpendicular height. About Stratford, West-  
 ham, Plaistow, Waltham-abbey, and along the  
 marshes, they were very fatal to the inhabitants.

Most of their cattle in the fields were carried off;  
 likewise stacks of hay and wood, with the loss of  
 all the hogs that were in their styes and yards, to-  
 gether with all the horses that were in the stables.

In some parts of Stratford the flood reached  
 their chamber windows, and the face of the wa-  
 ters was covered with the bodies of the beasts that  
 perished. From the nearest computation that  
 could be made, not less than 5000 hogs perished  
 in this flood, together with all the horses and other  
 cattle that were in the meadows, whose numbers  
 were very considerable. The flood extended itself  
 over all the causeways, and several people were  
 lost in the high roads; a woman and horse, and  
 a gentleman in a post chaise, with the horses and  
 post-boy, all perished in the water; and three of  
 the passengers in the Bury-machine, with two of  
 the horses, were also drowned. The china works  
 beyond Bow-bridge were overflowed in such a  
 manner that the current rushed through the great  
 arch like the tide through the arches of London-  
 bridge. The callico-grounds in the neighbour-  
 hood of Bow and Stratford were all overflowed,  
 and great quantities of linen carried off. The  
 houses from Bow-bridge to Stratford were all un-  
 der water, and the inhabitants were compelled to  
 take refuge by getting out of their windows.  
 This powerful inundation was productive of the  
 like dismal consequences in most other parts of  
 the kingdom.

On the eighth of November the right honour-  
 able the Lord-mayor received the following letter  
 from the secretary of state's-office, which was  
 sent to him in consequence of the preliminary ar-  
 ticles of peace having been signed by the duke of  
 Bedford:

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor.

“ My Lord, Cleaveland-row Nov. 8, 1762.

“ I am directed by my lord Egremont to ac-  
 “ quaint your lordship, that one of his majesty's  
 “ messengers has this moment brought an ac-  
 “ count of the duke of Bedford's having signed  
 “ the preliminary articles of peace with France  
 “ and Spain, at Fontainebleau, on the third in-  
 “ stant. The secretary of state's intention, for  
 “ making this immediate communication to your  
 “ lordship of the first account relative to the fig-  
 “ nature of the preliminaries, which has been  
 “ transmitted to his office by the king's minister  
 “ at Paris, is in order to have it publicly known  
 “ in the city without loss of time. Your lordship  
 “ will, no doubt, take such steps as are most  
 “ proper to answer the purpose.

“ I am, &c. R. Wood.”

And on the first of December the cessation of  
 arms was proclaimed in the usual places, and with  
 the accustomed ceremonies.

On the thirteenth of February, 1763, the  
 Thames rose so high, that many houses on the  
 Surry side were four or five feet under water:  
 the long walk at Lambeth, by the bishop's-palace,  
 was overflowed, and boats were employed in the  
 town to carry people from house to house. The  
 damage



damage done by this high tide was computed at 20,000*l*. In Westminster-hall the water was four feet deep; and the inhabitants of Tooley-street and Wapping were obliged to keep to their upper rooms.

On the twenty-fourth a riot happened at Covent garden theatre, occasioned by a demand being made for full prices throughout the whole performance of *Artaxerxes*: all the benches in the boxes and the pit were entirely torn up, the glasses and chandeliers broken, and the linings of the boxes cut to pieces. The rashness of the rioters was so great, that they cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes, so that, if the inside of them had not been iron, they would have brought down the galleries upon their own heads. The damages were computed at two thousand pounds.

On the twenty-second of March the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed at the usual places, pursuant to his majesty's royal warrant signed for that purpose.

There being at this time a bill depending in parliament to subject the makers of cyder and perry to the excise laws. The court of common-council, on the above day, unanimously came to the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that a petition be prepared to the honourable house of commons, against so much of the bill now depending in that house, for granting an additional duty on wine, cyder, and perry, as relates to subjecting the makers of cyder and perry to the laws of excise."

And at another court held the next day, a motion was made that instructions should be given to the members of this city, in regard to the said petition, and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was appointed to prepare the same, which being done, and read in court, was unanimously agreed to.

The representation of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, to the representatives of this city in parliament.

"This court cannot forbear expressing to you their surprise, at the precipitate progress which has been already made in a new attempt towards a general excise. The extension of excise laws into private houses, whereby the subject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary visitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commissioners, removeable at pleasure, is inconsistent with those principles of liberty which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments. An attack upon the liberty of the subject, made so immediately after a glorious and successful war, and at a time when we had just reason to expect to enjoy the blessings of peace, demands your serious attention. And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the necessity of the times, the smallness of the sum indicates that cannot be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure. For these reasons, this court doth earnestly recommend your constant attendance in parliament, and utmost endeavours

to oppose every enlargement or extension of the powers of excise; and that you do not conceal from the public any such attempt, nor suffer yourselves to be amused by any plausible alteration in the bill subjecting the makers of cyder and perry, to excise laws."

And on the twenty-eighth the said court, having been informed that the commons had passed and sent up the cyder bill to the lords, resolved that an humble petition should be presented, in their name, to the house of lords, and another to the king, praying that the said bill might not pass into a law. The petition to his majesty was as follows:

"The humble petition of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled,

"Most humbly sheweth,

"That your petitioners are fully convinced, that the collecting the duties intended to be laid on the makers of cyder and perry, by way of excise, is not nor can in many instances be, so regulated, but that it will occasion numberless difficulties and questions.

"That the method of trial and decision of excise disputes are founded only in necessity, being in their nature arbitrary, and inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and the happy constitution of your majesty's government.

"That the exposing private houses to be entered into and searched, at pleasure, by persons unknown, will be a badge of slavery upon your people.

"That your petitioners, firmly confiding in your majesty's favour, and filled with a most humble and grateful sense of your paternal affection for your people, most humbly beseech your majesty to protect their liberty, and keep them happy and at ease; free from the apprehension of being disturbed in their property; by which your majesty will erect a lasting monument of your goodness in every house in the kingdom.

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly implore your majesty, that you will not give your royal assent to so much of the bill, as subjects the makers of cyder and perry, to excise laws.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

For these zealous endeavours to oppose a bill so detrimental to the subject, the citizens received the particular thanks of the city of Exeter, and were greatly applauded by their fellow subjects in general; but their petitions had not sufficient effect to prevent the said bill passing into a law: though, by their repeated applications it was afterwards repealed.

On the ninth of April some recruits confined in the Savoy for the East-India service, rose upon the centinels, wrested their arms from them, and made themselves masters of the keys; but the guards in the barracks being alarmed, another fray ensued, in which three of the recruits were shot.

shot dead, some others mortally wounded, and one of the soldiers had his hand so shattered, that it was obliged to be cut off.

On the eighteenth the two ambassadors extraordinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry through the city to Somerset-house, in the following manner :

The whole company assembled at Greenwich, from whence they set off between twelve and one. There were three state barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and two others of eight oars each, with another of six oars for their attendants: besides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the procession.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheap-side, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, and along the Strand to Somerset-house, where they were entertained at the king's expence, till their audience of his majesty.

Four king's under marshal-men on horseback.

City marshal on horseback.

Master of the ceremonies assistant, in a coach and six.

Thirty eight footmen, two and two, on foot.

Eight gentlemen of the bedchambers, belonging to the ambassadors, on horseback, two and two.

House steward alone, on horseback.

Eight pages on horseback, two and two.

Kettle drum.

Second master of the horse, alone.

King's state-coach, with the ambassadors, the earl of Guilford, and master of the ceremonies; six horses.

King's second coach, with the two secretaries to the embassy, six horses.

Six gentlemen of the privy-chamber, in the next royal coaches.

The queen, princess of Wales, duke of York, princess Augusta, duke of Cumberland, and princess Amelia's coaches with six horses each.

The ambassador's grand state-coach with eight horses, empty.

The second coach empty, with six horses.

The third coach with two Venetian noblemen, six horses.

The peer's coaches and six.

All the dresses of the persons attending this procession, both on the water, as well as at land, were extremely splendid.

On the 29th John Wilkes, esq; member of parliament for Aylesbury, was taken into custody by a warrant from the secretary of state, for writing a paper called the North-Briton, No. 45, and after examination was committed to the Tower. At the same time all his papers were seized, to be examined by persons appointed by the secretaries. And on the third of May, he was brought from the Tower to the bar of the court of common-pleas, Westminster, where he made the following speech :

" My lords,

" I feel myself happy to be at last brought before a court, and before judges whose characteristic is the love of liberty. I have many humble thanks to return for the immediate order you were pleased to issue, to give me an opportunity of laying my grievances before you. They are of a kind hitherto unparalleled in this free country, and I trust the consequences will teach ministers of Scottish and arbitrary principles, that the liberty of an English subject is not to be sported away with impunity, in this cruel and despotic manner.

" I am accused of being the author of the North-Briton, No. 45. I shall only remark upon that paper, that it takes all load of accusation from the sacred name of a prince, whose family I love and honour as the glorious defenders of the cause of liberty, and whose personal qualities are so amiable, great and respectable, that he is deservedly the idol of his people. It is the peculiar fashion and crime of these times, and of those who hold high ministerial offices in government, to throw every odious charge from themselves upon majesty: the author of this paper, whoever he may be, has, upon constitutional principles, done directly the reverse, and is therefore in me, the supposed author, meant to be persecuted accordingly; the particular cruelties of my treatment, worse than if I had been a Scotch rebel, this court will hear, and I dare say, from your justice in due time redress.

" I may, perhaps, still have the means left me to shew that I have been superior to every temptation of corruption. They may, indeed, have flattered themselves, that when they found corruption could not prevail, persecution might intimidate. I will shew myself superior to both. My papers have been seized, perhaps with a hope the better to deprive me of that proof of their meanness and corrupt prodigality, which it may, possibly, in a proper place be yet in my power to give."

The case was then learnedly argued by eminent lawyers on both sides, and when they had finished, the court, after making a polite excuse to Mr. Wilkes for the delay, took time to consider the case; and to give their opinion: therefore they remanded him prisoner to the Tower, till Friday the sixth of May. On which day he was brought up to the court of common-pleas, where the lord chief justice and the other judges being assembled, Mr. Wilkes addressed them as follows :

" My lords,

" Far be it from me to regret that I have passed so many more days in captivity, as it will have afforded you an opportunity of doing, upon mature reflection, and repeated examination, the more signal justice to my country. The liberty of all peers and gentlemen, and what touches me more sensibly, that of all the middling

" middling and inferior class of people, who  
 " stand most in need of protection, is, in my  
 " case, this day to be finally decided upon: a  
 " question of such importance as to deter-  
 " mine at once, whether English liberty be  
 " a reality or a shadow. Your own free-born  
 " hearts will feel with indignation and compassion  
 " all that load of oppression under which I have  
 " so long laboured. Close imprisonment, the  
 " effect of premeditated malice, all access for  
 " more than two days denied to me, my house  
 " ransacked and plundered, my most private and  
 " secret concerns divulged, every vile and malig-  
 " nant insinuation, even of high treason itself,  
 " no less industriously than falsely circulated by  
 " my cruel and implacable enemies, together  
 " with all the various insolence of office, form  
 " but a part of my unexampled ill treatment.  
 " Such inhuman principles of star-chamber ty-  
 " ranny will, I trust, by this court, upon this  
 " solemn occasion, be finally extirpated; and  
 " henceforth every innocent man, however poor  
 " and unsupported, may hope to sleep in peace  
 " and security in his own house, unviolated by  
 " king's messengers, and the arbitrary mandates  
 " of an overbearing secretary of state.

" I will no longer delay your justice. The na-  
 " tion is impatient to hear, nor can they be safe  
 " or happy till that is obtained. If the same  
 " persecution is after all to carry me before ano-  
 " ther court, I hope I shall find that the genuine  
 " spirit of Magna Charta, that glorious inheri-  
 " tance, that distinguishing characteristic of En-  
 " glishmen, is as religiously revered there, as I  
 " know it is here, by the great personages before  
 " whom I have now the happiness to stand; and  
 " (as in the memorable case of the imprisoned  
 " bishops) that an independent jury of free-born  
 " Englishmen will persist to determine my fate,  
 " as in conscience bound, upon constitutional  
 " principles, by a verdict of guilty or not guilty.  
 " I ask no more at the hands of my country-  
 " men."

When Mr. Wilkes had finished his speech, the  
 lord chief justice stood up, and delivered the  
 opinion of the court on the three following heads,  
 which were chiefly insisted on by counsel:

1. The legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.
2. The necessity for a specification of those par-  
 ticular passages in the 45th number of the North  
 Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And
3. Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of par-  
 liament.

To the first of these his lordship was of  
 opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not  
 illegal.

To the second, which required a specification  
 of the particular passages in the North Briton,  
 which were deemed a libel, his lordship took no-  
 tice, that the insertion of these passages, so far as  
 they related to the point in question, was not at  
 all necessary.

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\* On the twelfth of May 1763, between twelve and one  
 o'clock, the following aldermen went in procession from

And to the last point he observed, that the pri-  
 vilege of parliament should be held sacred and in-  
 violable; and as there were but three particular  
 cases in which that privilege was forfeited, it only  
 remained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's was  
 endangered. Mr. Wilkes stood accused of writ-  
 ing a libel; a libel in the sense of the law was a  
 high misdemeanor, but did not come within the  
 description of treason, felony, or breach of the  
 peace; at most it had but a tendency to disturb  
 the peace, and consequently could not be suffi-  
 cient to destroy the privilege of a member of par-  
 liament.

Thus was the point of privilege determined,  
 and Mr. Wilkes, by order of the court, imme-  
 diately discharged.

In his way from the hall to his house in Great  
 George-street, he was surrounded by many gen-  
 tlemen of distinction, amidst the most repeated  
 acclamations of more than ten thousand people.

*[The particulars respecting the above gentleman  
 will be progressively given from this first circum-  
 stance to the close of our work.]*

On the sixth of May, about four o'clock in the  
 morning, a terrible fire broke out at the house of  
 lady Moleworth, in Upper Brook-street, Grosve-  
 nor-square, which, in a short time, entirely con-  
 sumed the same, with all its furniture. Lady  
 Moleworth, her brother captain Usher, her se-  
 cond and third daughters, and four or five ser-  
 vants, perished in the flames. Her eldest daugh-  
 ter jumped out of a window and broke her leg;  
 the mother intended to follow, but the fire over-  
 powered her, and she sunk into the midst of the  
 flames. Her fourth and fifth daughters jumped  
 out of a garret window; the former broke her  
 thigh, and the latter was greatly bruised. Dr.  
 Coote Moleworth, with his lady, being on a  
 visit, narrowly escaped with their lives. The  
 doctor's lady threw herself from a two pair of  
 stairs window into the garden, and was much  
 scorched and terribly bruised. The doctor hung  
 from the window by his hands till a ladder was  
 brought him. An elderly woman, governess of  
 the children, threw herself out of the nursery-  
 window, and was killed on the spot. One of the  
 footmen, in jumping from a window, fell upon  
 the iron spikes, where he hung till a chairman, at  
 the hazard of his own life, took him off; but he  
 afterwards died of his wound. Notwithstanding  
 the fire in this house was so fatal to its inha-  
 bitants, yet it is remarkable no other house re-  
 ceived the least damage.

In order to shew the contempt with which the  
 citizens held the conduct of the ministry, in  
 having made up a peace so very inadequate to  
 the glorious successes of the late war, it is only  
 necessary to observe, that the common-council  
 could by no means be prevailed on to address:  
 and the greatest cavalcade which could be formed  
 from the city for that purpose, consisted only of  
 eight aldermen,\* including the *locum tenens* at  
 5 F their

Guildhall to wait upon his majesty with an address on the  
 peace:

Sir

their head, who, assuming the name of the Lord-mayor, and court of aldermen, waited on his majesty with the following :

“ Sir,

“ Your majesty’s faithful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, desire to be permitted to pay their humble duty to your majesty, and to express their grateful sense of your majesty’s gracious and benevolent attention to your people, in relieving them from the increasing burdens of a long and expensive, though glorious and successful war.

“ They enter not into a particular consideration of the national advantages resulting from the treaty of peace, which your majesty has been pleased to conclude : These have been submitted to a constitutional examination ; but they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your majesty their entire acquiescence in a measure, which your majesty’s councils, and the great council of the nation, have seen reason to approve. And this they have thought it their duty to do at this time, when they have with concern observed a spirit of faction unhappily arising, and are apprehensive their silence might be interpreted an encouragement of practices, which their dutiful attachment to your majesty’s person and government leads them to detest and abhor.

“ They further beg leave to assure your majesty, that as magistrates to whom the executive power of the government of the city of London is intrusted, it shall be their constant endeavour to maintain and preserve domestic tranquillity, order, and government, and that true and perfect liberty, which has its foundation in obedience to the laws, and of which licentiousness, though it often assumes the name, is, in this country, the only enemy.

“ By a conduct so conformable to your royal example, they presume to hope they shall intitle themselves to the continuance of your majesty’s protection and favour.”

His majesty’s most gracious answer.

“ I return you my sincere thanks for this address, and for the satisfaction you express in the success of my endeavours to restore the public peace.

“ I receive with great pleasure the assurances you give me, of your abhorrence and detestation of those factious and licentious practices, which, alone, can endanger our present happy

“ settlement, after the conclusion of peace with all our foreign enemies.

“ Your resolution to support, in opposition thereto, the true constitutional liberty of these kingdoms, is highly acceptable to me.

“ The city of London may depend upon my constant favour and protection.”

The fourth of June being his majesty’s birthday, the same was celebrated with more public demonstrations of joy than had been ever known on a like occasion. The principal buildings were grandly illuminated, as were almost all the private houses in the squares and streets of this metropolis ; each vying with the other to express their loyalty to their sovereign, however they disliked the measures of the ministry. A terrible accident happened in the evening on Tower-hill, where were exhibited grand fire-works at the public expence. The populace repaired thither in such shoals, and crowded so fast on each other, that the rails which surrounded a well, on the bank of the ditch, at the postern, gave way, and the multitude fell together about thirty feet deep. By which accident six were taken up dead, fourteen were so hurt that they died of their wounds, and many others were most dreadfully bruised.

About two o’clock in the morning on the 23d a fire broke out in King-street, Rotherhithe, which entirely consumed fifteen houses, besides damaging many others. And on the tenth of July following, about one in the morning, a most terrible fire began in a stable, or some out-house, near the east side of the plying-place called New-crane, in the parish of Shadwell, which communicated its flames to a loft adjoining, full of dry reeds for the use of the ship yard, in which it stood, and set fire to a ship in the dock. The wind being high, the flames immediately caught the back-fronts and out-buildings of the houses next the water in the street called Wapping-wall ; and so rapid was their progress, that before proper assistance could be brought, the fire crossed the street, and, in a few hours, the houses on both the south and the north sides were entirely consumed. Eighty-seven houses were burnt to the ground, and several persons perished in the flames.

On the nineteenth of August, about twelve o’clock at noon, began a very terrible storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning in this city, which was preceded by an almost total darkness. The air seemed greatly convulsed ; the heat was intense, and was felt by the people as like the heat of an oven. The appearance of it being much the same as preceded the great earthquake at Lisbon, many people expected the most direful consequences would follow : but it went off much

Sir Charles Afsill, *as locum tenens.*

Robert Alsop, esq;

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt.

Marth Dickinson, esq;

Sir Richard Glynn, bart.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.

Sir Francis Gosling, knt. and the Recorder.

Richard Blunt, esq;

Sir Thomas Chaloner, knt. } sheriffs

Sir Henry Banks, knt.

The Chamberlain.

The Town-clerk.

A great number of people assembled in Guildhall-yard to see them set out, who testified their displeasure by continued hissing &c. As the procession passed St. Bride’s church the great bell began to toll, and then a dumb peal struck up, which continued a considerable time ; and at their return they were treated in the same manner by Bow bells.

milder



milder in the city of London than in other places; for about Chatham the darkness was accompanied with one continual rolling of thunder for the space of forty minutes, and the lightning was almost incessant, but at a great distance, for the same space of time. At Twickenham large trees were torn up by the roots, stacks of chimnies were blown down, and other damage done by the hurricane that accompanied the darkness. About Reading several trees were torn up by the roots, two sheep were killed, and several people were beat down and terribly frightened. At Brithelmstone the storm was very awful, and the oldest fishermen said they had never seen any thing like it in their memories. About Maidstone in Kent, the hops suffered considerably by the storm. But the most surprizing circumstance that attended this phenomenon was the sudden flux and reflux of the tide in Plymouth pool, which exactly corresponded with the like agitation in the same place at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon. At Sheerness, some dreadful convulsions of nature were apprehended. The windows exposed to the fury of the storm were crushed to pieces; fowls were killed by the hail and much damage done.

Her majesty being safely delivered of a prince (afterwards christened Frederick) the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the twenty-fifth waited on his majesty with the following congratulatory address on the occasion:

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

" Most gracious sovereign,

" We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most gladly embrace this joyful occasion of approaching your sacred person, with our sincerest and warmest congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince; firmly trusting that every increase of your royal family will prove an additional security to our religion, and that great charter of liberty, which, in consequence of the glorious revolution, your illustrious house was chosen to defend.

" Your majesty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your subjects in honest and anxious zeal for your majesty's happiness, and the glory and prosperity of your reign, rejoice in every event, which augments your majesty's domestic felicity.

" Permit us, royal Sir, to intreat your majesty's acceptance of our faithful assurances, that we will, at all times, be ready, cheerfully to render your majesty every instance of allegiance and duty, which affectionate and loyal subjects can pay to the best of princes."

His majesty's most gracious answer.

" I thank you for this loyal address, and for the satisfaction you express on the increase of

" my family. The religion and liberties of my people always have been, and ever shall be, the constant objects of my care and attention. I shall at all times depend upon the assurances which you give me of your allegiance and duty."

On the eighth of September another terrible fire broke out at Shadwell-dock, which burnt thirty houses before it could be extinguished, among which was Stoker's brewhouse, and several others of great value.

On the twenty-ninth of September, William Bridgen, esq; alderman of Farringdon without, was elected Lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing; at which time Mr. Beckford, the then Lord-mayor, rose up, and addressed the livery as follows:

" Gentlemen, and fellow citizens,

" You were pleased to do me the honour of electing me your first magistrate this day twelvemonth, and I entered on that duty with diffidence and reluctance, being conscious to myself, that it was not in my power to execute so great a trust with the assiduity and attention that the dignity and importance of the office required; how far I have been able to go through it with any degree of propriety, you are the only judges. Very great assistance I have experienced from my brethren of the court of aldermen, and I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of their good-will towards me.

" The time of my mayoralty draws near a conclusion; and I can safely say, it will give me more comfort and satisfaction of mind to quit, than it ever did to receive this high honour, the greatest that can fall to the share of a citizen. That satisfaction is increased by the reflection of being succeeded by a very worthy alderman, for whose firmness, integrity, and resolution, I have the greatest veneration: and indeed firmness and resolution are at all times necessary in your first magistrate, especially in times so critical and difficult as the present seem to be; however, I trust, that the old good humour and good sense of this great city will set an example of moderation to the rest of the kingdom, and convince every impartial man that the duty and affection of the citizens of London to the best of kings, can be equalled only by their love of justice and of liberty, founded on the glorious principles of the revolution.

" Permit me to take this opportunity of returning my sincere acknowledgements to my fellow-citizens, for all their favours conferred on me; and of assuring them, that it shall be the study of my life to support the honour and dignity of the crown, liberty, and constitutional independency of the people, and the rights and privileges of my fellow-citizens, always keeping in remembrance that noble declaration of the great revolution patriots, That under the house of Hanover only they could, and under the house of Hanover they were determined they would be free."

On

On the sixteenth of November a duel was fought between Samuel Martin, esq; member of parliament for Camelford, and late secretary to the treasury, and John Wilkes, esq; when the latter was greatly wounded in the belly by a pistol bullet. The wound, however, not proving mortal, Mr. Wilkes soon after recovered.

On the eighteenth the tide in the river Thames at eleven o'clock, when it was flowing, suddenly stopped, and ebbed for the space of an hour; after which it returned, and flowed the usual time.

A most violent storm of wind and rain happened on the second of December, which did incredible damage in and about London, and in many other parts of the kingdom. Several houses were blown down, some people killed, many wounded, and business interrupted; chimnies in many parts of the town fell upon the roofs; the roofs were stripped, and the streets, during the violence of the storm, rendered impassable; part of the walls of Hyde-park and Sadler's-wells gave way; trees were blown up by the roots; and the river Thames rose so high, that in many places it overflowed its banks, filled cellars, and did immense damage to the shipping and craft.

The next day, when the executioner, by order of both houses of parliament, came to burn No. 45, of the North-Briton at the Royal-Exchange, there was such a multitude gathered together upon the occasion, that the officers appointed to put the order into execution, were greatly interrupted in the performance of their duty. Not only the executioner, the constables, and the inferior officers were pelted with filth and dirt, but the chief officers present were insulted in the grossest manner; the fore-glass of Mr. Harley's chariot, (one of the city sheriffs, and a member of parliament for the city of London, was broken by a billet thrown at his person, which was taken from the fire that was kindled to consume the North-Briton. Mr. Harley being slightly wounded, and observing the spirit of licentiousness that prevailed among the multitude, hastened to the Mansion-house to apprise the Lord-mayor of the danger.

The executioner thinking it his duty to follow the high sheriff, made his retreat likewise as soon after as he could; and the constables, most of their staves being broken by the furious resistance they had made, mixed among the crowd, and marched off without further opposition. The North-Briton, however, was partly consumed by means of a lighted link, on which it was placed, by the zeal of the proper officers, but the remains of it were rescued from the flames by the violence of the assailants, who carried them off in triumph, and in the evening displayed them at Temple-bar, where a bonfire was made, and a large jack boot committed to the flames instead thereof, amidst the acclamations of a great course of spectators.

Mr. Wilkes having commenced an action in the court of common-pleas against Robert Ward, esq; the under secretary, for seizing his papers, the same was tried on the sixth of December, before lord chief justice Pratt, and a special jury, at the defendant's request; when, after an hearing of near fifteen hours, many learned arguments on

both sides, and a most masterly, pathetic, and eloquent charge given by his lordship, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with one thousand pounds damages, and full costs of suit; on which the populace, as before, testified their joy in the most extravagant manner.

On the evening of the day on which this verdict was obtained, a person knocked at Mr. Wilkes's door, desiring to speak with him on particular business; but it appearing by his dialect that he was a Scotchman, and being besides an entire stranger, he was refused admittance, on which he went to a coffee-house near Parliament-street, where a person made affidavit, that he overheard him declare, that himself and ten more were determined to cut off Mr. Wilkes, let the event be what it would; and next morning gave information of it by a letter to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to be on his guard. According to the information, the person sworn against, as was supposed, bringing a letter to Mr. Wilkes's house, signed Alexander Dun, the purpose of which was to beg an interview with him on an affair of the most interesting nature, he was desired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly; and seven o'clock being then appointed, as he was going out at the parlour door, into Mr. Wilkes's bedchamber, two gentlemen who had placed themselves behind it, seized him by the arms, and threw him on his back. On searching him a new pen knife was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchased about nine months ago, but after many equivocations, owned he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight before. Upon this he was taken into custody by a tipstaff then present for that purpose, was carried next morning before one of the judges; and a complaint likewise exhibited against him in the house of commons, who thereupon ordered the officer in whose custody he was, to bring him to the bar; but when he was there, the house discharged him from any farther appearance, as it was evident from his behaviour, that he was disordered in his mind.

A little before this a complaint was exhibited against Mr. Wilkes in the upper-house, for affixing the name of a member of that house, to a book, intituled, "An Essay on Woman," which book was produced to the eternal disgrace of all concerned in it; but Mr. Wilkes could not prefer his answer, being at that time indisposed in consequence of the wound he had received in the duel with Mr. Martin. On which account the house gave him time for his appearance, and afterwards enlarged it on the report of his physician and surgeon; but beginning at last to suspect some collusion betwixt him and them, on the sixteenth of December they ordered doctor Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to attend him, in order to observe the progress of his cure, and to report the same to the house. Doctor Heberden acquainted the physician with this order, and desired him to communicate it to Mr. Wilkes, that the time of attendance might be settled. Mr. Wilkes, in consequence of the intelligence received by him from his physician, dispatched cards to the two gentlemen appointed to attend him, expressing his sense of the kind care of the house

for his speedy recovery, intimating his perfect reliance on the gentlemen to whom he had committed his case, and assuring them, that though he did not wish to see them at present, he was impatient for an opportunity of shewing the just regard he would ever pay to distinguished merit.

After Mr. Wilkes had acted in this spirited manner, he thought proper, in justification of the characters of doctor Brocklesby his physician, and Mr. Graves his surgeon, to send for doctor Duncan, one of his majesty's physicians in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton one of his majesty's serjeant

surgeons, who attended him accordingly. The reason Mr. Wilkes gave to those two gentlemen for sending for them was, that as he found the house thought it proper that he should be watched, he himself thought two Scotchmen most proper for his spies.

We will not pretend to say whether the attention of the house had any happy effect on Mr. Wilkes's health, but he recovered so fast, that on the twenty-fourth of December he suddenly set out for France to visit his daughter, as he himself gave out, then dangerously ill at Paris.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

*Violent storm of wind. Marriage of princess Augusta. City address on the occasion. Mr. Wilkes expelled the house of commons. The common-council present lord chief justice Pratt with the freedom of the city. The silk weavers petition his majesty against the importation of foreign silks. Fire in St. James's-square. Remarkable storm of thunder and lightning. Election of a chamberlain. Freedom of the city presented to the duke of Gloucester. Great fire at Rotherhithe. Remarkable phenomenon in the air. Death of the duke of Cumberland.*

**T**HE year 1764 was introduced by a violent storm of wind, on the fourteenth of January, which did great damage to houses, trees, and shipping in the river. During the storm two dreadful fires broke, the one near Hyde-park corner, and the other in Ratcliff-Highway; at each of which seven houses were entirely consumed.

On the evening of the sixteenth the ceremony of the marriage of her royal highness the princess Augusta, eldest sister to his majesty, with his most serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, was performed in the great council-chamber, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, in presence of a great number of peers, peeresses, and foreign ministers. After the solemnization of the nuptials, their serene and royal highnesses repaired to Leicester-house, where was prepared an elegant entertainment; at which their majesties, the princess dowager of Wales, and the rest of the royal family were present. On this joyful occasion, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, to whom being introduced by earl Gower, lord-chamberlain, James Eyre, esq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

“ May it please your majesty,

“ Graciously to accept our sincere and dutiful  
“ congratulations on the marriage of your majesty's eldest sister, her royal highness the princess Augusta, with his most serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh.  
“ It was with the utmost joy and satisfaction, that  
“ we saw your majesty's wisdom yield to the pro-

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“ posals for an alliance with a protestant family so  
“ illustrious; and that a lady, whose amiable  
“ character is not more exalted by the dignity of  
“ her birth than her private virtues, was destined  
“ to be the happy partner of a prince, whose  
“ eminent and distinguished services, during a  
“ successful and glorious war, will ever be re-  
“ membered by every friend of true religion and  
“ public liberty.

“ Your majesty's faithful citizens of London  
“ have seen, with gratitude, the constitution of  
“ this country, settled and established by our  
“ great deliverer king William, maintained and  
“ improved by the illustrious house of Brunf-  
“ wick; and, therefore, they cannot sufficiently  
“ applaud your majesty's great wisdom and good-  
“ ness in further strengthening it by this happy  
“ alliance.

“ May this marriage answer your majesty's  
“ warmest wishes and expectations; and may the  
“ prince and princess be blessed with an offspring  
“ truly worthy of so royal and illustrious a de-  
“ scent!

“ Permit us to assure your majesty of our firm  
“ attachment to your majesty's sacred person  
“ and government; and of our constant endea-  
“ vours, within our sphere, to contribute to the  
“ happiness and prosperity of your majesty's  
“ reign.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to re-  
turn the following most gracious answer:

“ My lord and gentlemen,

“ I return you my thanks for your dutiful  
“ congratulations on the marriage of my sister  
“ the princess Augusta, with the hereditary prince

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“ of

" of Brunswick Lunenburg; and am glad that  
 " this happy alliance gives such general satisfac-  
 " tion.

" I receive, with pleasure, your assurances of  
 " duty and affection to my person and govern-  
 " ment. The city of London may always de-  
 " pend on my favour and protection."

They afterwards waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and their serene highnesses the prince and princess of Brunswick, to whom they respectively presented their compliments of congratulation.

On the twentieth of this month the commons, after long debates, expelled John Wilkes, esq; for a contempt of their authority, and publishing the North-Briton, being adjudged an infamous libel; and issued out a writ of election for Aylesbury in his room.

On the twenty-fifth his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave, among others, the royal assent to the bill for naturalizing his serene highness the prince of Brunswick, who was in the house during his majesty's stay. In the mean time her royal highness the princess of Brunswick remained at Leicester-house, taking leave of the ladies of quality her intimates with the greatest tenderness and fortitude. In the afternoon their highnesses took leave of the company; when the prince, on the populace expressing their ardent wishes for their highnesses happiness and prosperity, returned his prayers for the success of the British nation, for which he said he had already bled, and would again with pleasure, on any future occasion. Their highnesses then descended the stairs to their coaches, amidst an innumerable crowd of spectators, who were waiting for their last farewell of their amiable princess; and the people attended their departure with acclamations and tears.

On the twenty-first of February came on at the court of King's-bench, Westminster, the trial of John Wilkes, esq; for reprinting and publishing the North-Briton No. 45, at his own house. The trial lasted eight hours, and the jury, retiring an hour and three quarters, returned, and brought in their verdict guilty. The court then proceeded to the trial of Mr. Wilkes for printing and publishing the Essay on woman, of which also the jury, after withdrawing about half an hour, found him guilty.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the same day, the thanks of the court were ordered to be presented to the representatives of the city, for their zealous and spirited endeavours to assert the rights and liberties of the subject, by their laudable attempt to obtain a reasonable and parliamentary declaration. " That a general  
 " warrant for apprehending and seizing the au-  
 " thors, printers and publishers of a seditious li-  
 " bel, together with their papers, is not war-  
 " rantable by law;" and to exhort them, in the warmest manner, steadily to persevere in their duty to the crown, and use their utmost endeavours to secure the houses, papers, and persons of the subject from arbitrary and illegal violations. At the same time it was resolved, that, " as the in-  
 " dependency and uprightness of judges is es-

" sential to the impartial administration of justice,  
 " and one of the best securities to the rights and  
 " liberties of the subject," this court, in mani-  
 festation of the just sense of the firmness and integrity of the right honourable Sir Charles Pratt, lord chief justice of his majesty's court of common pleas, doth direct, that the freedom of this city be presented to his lordship, and that he be desired to sit for his picture to be placed in Guildhall, in gratitude for the honest and deliberate decision upon the validity of a warrant which had been frequently produced to, but, so far as appears to this court, never debated in the court of King's-bench, by which he hath eminently distinguished his duty to the king, his justice to the subject, and his knowledge of the law. This example of the city of London in thanking and instructing their representatives, in regard to general warrants, and thanking Lord chief justice Pratt, and presenting him with the freedom of the city, was followed by a great many corporations and private companies in England.

On the twenty-fifth a treatise, intituled, " Droit  
 " le Roy," a rhapsody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England, was burnt by the common hangman at Westminster-hall gate, and on the 27th at the Royal-Exchange, pursuant to an order of both houses of parliament.

About this time an act of parliament passed for the better regulating of buildings, and to prevent mischiefs that may happen by fire within the weekly bills of mortality, &c. by which so much of the act of 2. George I. for regulating buildings, &c. as relates to party walls, shall extend to all cases whatsoever within the city and liberty of Westminster, and within the parishes of St. Mary-le-Bone and Paddington, and Chelsea and St. Pancras, when it shall be necessary to pull down and rebuild any party-wall, whether either of the adjoining houses shall or shall not be, or require to be, rebuilt, or new built; except the city of London and liberties thereof, and party-walls of houses on the river Thames below bridge. It then directs a survey of the said walls, and that upon a disagreement of the surveyors it shall be lawful for two neighbouring justices of the peace to add another to them: and that the said wall viewed by them may be pulled down and rebuilt, if the majority signs a certificate of such wall being defective.

After which the said act enacts, " that all party  
 " walls to be erected or built within the said city  
 " or liberty of Westminster, and the parishes,  
 " precincts and limits aforesaid, shall be two  
 " bricks and an half thick at the least in the cellar,  
 " and two bricks thick upwards to the garret  
 " floor, and from thence one brick and an half  
 " thick, at least, eighteen inches above the roofs  
 " or gutters which adjoin to such party-walls; and  
 " that the same shall be built of stone, or of good  
 " sound burnt bricks, and none other.

" And that no timbers, except the timbers of  
 " the girders, binding joists, and the templets  
 " under the same, shall be laid into the party-  
 " walls erected or built, or to be erected or built,  
 " within the said city or liberty of Westminster,  
 " and the parishes, precincts, and limits afore-  
 " said;



“ said ; and that no timbers of the roof be laid  
 “ into such party-walls, (except the purloins or  
 “ kerb thereof) and that the ends of girders, and  
 “ binding joists, lying within such party-walls,  
 “ shall not exceed nine inches ; and that none of  
 “ the ends of the girders, or binding joists, in  
 “ adjoining houses, shall meet, or be laid oppo-  
 “ site to each other ; and that the sides thereof  
 “ shall be, at least, 14 inches distant from each  
 “ other ; and that there shall be nine inches, at  
 “ least, of solid brick-work left at or between the  
 “ ends of all lentils, wall-plates, and bond-tim-  
 “ bers, which may or shall be laid in or upon  
 “ the walls of the fore and back fronts of all  
 “ houses which shall adjoin to each other, on the  
 “ penalty of 50*l.* on the head builder.

“ That no timber or timbers whatsoever shall  
 “ be laid or placed under the hearth or hearths  
 “ of any room or rooms, or within nine inches  
 “ of any funnel or flew of any chimney or chim-  
 “ nies, of any house or houses within the limits  
 “ aforesaid ; and that no timber buildings what-  
 “ soever shall be built adjoining to any house or  
 “ houses so as the timbers thereof shall be laid  
 “ into the wall of any such house or houses al-  
 “ ready built, or hereafter to be built, within  
 “ the limits aforesaid, under the penalty of 50*l.*

“ That after any party-wall or party-walls shall  
 “ be erected or built pursuant to the directions  
 “ of this act, no person or persons whatsoever,  
 “ who shall build against such party-wall or par-  
 “ ty-walls, shall, on any pretence whatsoever,  
 “ cut into or wound the same, for the convenience  
 “ of making a chimney or chimnies, or for any  
 “ other purpose whatsoever ; nor shall lay into  
 “ the same any other timbers than are allowed by  
 “ this act to be laid into new party-walls, under  
 “ the penalty of 50*l.*

“ That every master-builder who shall erect or  
 “ build any house within the limits above men-  
 “ tioned, shall, within fourteen days, after the  
 “ same shall be covered in, cause the same to be  
 “ surveyed by one or more surveyor or surveyors ;  
 “ and such surveyor or surveyors shall make  
 “ oath, before one or more of his majesty's jus-  
 “ tices of the peace for the said county of Mid-  
 “ dlesex or city of Westminster, that the same  
 “ hath been (to the best of his or their judgment  
 “ and belief) built and erected agreeable to the  
 “ several directions in this act contained ; which  
 “ affidavit shall be filed with the clerk of the  
 “ peace for the said county of Middlesex, within  
 “ ten days after the making thereof ; and if any  
 “ master-builder shall make default in the pre-  
 “ mises, by neglecting to cause such survey to  
 “ be made, or such affidavit to be made and  
 “ filed as aforesaid, such master-builder shall, for  
 “ every such neglect or default, forfeit the sum  
 “ of 50*l.*

“ Provided always, that in all cases where any  
 “ party-wall within the said city or liberty of  
 “ Westminster, and the parishes, precincts and  
 “ limits aforesaid, shall, by virtue of the act of  
 “ the 11 George I. and of this present act, be  
 “ pulled down and rebuilt, agreeable to the di-  
 “ rections of this present act, by the owner or  
 “ occupier of one of the adjoining houses, the  
 “ expence of such party-wall shall be estimated

“ and computed at and after the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.*  
 “ per rod.

“ Provided also, That in all cases where any  
 “ party-wall shall be erected or built, agreeable  
 “ to the directions of this present act, in execu-  
 “ tion of any contract or contracts entered into  
 “ with the builder or workman before the first  
 “ day of July, 1764, the expence of such party-  
 “ wall shall be estimated and computed at and  
 “ after the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* per rod ; any thing  
 “ in such contract or contracts to the contrary  
 “ thereof in any wise notwithstanding.”

And be it further enacted, “ That for the fur-  
 “ ther and better preventing the spreading of  
 “ fires, all houses and other buildings, which  
 “ shall be erected or built within the said city or  
 “ liberty of Westminster, and the parishes, pre-  
 “ cincts, and limits aforesaid, shall be built of  
 “ stone, or of good, sound, hard, well-burnt  
 “ bricks, and none other, both in the fore front,  
 “ and back front thereof, from the breast-sum-  
 “ mer upwards, (and likewise the party-walls  
 “ thereof) and that such breast-summer, in all  
 “ such houses or other buildings, shall not be  
 “ higher than the floor of the one pair of stairs.”

This act concludes with a clause directing,  
 “ That in all cases where any of the rewards  
 “ shall be claimed by virtue of the statute of the  
 “ 6th of queen Anne, for engines brought to  
 “ help to extinguish fires, such reward shall be  
 “ payable and paid in the same manner to the  
 “ keeper of any other engine, though not a pa-  
 “ rish-engine, who shall bring in such engine in  
 “ good order and complete, to help and extin-  
 “ guish such fire, in the same manner as if such  
 “ engine was a parish engine.”

On the seventh of March Sir Thomas Harri-  
 son having waited on the right honourable the  
 lord chief justice Pratt, and presented to his lord-  
 ship the freedom of the city of London in a gold  
 box, pursuant to the order of common-council,  
 his lordship returned the following answer :

“ Sir,

“ It is impossible for me not to feel the most  
 “ sensible pleasure in finding my behaviour in the  
 “ administration of justice approved by the city  
 “ of London ; the most respectable body in this  
 “ kingdom, after the two houses of parliament.

“ If they have been pleased, from any part of  
 “ my conduct, to entertain an opinion of my in-  
 “ tegrity (the best quality of a judge) my utmost  
 “ ambition is satisfied ; and I may venture, with-  
 “ out the reproach of vanity, to take to myself  
 “ the character of an honest man, which the city  
 “ of London hath told me I am entitled to ;  
 “ but they will give me leave, at the same time,  
 “ to ascribe it only to my own good fortune, that  
 “ I happened to be distinguished upon the pre-  
 “ sent occasion beyond the rest of my brethren ;  
 “ since I am persuaded, that, if they had been  
 “ called upon as I was, they would have acted  
 “ with the like conscientious regard to their  
 “ oaths, and to the law of the land.

“ Since, however, the city of London has  
 “ now given me a reputation, I must take more  
 than

" than ordinary care to preserve their gift by the  
 " strictest attention to my duty, knowing, that  
 " the best way of thanking the public for ho-  
 " nours like these is by persevering in the same  
 " conduct, by which their approbation was first  
 " acquired."

On the ninth of April many thousand journey-  
 men silk-weavers went in procession from Spital-  
 fields, and waited on his majesty at the queen's  
 palace in St. James's park, with a petition, re-  
 presenting the miserable condition themselves and  
 families were reduced to, by the clandestine im-  
 portation of French silks. They waited before  
 the court-yard, and two gentlemen, belonging  
 to that manufactory, had the honour to be intro-  
 duced to his majesty's presence; and present their  
 petition, which his majesty received in the most  
 gracious manner; and gave for answer that he  
 would send immediate orders to put an entire stop  
 to the importation of French silks; that an affair  
 of so much consequence to the kingdom should  
 be properly laid before the parliament, and  
 that he would do his utmost to procure them  
 redress.

A terrible fire broke out, on the fourteenth, at  
 Mr. Nash's in St. James's square, which instantly  
 consumed that house, and greatly damaged two  
 others. The fire spread so rapid, that six persons  
 perished in the flames.

On the eighteenth of June happened in and  
 about London one of the greatest thunder storms  
 in the memory of man. Some buildings were  
 very much damaged, particularly the elegant  
 spire of St. Bride's-church, Fleet-street, which  
 was shattered so much, that it was obliged to be  
 rebuilt. Several balls of fire were seen in the  
 streets at the same time, but soon disappeared  
 without doing any mischief. Many persons, how-  
 ever, were hurt by the stones that flew from the  
 damaged buildings.

In the month of August about six hundred  
 Palatines, and other German protestants were  
 landed at the port of London, in the greatest  
 distress; and were relieved with that generosity  
 which does honour to the British nation. These  
 unhappy people were prevailed upon to leave  
 their own country, on the promise of a German  
 officer, that on their arrival in England they should  
 be immediately provided with a passage to British  
 America, and appointed to settle some of our  
 new acquisitions on that continent. This delu-  
 sion arose from a pretence set up by one, who had  
 no authority, as after appeared, to make a con-  
 tract with them, or to procure them a settlement  
 in any of our American plantations; though the  
 poor deluded people had great reason to hearken  
 to such proposals, as were tendered to them, in  
 the name of a nation, which had always given  
 them the preference in such cases, and could not  
 possibly people and cultivate their new acquired  
 deserts, without a vast number of new hands.  
 However, they were deceived, and being em-  
 barked by the contractor's contrivance, and  
 brought to the port of London, they who were in  
 a condition to pay their passage, were permitted  
 to land; such as had no money, were kept on  
 board, and both were reduced to a starving con-

dition; the contractor being left behind, and cast  
 into a Dutch prison, for debts he imprudently  
 contracted to carry this chimerical scheme into  
 execution, without the least countenance even of  
 a promise from the British court, to realize his  
 agreement with the German emigrants: of which  
 incident there appeared the following intelligence  
 from the Hague gazette, on the thirty-first of  
 August last.

" One — de S.—, who styles himself a colo-  
 " nel in the service of the king of Great-Britain,  
 " having engaged a number of persons to go into  
 " England, upon assurances which he gave them,  
 " that he was authorized by his Britannic majesty  
 " to promise them settlements in America; and  
 " that they should be carried there at the king's  
 " expence: in order to prevent his continuing to  
 " impose upon the credulity of the public in this  
 " respect, it is thought proper to advertise that  
 " the said S.—was never authorized, as he pre-  
 " tends, to engage people for those settlements,  
 " nor to make any promises on the part of the  
 " British ministry."

The poor half starved Palatines, who were put  
 ashore without a patron to provide for them, were  
 not able to get entertainment or shelter from the  
 intemperature of the rainy season, which, just at  
 that time, (about the middle of August) was  
 very heavy. The men, with their wives, chil-  
 dren, and infants, even their very women in la-  
 bour, were driven to the necessity of lying in the  
 open fields, without provisions, without cover,  
 and without any friend or assistance, but what  
 could be collected during this exigency for them  
 in German churches and chapels about this metro-  
 polis. All which is more fully and publickly de-  
 scribed by the clergyman, whose piety led him  
 to minister to them in their great distress, and to  
 make their case known to the great and good,  
 who had it in their power, and were ready to re-  
 lieve their almost despairing German brethren.

This clergyman wrote a letter to the printer of  
 the Daily-advertiser, who published it on the  
 thirtieth of August, in these words:

" I hope you will permit me, by means of your  
 paper, to inform those who have the power to re-  
 dress it, of the very deplorable situation of the  
 poor unhappy Palatines lately arrived here from  
 Germany. They are in number, men, women,  
 and children, about six hundred, consisting of  
 Wurtzburghers and Palatines, all protestants, and  
 were brought hither from their native country by  
 a German officer, with a promise of being imme-  
 diately sent to settle, at his own expence, in the  
 island of St. John and le Croix, in America;  
 but, by some inability, he has been obliged to  
 decline the undertaking; so that instead of their  
 being shipped off for those places, some of them  
 have lain, during the late heavy rains, and are  
 now lying in the open fields adjacent to this  
 metropolis, without covering, without money,  
 and in short, without the common necessaries of  
 life; others lie languishing under the complicated  
 evils of sickness and extreme want, at the Statute  
 hall in Goodman's-fields; and more than two  
 hundred remain on board the ship, which brought  
 them

them over on account of their passage not being paid for, where they are perishing for want of food, and rotting in filth and nastiness. Collections have been made at the German churches and chapels here several times, to afford them some relief; but as the number of these poor creatures are so considerable, it is impossible, by such means, to furnish them with a regular and continual supply, adequate to their wants; so that unless some provision is very speedily made for them, they must inevitably perish. These unfortunate people would think themselves inexpressibly happy, if the English government would be graciously pleased to take them under its protection, to allow them, for the present, some ground to lie on, tents to cover them, and any manner of subsistence, till it shall be thought proper to ship them off, and settle them in any English colonies in America; where, I doubt not, they will give their protectors and benefactors constant proofs of their affection and gratitude for such kindness, by behaving as becometh honest, industrious, and dutiful subjects, to the British government. I take the liberty of thus expressing the hopes and wishes of these wretched beings, as they have no friend to intercede for them, who has interest sufficient for such an undertaking, or even a knowledge of the proper method of application.

That their distresses are unutterably great, I myself have been too often a mournful witness of, in my attendance on them to administer the duties of my function; with one instance of which I shall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was seized with the pangs of labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorant people about her in the best manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in the operation, it died soon after I baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the sacrament at my hands, expired, from the want of proper care and necessities suitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition.

That the Almighty may, of his infinite mercy, incline the hearts of the great and good of this kingdom, distinguished for its charity and hospitality, to take under their protection these their unhappy fellow-Christians, (who did not intrude themselves into this country, but were invited hither) and send them whithersoever they in their wisdom and goodness shall think proper, is the most ardent prayer of their and your most obedient servant."

G. A. WACHSEL,

Minister of the German Lutheran St. George's church, in Little Ayloffe-street.

This information reached the ears of the great, the noble, and the royal; and penetrated their hearts with such expedition and abundance of compassion, that testifies the truth of that passage in holy writ, "the mercy of God is over all his works." Of which the reverend Mr. Wachsel published the following account, September 5.

"Your readiness in giving a place to my letter of Thursday last, emboldens me to entreat that you would suffer me to communicate to the pub-

lic, a brief account of the amazing success with which it hath pleased the Almighty God to bless my endeavours therein for the service of the distressed Palatines; and to testify their most grateful acknowledgments, as well as my own, to the very benevolent inhabitants of this metropolis; for their exceeding liberal and seasonable contributions. When I reflect on the situation of these poor people at the time their case was related to the public, and the change that immediately succeeded, I am really lost in wonder, and overcome with gratitude!

Before eleven in the morning, on which my letter appeared, we received from the Tower, by order of a great personage, one hundred tents, with all necessaries thereunto belonging; by the same bountiful hand the freight of those on board the ships was discharged, and they were released that day. The same morning a servant arrived express from a lady at Islington with twenty pounds. Mr. Baldero, banker in Lombard-street, sent twenty-pounds. Shortly after the earl and countess of Cardigan sent one hundred pounds, ten guineas came from his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, ten guineas from David Berkeley, esq; and sons: ten guineas signed M. W. C. S. From Batson's coffee-house, thirty-one pounds ten shillings, (nearly four hundred pounds have since been received from the same place): five pounds five shillings from the Bedford coffee-house: a bank note No. K. 280, for 100l. and a great number of smaller donations. The contributions since the above have still increased more abundantly."

Crowds of people resorted to the place of their encampment, and, with hearts melted to compassion, gave them what they could spare; to the honour of a benevolent baker, let it be remembered, that even before their case was known, passing by and perceiving their famishing condition, he bestowed upon them his whole basket of bread! By these means they were clothed, their subsistence provided for, physicians, surgeons, and midwives, offered their service for the sick and those in travail, for whom warm apartments were hired. The committee of gentlemen chosen to manage the subscription, upon application to his majesty, had a most gracious answer by Lord Halifax, purporting that the Palatines should be sent and established in South Carolina, and that 150 stands of arms should be delivered out for their use; upon which they contracted for proper vessels to carry them to that colony, and for their provision and maintainance in the voyage, and for a time after their arrival.

The city of London in particular, and the nation in general, having, about this time preferred complaints in parliament, concerning the exorbitant price of provisions; his majesty, in order to prevent all unlawful combinations for enhancing the price of provisions, and encourage those who might discover any concerned in such illegal practices, promised to all persons who should discover, or cause to be discovered such offenders, so as to be convicted, a reward of one hundred pounds, to be paid out of the treasury, without any other warrant in that behalf. When the

merchants petition, touching the above complaint, was presented to one of the secretaries of state, a council was immediately called, and after an examination of evidence, his majesty directly ordered his royal proclamation to be issued as abovementioned.

On the twenty eighth of September, there was the highest tide in the river Thames that had been known for many years. Great damages were done by the filling of cellars, and overflowing of the low marshes. Several ships were dashed against each other by the violence of the wind; and in many houses near the river the waters rose two feet in the ground floors.

About ten o'clock at night, on the twenty-fourth of November, a dreadful fire broke out in the workshop of a snuff-maker in Aldersgate-street, which consumed that and several other houses, together with the timber-yard of Mr. Hatton, valued at several thousand pounds. Many persons were hurt, and some lost their lives.

On the fourth of December her royal highness the princess Augusta, sister to his majesty, and consort to his serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick, was safely delivered of a princess, to the great joy of that ancient line, as well as universal pleasure of her native country.

During the course of this month, the weather proved extremely boisterous, by which many ships were wrecked, and other very considerable damage was sustained both by sea and land.

The first remarkable circumstance which happened in the year 1765, was, the election of a chamberlain of the city of London, in the room of the late Sir Thomas Harrison, which came on at Guildhall the fifteenth of January. The candidates were, Mr. alderman Janssen, Mr. alderman Turner, Mr. Bonus, Mr. deputy Ellis, Mr. Freeman, Mr. deputy Long, and Mr. Till. On holding up of hands, the sheriffs said they were doubtful which of the two aldermen had the majority, and therefore desired they might be put up a second time, which being done, they declared in favour of Mr. alderman Janssen; but a poll was demanded in behalf of Mr. alderman Turner, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Long, and Mr. Till. After which Mr. alderman Janssen made a very polite speech to the livery, returning them thanks for the great honour conferred on him, and hoped they would support their choice by the poll.

When Mr. Janssen had finished his speech, Mr. alderman Harley (who had been called upon in an advertisement on the Monday preceding, to declare whether he had not received or been promised the general receivership of the land-tax for this city and county of Middlesex) rose up and addressed himself to the livery as follows:

"Gentlemen, and fellow-citizens,

"I am always happy to meet you, when assembled here; particularly when any part of my conduct is called in question. I now find myself called upon in a very extraordinary manner, by a news-writer in the name of the several candidates for the office of chamberlain of this city,

"publicly to declare, whether I have got, or have been promised, the receivership of the land-tax." Now, gentlemen, this is a question that no man has a right to ask me. As to answer the public news-papers any thing I find relative to me, it is my determined resolution never to do it, unless it is signed by a reputable person: but, gentlemen, if it will be the least satisfaction to any one of the candidates, or to any particular liveryman, it is a respect that I shall be glad to shew them, and am both willing and ready to declare here, what I have repeatedly done both publicly and privately for this week past, that I have neither myself, or any person for me, to my knowledge, solicited for the receivership of the land-tax; nor has it ever been offered me. But that I may be clearly understood, (for in every part of my conduct I love to be open and explicit) I do declare that if it should be the intention and resolution of administration to separate the receivership of the land-tax, from the office of chamberlain of London, and it should be offered to me, I shall think myself as much at liberty to accept of it, as any one citizen of London."

On casting up the books at the close of the poll on the twenty-fifth the numbers appeared as follows:

For Mr. Alderman Janssen	1316
Mr. Alderman Turner	1202
Mr. Till	250
Mr. Deputy Ellis	229
Mr. Freeman	180

In consequence of which the former was declared duly elected.

Mr. Alderman Janssen then came forward, and addressed the livery, to the following purpose:

"Gentlemen and fellow citizens,

"The honour you have conferred, by electing me to the important office of chamberlain of this city, calls for my most grateful acknowledgments for so signal a mark of your favour.

"While many of you, gentlemen, have most affectionately recollected my former endeavours to deserve your notice, and have been pleased to call me forth, to offer my services on this occasion, I must confess I was backward in complying; and not for want of an ardent desire to accept your kind invitation, but from a diffidence, natural to one in my situation.

"It was therefore an additional honour to me, to have been thus roused in my state of obscurity, and to have been compelled (as it were) into your service; an obligation greatly heightened by the uncommon unanimity, and remarkable generosity, manifested towards me at so interesting a juncture; it having been out of my power to bias, or in the least to influence, the suffrage of any one of you in my behalf.

"It has given me a still greater satisfaction, that your fortitude alone could have afforded

"me



"me the opportunity of disproving the falsity of those many base and inveterate aspersions of my private enemies, to lessen and depreciate me in the esteem of my fellow citizens; but I am inclined to hope, that even those will now become my friends, who, through misinformation, were before induced to be my enemies."

"I shall trouble you no further, gentlemen, than to assure you, I will do my utmost to convince you, by a faithful and assiduous attention to the trust you have so generously reposed in me, that you have not misplaced your confidence."

This gentleman having reduced his circumstances, by his connections with several public spirited plans, had for some years lived in obscurity, and abridged himself of every superfluity, gradually to compensate the loss of his creditors. Such was his modesty, that he was not without much difficulty prevailed upon to offer himself a candidate for the vacant post; but merit overcame every obstacle, and his grateful fellow-citizens exulted in an opportunity of publicly honouring a man, who had given such abundant and uncommon proofs of his integrity.

On the fourteenth of February Mr. John Williams, bookseller, was, pursuant to his sentence, brought from the King's bench prison, to stand in the pillory in New-palace-yard, Westminster, for re-publishing the North Briton in volumes. A few minutes after twelve he mounted amidst the acclamations of upwards of ten thousand people, who maintained an incessant shout during the hour of his standing. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with cords running from each other, on which were hung a jack boot, an axe, and a Scotch bonnet. The two latter, after remaining there some time, were burnt, and the boot beheaded. During his stand also, a purple purse ornamented with orange-coloured ribbons, was produced by a gentleman eminent for his patriotism, who began a collection for the benefit of the culprit; after which, the purse being carried round, every one contributed according to pleasure, to the amount in the whole, as was supposed, of more than two hundred guineas. He had a sprig of laurel in his hand all the time, and received, on this occasion, greater and louder marks of the public applause, than would, perhaps, have been given to a foreign prince, at the head of a victorious army.

In the month of April, William, lord Byron, was tried by his peers in Westminster, for the murder of Mr. Chaworth, in a duel at the Star and Garter tavern in Pall-mall; when, after a learned discussion of the case, the peers adjourned to their own house, and after some consideration returned, when they found his lordship guilty of felony, but not of murder.

The law having declared by the 11 and 12 William III. c. 15. sec. 5. "That every mayor, or chief officer of every city, town corporate, borough, or market town, shall, on request to him made, cause all ale-quarts and ale-pints, made of wood, earth, glass, horn, leather, pewter, or other good and wholesome metal,

which shall be brought to him, to be measured and sized with the standard in his custody, and shall then cause the same, and every of them, to be plainly and apparently signed, stamped, and marked with W. R. and a crown, for which they shall not receive above one farthing for each measure, on pain of 5l. to be recovered as aforesaid; and he shall also pay to the party grieved treble damages, with costs, by action at law;" the Lord-mayor, in pursuance of this act, summoned the publicans under his jurisdiction, for selling beer in pots that were not sealed with the city mark, according to law. On which occasion a great number of publicans were obliged to pay the penalty of 10s. each.

On the first of May, a great number of journeymen weavers, (jealous that they should not receive the aid they petitioned for to both houses of parliament) with a black flag carried before them, accompanied by their wives and children, went up to St. James's, to represent to his majesty their distressed condition for want of work, occasioned by the importation of French silks, and other foreign goods. Their majesties being gone for Richmond before they reached St. James's, most of them went to Richmond, where one of the lords in waiting, brought them word from his majesty, that he would do all in his power for their relief.

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen, at Guildhall, having notice of the above large body of weavers going up to St. James's, dispatched orders to the beadle of the several wards, to give notice to the constables in every parish, to repair to their respective watch houses, with assistance, and there to remain till further orders, to prevent any riots that might happen.

On the sixteenth they proceeded to St. James's again; and, possessed with an opinion, that the good effect of their petition had been prevented, in a great measure, by his grace the duke of Bedford, they went in a very riotous manner to Bloomsbury-square, with such threatenings of vengeance, that it was thought necessary to send for a strong military force, to prevent their mischievous intentions. They, by this means, were dispersed; but on the seventeenth, in the morning, they assembled again, by beat of drum, in Spital-fields, to the number of more than thirty thousand, from whence they proceeded, in three large bodies, to Westminster. One corps took the rout of Gracechurch-street and London-bridge; from whence they passed over St. George's-fields. Another corps marched along Ludgate-hill, and the Strand, while the third proceeded by way of Holborn and Covent-garden. When united again in Westminster, the crowd was so great, that the members could hardly get to their respective houses. All Old Palace-yard, New Palace-yard, and the streets adjoining, quite as far up as Westminster-bridge, were filled with these poor petitioners, besides multitudes of others that were in the Park. Before them, in their march, flags of various colours were borne by the women, particularly a French silk handkerchief, with a golden border on it, and a cross of gold in the middle; a large piece of French spotted silk, said to have been procured from the shop of a mercer

a mercer in town, and three or four pieces of French lace, &c. The men wore red cockades and shreds of silk in their hats. In Westminster, they stopped the carriages of the members, as they went to the house, praying them to take pity on the poor weavers, but behaved in all other respects with the greatest good order. To prevent any tumult, however, the first troop of horse-guards, with a party of horse-grenadiers, and three companies of the foot-guards, all under arms, and headed by their proper officers, were ordered from the parade to Old Palace-yard, where they were drawn up in two lines before Westminster-hall, to clear the passage for the members to get to the house. They continued assembled till near four o'clock, when being informed by their heads, that hand-bills would be distributed next day, which would allay all their fears, and every other necessary step be taken for their advantage, they were recommended to separate peaceably, and accordingly began their march home again; so that by five, the streets round Westminster-hall were entirely cleared of them. Sir John Fielding, and his brother justices had attended at the New Guildhall all the time; at which place there was also a conference between the chieftains of the weavers, to the number of about four hundred, their masters, and the mercers, when it was agreed by the latter, immediately to recall all their contracts for foreign goods, and set the journeymen instantly to work. But though this had so good an effect, that it contributed, perhaps, more than any thing else, to disperse them; yet, in their return, they said they should not depend entirely upon promises, and talked of getting the watermen to join them. A body of them even went to Bloomsbury-square, where they pulled down the stone posts, and part of the wall, before the duke of Bedford's house, with the rails in the road to Figg-lane, besides ploughing up the ground in the middle of the square, and doing other damage. These outrages being apprehended to be dangerous, a party of the horse-guards had been added to the foot, which had been placed there the night before; but the mob was so unruly, that they tore up the very pavement to supply them with stones to pelt the guards: in consequence of which much mischief was done, many of the soldiers were cut and wounded, and several of the people trampled down by the horses. These outrages continued a great part of the night.

Another party went to Mr. Carr's, a silk mercer, on Ludgate-hill, where they demolished the windows, broke the lamps at the door, and did other mischief. In consequence of this, between seven and eight o'clock, the lord-mayor, attended by the sheriffs, recorder, city-marshal, and sword-bearer, with a number of peace-officers, repaired to the spot; but his lordship was obliged to leave his coach in St. Paul's church-yard, from whence he proceeded on foot to Mr. Carr's, when the recorder told the populace, that unless they dispersed, the riot act should be read. His lordship then repaired to the Globe-tavern in Fleet-street, and attended there with his brethren for some time. About nine in the evening, a strong party of horse, with another of foot, were drawn up be-

fore Mr. Carr's house, but happily the night passed without any farther disorder.

A court of aldermen had previously met the morning before, to consult on proper methods for preventing the ill consequences that might arise from so large a body of people daily assembling, a party of guards from the Tower, did duty all the night of the sixteenth, in Moorfields; another party had been sent for the same night to Spitalfields, on account of the mob breaking the windows there of some master-weavers, who were reported to have had French silks in their houses, particularly of one in Princess-street, whose windows were entirely demolished. And early on the seventeenth, another party of guards, attended by a great number of constables, headboroughs, &c. marched from Hicks's-hall to Moorfields, to be at hand against any further riots.

Their principal orator was one Jones, a Welshman. This person received the message when they were at St. James's, after which he drew his brethren off to the Green-park, and signified what had passed from a tree. He also made a long harangue to them in Old Palace-yard, persuading them to disperse, and seemed to conduct himself with a good deal of modesty and decorum; he personally having no other view in taking the lead on that occasion, but to keep his brethren from running into any excess that might be construed a breach of the laws, or disaffection to the government, as he himself declared.

About this time the court of common-council voted the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to the duke of Gloucester; previous to which the Grocers presented his royal highness with the freedom of their company.

Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, on the first of June, a dreadful fire broke out in a maff-yard near Rotherhithe church, which in a few hours consumed upwards of two hundred and six houses. It also burnt the inside of a brigg; but the wind driving the flames off from the water-side, there was no other damage done to the shipping, which otherwise, in all probability, would have greatly suffered. The fire was said to have been occasioned by a pitch-kettle boiling over, which set the masts and timber in the yard all in flames. Great contributions were made in the city for the relief of the sufferers; and so generously, that it exceeded the sums required to restore their losses. And on the twenty-first, about ten o'clock at night, another dreadful fire broke out in the sail-cloth warehouse of Mr. Bovan, at Gun-dock, Wapping, which, in a few hours, destroyed that and about thirty dwelling-houses, besides warehouses and other out-buildings. A ship in Gun-dock took fire, but by cutting away the masts, &c. was saved. Most of the poor inhabitants lost their all, and several had their arms and legs broke in endeavouring to save their children.

By a general act of parliament passed this session, all waggons and carts, with nine inch wheels, passing through any turnpike gate or bar, after the twenty-fourth of June, are to pay full toll, unless they are so constructed as to roll a surface of sixteen inches, and in that case only half toll; and all narrow wheels are to pay one-half toll more

more than the nine inch wheels, except carts and carriages drawn by one horse and two oxen, and no more, having six inch wheels. And no person, by virtue of any act of parliament, is to have claim, or take the benefit or advantage of any exemption from tolls, unless the fellys of the wheels are nine inches broad.

About this time the inhabitants of the city of London and its suburbs were greatly alarmed, by many incendiary letters, threatening fire and destruction, which had been dropped in many parts of London. No less than seven or eight trains laid for this desperate purpose, were discovered and defeated within a few weeks. Several of the incendiaries were taken into custody, and the utmost precaution used to prevent the execution of their horrid designs.

Her majesty being safely delivered of a prince on the twenty-first of August (afterwards christened by the name of William Henry) the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majesty the twenty-eighth with the following congratulatory address on the occasion :

The humble address of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

“ Most gracious sovereign,

“ We your majesty’s ever loyal and faithful subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

“ The joyful event of an increase in your majesty’s illustrious family, will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial security to the civil and religious liberties of this your majesty’s free and native country.

“ Every addition to your majesty’s domestic happiness fills our hearts with the highest pleasure and satisfaction ; and fully confiding that your majesty’s royal sentiments ever coincide with the united wishes of your faithful people, we gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying our joy, and laying our congratulations at your majesty’s feet.

“ Permit us, therefore, royal Sir, to assure your majesty, that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal house, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils as apparently tend to render your majesty’s reign happy and glorious.”

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer :

“ I thank you for this dutiful address. Your congratulations on the further increase of my family, and your assurances of zealous attach-

ment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to me. I have nothing so much at heart, as the welfare and happiness of my people ; and have the greatest satisfaction in every event that may be an additional security to those civil and religious liberties upon which the prosperity of these kingdoms depend.”

The above address was but ill received by the new ministry, who thought themselves highly reflected on.

On the twenty-fifth, about four o’clock in the morning, a fire broke out at a house opposite the Ship tavern, Ratcliff-cross, which consumed between twenty and thirty houses, and did considerable damage to many others. The flames were so rapid, that most of the inhabitants lost all their effects, to the amount of twenty thousand pounds.

About nine o’clock at night, on the eighth of October, a most extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the air over the city of London. At first a strong light was seen on the gravel and paved walks in the Temple, bright enough to pick up a pin ; which surprize was encreased on the beholders looking upwards, when a globe of ruddy fire was seen descending from a great altitude over Temple-bar, as large as the full moon a little after her rising ; and taking its course obliquely towards the river Thames, as if it would have fallen therein ; but coming low and over the same, it shot itself into a sheet of fire, with one edge turned towards the water, in the form of a boy’s kite, with head, wings and tail, appearing half as long, and in one part twice as broad, as Fleet-street. It fell or vanished on the Southwark side of the water, in a yellow fire, to the surprize not only of all the watermen there on that part of the river, but of all the spectators, who declared they had never beheld the like appearance before.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, on the fifteenth of October, it was resolved to present the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to his serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick. And on the twenty-second they agreed to grant, as a benefaction to the society of arts and sciences in the Strand, the sum of five hundred pounds.

To so great a height was the spirit of monopoly and oppression got at this time, that the very retailers of milk, in and about this metropolis, attempted to raise the price of that commodity from three-halfpence to two-pence halfpenny a wine quart, which they purchase at a penny Winchester measure ; and in some parts they carried their point ; though the price was afterwards settled at two-pence the quart.

At a very numerous meeting of the grand jury, and other principal inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, at their Town-hall, it was unanimously agreed to give the following instructions to their members :

To Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. and Henry Thrale, esq; representatives in parliament for the town and borough of Southwark.

5 I

Gentlemen

" Gentlemen,

" We, the grand jury for the town and borough of Southwark, and others the inhabitants thereof, this day assembled in the Town-hall, sensibly touched with the just complaints of the poor of this borough, as well as of those of the nation in general, occasioned by the present enormous price of every necessary of life, and the almost total stagnation of many valuable branches of our manufactures in consequence thereof, think we should be wanting in the duty we owe to our fellow-inhabitants, did we not employ every means in our power to procure a removal of this national evil.

" Actuated by these motives, gentlemen, we take this early opportunity to instruct you, our representatives in the great council of the land, to use your utmost efforts, and influence to attain this salutary purpose, and as we apprehend nothing will so readily effect this, as the immediate prohibition of the exportation of all sort of grain, that of bread corn more especially (to the current price of which indispensable necessary of life, that of every other article bears so great a proportion) we do hereby require and intrust you to exert your best endeavours in parliament to obtain such prohibition, or such other wholesome law as the body of the legislature shall in its wisdom judge most expedient to put a stop to this crying grievance.

" In giving you these instructions, gentlemen, we firmly believe that we speak your own sentiments, who, as persons of generosity and humanity, cannot but feel for the distresses of the poor."

On the thirty-first of October, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, his royal highness William, duke of Cumberland, died suddenly at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street. His royal highness was at court in the morning, dined with lord Albemarle in the afternoon, and drank tea with the princess of Brunswick at St. James's; from whence he came to his own house in the evening, to be present at a council to be held on affairs of state. As soon as he came in, he complained of a pain in the shoulder, with a cold and shivering fit, and desired to be laid on the couch, which was done; but in about twenty minutes after expired without the least struggle.

On opening the body there was found in the right ventricle of the brain, a coagulation of extravasated blood, about the size of a pigeon's egg, which was the cause of his death. All the noble parts were sound, except the membrane between the lobes of the brain, which was ossified.

His royal highness gave near six thousand pounds a year in private charity: and though he did not allow his workmen at Windsor (where he generally resided) greater wages than the rest of the country, he allowed them every day at noon table beer, and bread and cheese, and generally twice a week a hot dinner. This his royal highness called Old English hospitality.

On the eighth of November, the body and urn of his royal highness were conveyed from Grosvenor-square to the prince's chamber in the house

of lords, in a hearse drawn by six white horses, adorned with white feathers. The next evening, about ten o'clock, a signal from Westminster-bridge, by the firing a sky-rocket, was given, that the funeral procession of his royal highness was begun, which signal being answered by another from the centre arch of London-bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and so continued, until, by second signals from the same places, it was known the funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in several of the churches in London and Westminster also continued to toll, until the funeral was over.

The procession was made through Old Palace-yard to the south-east door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each side with a party of the foot-guards.

At the entrance of Westminster-abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the procession just before the officer of arms, who conducted the lord-chamberlain; and so proceeded into king Henry VIIIth's chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar: the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean of Westminster; the chief mourner and his two supporters, sitting on chairs, at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, and supporters of the pall sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter proclaimed his royal highness's style as follows:

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, and duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, marquis of Berkhamsstead, earl of Kennington, viscount Trematon, baron of the isle of Alderney, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and first and principal companion of the most honourable order of the bath, second son of his late most excellent majesty king George the second.

Twenty-one pieces of artillery were drawn into the park, and fired minute guns during the ceremony; and three battalions, viz. one of each regiment of guards, were drawn up in St. Margaret's church-yard, and fired volleys, on a signal given, as soon as the corpse was deposited.

A very eminent historical writer gives the following character of the above illustrious prince:

" A review of his life, says he, will afford a most shining example of patriotism, valour, justice, friendship, sincerity and humanity. Inflexibly attached to the interest of his country, he braved every danger, nor indulged a thought of life, when called on his sovereign's duty. Patriotic from principle, he gave sanction to wise and constitutional measures; nor feared

to



“ to discountenance the schemes of oppression, ambition and avarice. Conscientiously just, he rewarded merit irrespective of rank, nor suffered the dignified minion to escape his resentment. Refined in his friendship, he sweetened life by a judicious selection of worthy men to partake at his hospitable board, and amuse his leisure hours with an unreserved affability of converse. Inviolably sincere, he never promised without deliberation, or the most punctual performance of his engagements. Above all, sympathetically humane, and extensively generous, his royal heart never failed to feel, nor his royal hand to relieve the distresses of his fellow creatures, of every age, sex, and condition. Nay, he sought opportunities for doing good, and studied plans for the employment of the poor. With these virtues preponderate, his foibles may be easily assigned to oblivion, especially when it is remembered, that to err is the lot of humanity, but to do good is the property of piety. If some from prejudice may deem our description exaggerated, we presume others from justice will allow it but adequate, nor refrain a tributary tear at the loss of so eminent a compound of all that was great, excellent, and amiable in human nature.” See *Clarendon's History of England*, vol. II. page. 552.

About three o'clock in the morning, on the seventh of November, a most terrible fire broke out at a peruke-makers, near the end of Bishopsgate-street, next Cornhill; when the wind being high and westerly, the flames soon spread to the corner house, and from thence to the opposite side, and set fire to a millener's; and it being some time before assistance could be got, the fire soon communicated itself to all the four corner houses, which was burning at one time: the pastry-cook's house at the head of Cornhill was greatly damaged; the opposite pastry-cook's the corner of Gracechurch-street was destroyed; all the houses from the corner of Cornhill to the church of St. Martin Outwich, the corner of Threadneedle-street, excepting the parsonage house, were consumed; and the said church likewise taking fire, a part of the steeple was soon burnt down, whereby the great bell in it fell with a prodigious noise; the inside of the church was next consumed, and the flames spread to the back of Threadneedle-street, where several houses were entirely burnt down to the ground; every house in White-lion-court; among them the White-lion tavern, which was bought but the evening before, at nine o'clock, for between two and three thousand pounds. The back part of Merchant-tailors-hall received some damage. Five houses on the Exchange-side of Cornhill, and upwards of twenty in Leadenhall-street, were entirely consumed. On the whole, it was computed that this fire destroyed upwards of one hundred houses, and did more damage than the memorable fire, which broke out opposite the Royal-Exchange on the twenty-fifth of March 1748, the loss being computed at 100,000*l.* of which a considerable part was uninsured.—A gentleman who attended at this fire, thinking that many persons might be

still alive under the rubbish, ventured among them the next day, before the fire was quite extinguished, and, waving his hat upon the top of a pile of ruins to engage the attention of the spectators, declared that he was sure many were actually under the spot on which he stood. Upon this the firemen, with their pick-axes, came to their assistance, and dug out alive two men, three women, a child about six years old, a dog and two cats. The next day as some workmen were clearing out the cellar of a tobacconist, whose house had been burnt, a stack of chimnies fell suddenly, by which eight persons lost their lives, and several had their limbs crushed in a most shocking manner. Subscriptions were immediately set on foot for the relief of the uninsured sufferers by this fire, and soon produced 3000*l.* of which his majesty was pleased to contribute 1000*l.* the grocers and ironmongers company one hundred pounds each, and the Lord-mayor fifty pounds, a handsome part of which was distributed amongst the unfortunate widows and children of the men who were killed by the falling of the stack of chimnies.

On the twenty-seventh the right honourable the lord Cambden gave his opinion upon the granting of general warrants by secretaries of state, which some days before had been learnedly argued in his presence. After enlarging upon and explaining numbers of cases, which lasted upwards of two hours, his lordship declared it, as the unanimous opinion of the court, that such warrants (except in cases of high treason) were illegal, oppressive and unwarrantable.

The court of common-council having referred to the commissioners of sewers and pavements the consideration of the most effectual way to correct the complaints of bad pavements and other nuisances within the limits of the city jurisdiction, they made a representation of what they had considered in the manner and form following:

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

The humble representation of the commissioners of the sewers and pavements within the said city and liberties,

Sheweth,

That they, the commissioners of the sewers, having received frequent complaints of bad pavements, and other nuisances, within the limits of our jurisdiction, and having found our repeated endeavours to correct the same ineffectual, we think it incumbent on us to represent to this honourable court:

1. That the pavements are in general rough and irregular, and in many of the principal streets very defective and bad, chiefly owing, as we conceive, to their being partially and at different times, and with different materials, repaired by the several inhabitants themselves, to the frequent breaches made therein by the different water companies, and to their slight and insufficient manner of patching up the same.

2. That

2. That the prevailing method of placing the channels in the middle of the streets, which are generally made very deep, and in many cases (sometimes necessarily) attended with cross channels, renders the coach-way very disagreeable and unsafe to passengers, as well as highly detrimental to horses and carriages.

3. That the too common practice of the lower sort of inhabitants, and servants, throwing ashes, rubbish, broken glass, and earthen ware, offals, and other offensive things, into the streets, stops the current of the channels, makes the highway very inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous to coach, horse and foot passengers, and even to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

4. That the passage of some of the greatest thoroughfares is often obstructed by the loading and unloading of stage coaches, stage-waggons, and country carts, and by the washing of butts, casks, and barrels, in the highway.

5. That the foot-ways, by not being raised above the level of the streets, are much annoyed with mud, and frequently overflowed with water, which renders them disagreeable and slippery in moist, and very dangerous in frosty weather; a nuisance every day accumulated by the neglect of the householders to cause their servants to scrape and sweep away the mud from before their houses.

6. That posts intended for the security of passengers, do but in part answer that intention, considerably lessen the passage on both sides, in streets already too narrow, and, by their irregularity and aptness to decay, offend the eye, at the same time that they occasion an expence which might be entirely saved by raising the foot-way a little higher.

That several of the foot-ways are encumbered with goods and packages, and others of them streightened by the unwarrantable projection of shop-windows, bulks, and shew-boards, or the more dangerous encroachments of vaults and cellar doors.

8. That the daily increasing rivalry in the size and projection of signs in a great measure defeats the purpose of them, obstructs the free circulation of the air, (so desirable in a large and populous city) in times of high wind often proves dangerous, and in rain always an annoyance to foot-passengers, and at night, more or less, intercepts the light of the lamps.

9. That foot-passengers are likewise greatly annoyed, in rainy weather, by the water conveyed from the tops of old houses through spouts projecting into the streets.

10. That for the want of the streets and courts being properly marked and distinguished, and the houses regularly numbered, strangers are often put to great trouble and difficulty to find their way to places and persons they have occasion to resort to.

From this view of the many nuisances and defects which lessen the beauty, neatness, and convenience of this great and famous metropolis, we humbly conceive, that every person (not bigotted to ancient forms and customs, or biased by narrow considerations of immediate interest) must be convinced of the necessity of a speedy reformation,

without which the little of our retail trade that remains will in time be totally lost, our wards and parishes depopulated, and the burthen of our offices and taxes proportionally increased.

To obviate the objection which, in the minds of some, may arise from a dread of the expence attending the proposed regulations, and which can only be defrayed by a new tax, we humbly beg leave to offer it as our opinion, that a very moderate tax, little exceeding the average of the present ordinary repairs, might, by borrowing a sum of money upon the credit of it, be sufficient to answer the expence, not only of the first outset, but of all necessary reparations for many years to come; that the difference (if any) would be more than amply compensated by the preservation, not to say recovery, of our retail trade, and that every ground of complaint of oppression or partiality might be effectually removed, if the proposed reformation was limited to streets, the major part of whose inhabitants should apply for and request it.

To enable ourselves to form this conjecture, as well as others to judge of its probability, we have enquired the prices contracted for by the commissioners for the new pavement at Westminster, have caused the streets from Temple-bar to Aldgate-church to be surveyed and measured, and different estimates to be made of the proposed improvements within that distance; from all which we have formed the following computation:

AN ESTIMATE of the expence of altering all the paving from Temple-bar, proceeding eastward up Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-street, all round the south-side of St. Paul's, along Cheapside, the Poultry, Cornhill, Leaden-hall-street, and home to Aldgate-church.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 feet running of Moor			
stone curb, at 2s. 9d. per foot	2263	7	9
115,414 feet superficial of squaring and laying of old and new pebble paving in the foot-way, at 1½ per foot	721	8	0
77,200 feet superficial of new pebble paving at 7½ per foot	2,444	19	6
32,428 yards of paving with Scotch stones in the coach-way, at 7s. 8d. per yard	12,430	14	8
For digging and removing rubbish, being 32,428 yards superficial, at 4d. per yard	540	9	4
For removing posts and leveling ground, being 16,461 feet running at 3d. per foot	205	15	3
For fitting curbs round areas and windows, altering water-spouts, iron grates, &c. being 16,461 feet running at 10d. per foot	685	17	6
	19292	12	0
Deduct for 32,428 yards of old pebbles, at 1s. 6d. per yard	2,432	2	0
	16,860	10	0
Ans			

An ESTIMATE of the expence of re-laying the old Guernsey pebbles, and using purbeck step for the curb, throughout all the aforesaid streets, from Temple-bar to Aldgate-church, as follows: viz.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 feet run of purbeck step for the curb, at 1s. 10d. per foot,	1,508	18	6
Purbeck paving in the foot-way	3,166	7	6
32,428 yards of old pebbles in the coach way re-layed including digging, levelling and removing rubbish, at 9d. per yard,	1,216	1	0
3,243 tons of new pebbles at twenty-shillings per ton	3,243	0	0
3,243 loads of gravel at 3s. per load,	486	9	0
Fitting curbs round areas, &c. being 16,461 feet running at 10d. per foot,	685	17	6
Removing posts, &c. being 16,461 feet at 3d. per foot,	205	15	3
	10512	8	9

October 11, 1765.

GEORGE DANCE.

A tax of 12d. in the pound upon the rents of the front houses, which we find to amount to the sum of 47,800l. and upwards would raise the yearly sum of.

£. s. d.

2390 0 0

And as it seems reasonable that the neighbouring inhabitants, whose houses do not front the high streets, ought to contribute towards the expence of improvements of which they will equally enjoy the benefit, we think the proposed tax should extend to all houses in the adjoining yards, courts, and alleys, but with a power of mitigation in favour of the inferior and poorer sort of householders; which discretionary tax we estimate at the yearly sum of

150 0 0

Total of the tax per annum —

2540 0 0

On the other hand the interest of 17000l. (which is more than the larger estimate requires) at 4l. per cent. would amount to the yearly sum of

680 0 0

We estimate the future annual repairs at

400 0 0

And the proportionable share of the additional salaries of offices, surveyors, &c. at

200 0 0

Total of the annual charge—

1280 0 0

Which total charge being deducted from the amount of the tax, will leave a surplus of 1260l. per annum, applicable to a gradual discharge of the principal money borrowed, which it would

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compleat in about eleven years; and, if parliament (who have been so liberal in their encouragement to the improvements at Westminster) should be prevailed on to grant us the benefit of a Sunday's toll, the whole debt might be paid off, and the tax reduced, in a much shorter time.

It remains only to be considered what further powers will be requisite for the execution of the plan in question, in case it should meet with the approbation of this honourable court; for which purpose we humbly conceive that we cannot better inform or direct their judgment than by a faithful enumeration of the many defects we have experienced in the exercise of our present authority: we therefore beg leave to represent,

1. That, whatever might have been the original intention and legal construction of our authority as to pavements, at the time of its creation, we are advised, that the constant and uniform method in which it hath been exercised for near a century, as well as the implied interpretation of it by some late statutes, restrain it wholly to the ordering, designing, and regulating, the manner of the paving; so that (except in two cases, viz. that of untenanted, or where a defect complained of continues unreformed) we have no power to interfere with the paving itself, or (the former of those cases only excepted) to assess or levy any tax for the doing of it.

2. That we have no authority to try or punish even the most petty offenders in a summary way; the paviours and rakers, who are by law enjoined to obey our orders, and who we may fine for disobedience, having it in their election whether they will submit to such fine or not; so that, in fact, we have no other way to enforce our orders, or to remove nuisances of any kind, but by indictment at the sessions, which, as it generally proves a very tedious and expensive (and sometimes a fruitless) remedy, without any fund appropriated to support the charge of it, is seldom pursued.

3. That we have no particular controul over the water companies, to compel them to repair, in a proper and sufficient manner, or within a reasonable time, the several breaches which their workmen are daily making in the pavement of some or other of our most frequented streets.

4. That we have no authority to pull up or remove any posts, though found to be ever so inconvenient to the public.

5. That we have no kind of jurisdiction over signs, nor authority to affix any marks to houses; whereby to distinguish them or the streets they stand in.

Having presumed to trouble this honourable court with our sentiments upon a subject with which the duty of our office seems in some sort connected, and in which the honour of this city, and the interest of its inhabitants, appears to us to be greatly concerned, we humbly submit it to their superior wisdom, how far they will think proper to adapt a plan so successfully pursued in the city of Westminster, and what measures it may be expedient to take for carrying the same into execution. Dated at Guildhall, the fifteenth day of November 1765. By order of court.

John Smith, clerk to the commissioners.

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An act of common-council being soon after passed, a petition was presented from the corporation to the house of commons, praying that a bill might be brought in to pave the city of London, pursuant to the said order. The last circumstance which closes the year 1765 was the

death of his royal highness prince Frederick William, youngest brother to his present majesty, which happened on the twenty-ninth of December, at his house in Leicester-square. His royal highness, at the time of his death, was in the sixteenth year of his age.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

*The American stamp-act repealed. Great rejoicings on the occasion. Weavers relieved by parliament. Act for new paving the city of London. City gates pulled down. Riots occasioned by the high price of provisions. Proclamation against forestallers. Marriage of her royal highness princess Carolina Matilda. Remarkable storm of thunder and lightning. Great frost. Violent hurricane. Fire in the Strand. State of the city hospitals. Death of the duke of York.*

THE year 1766 began with a very warm contest in the house of commons respecting the repeal or continuance of the American stamp-act; and perhaps there scarce ever was any affair debated in a British parliament, in which the public thought themselves more deeply interested, or for the result of which they felt a more impatient anxiety. Petitions were received from the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Hull, Glasgow, &c. and indeed from most of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom, setting forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America. Petitions were likewise received from the agents for Virginia and Georgia, setting forth their inability to pay the stamp duty. But neither the arguments nor facts contained in the petitions could prevail on the party who had resolved to support the stamp act at all events, to remit in the least of their ardor.

No matter of debate was ever more ably and learnedly handled in both houses. The subject was of the highest importance, and it was not without difficulties both constitutional and political, in the discussion and in the consequences. On the question being put, the power of the legislature of Great Britain over her colonies, in all cases whatsoever, and without any distinction in regard to taxation, was confirmed and ascertained without a division. And this was, perhaps, the only question that could have been thought of, upon which the ministry, and their antagonists in the opposition, would have gone together on a division.

The grand committee who had passed the resolutions on which the foregoing question was debated, had also passed another for the total repeal of the stamp-act; and two bills were accordingly brought in to answer these purposes. By the resolutions on which the former was founded, it was declared, that tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature had been raised and carried on in several of the colonies, in open defiance of government, and in manifest violation of the laws and legislative authority of this king-

dom. That these tumults and insurrections had been encouraged and inflamed by several votes and resolutions which had passed in the assemblies of the said colonies, derogatory to the honour of government, and destructive to their legal and constitutional dependency on the crown and parliament.

By the bill itself, all votes, resolutions, or orders, which had been passed by any of the general assemblies in America, by which they assumed to themselves the sole and exclusive right of taxing his majesty's subjects in the colonies, were annulled, and declared contrary to law, derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with their dependency upon the crown.

The opposition, far from being dispirited, seemed to gather fresh vigour, and still opposed the repeal in every part of its progress: but notwithstanding all their endeavours, the bill passed upon a division, by a majority of 275 to 167, and was carried up to the house of lords by above two hundred members of the house of commons, where it met with a strong opposition; thirty-three lords entered a protest against it at the second reading, as did twenty-eight at the third. At last, however, it was carried through by a majority of thirty-four; and on the eighteenth of March his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave his royal assent to the same.

On this occasion the American merchants made a most numerous appearance to express their joy and gratitude; the ships in the river displayed their colours; great numbers of houses in the city were illuminated; and every decent and orderly method was observed, to demonstrate the just sense that was entertained of his majesty's goodness, and the wisdom of parliament in conciliating the minds of the people on this critical occasion.

On the fourteenth of May, his majesty having given the royal assent, among others, to "the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets for a limited time," several thousand weavers went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and music playing,



playing, and testified their gratitude by loud acclamations of joy.

At the same time his majesty signed the act for better paving, lighting and cleansing the city of London, and to prevent annoyances therein, and for other purposes. The particulars of which act run thus :

“ That, from and after the passing of this act, the sole power and authority of pitching, paving, cleansing and enlightening the streets, &c, is vested in the mayor and commonalty of London, to be executed by such persons as they, in common-council assembled, shall appoint to be commissioners of the sewers, which commissioners of the sewers shall be constituted commissioners for carrying this act into execution.

“ The recorder and common-serjeant of the said city of London, for the time being, are to be commissioners, and seven commissioners are to be a quorum.

“ The commissioners are to meet on or before the twenty-fourth of June 1766, with power to adjourn; and the mayor may appoint special meetings.

“ The commissioners shall and may appoint clerks, surveyors, and as many other officers as they shall find necessary; and the said commissioners shall take such security as they shall think proper, and may remove any of the said officers at their will and pleasure, and appoint others in their room, with such salaries as they shall judge reasonable.

“ The penalty on exactions of clerks, surveyors, and other officers, is, that every person so offending shall from henceforth for ever be incapable of being employed under this act, and shall, over and above, forfeit and pay the sum of 50*l.* to any who shall sue for the same, within six calendar months next after the offence committed.

“ Non-freemen may be employed in paving, cleansing, &c. any of the streets, &c. and may contract for the performance of the said works, or any of them, as the commissioners shall think fit. No common-council-man shall be concerned in any contract.

“ The general powers granted to the commissioners are, that they may cause all or any of the streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys, passages, and places, to be new paved, or repaired, when, and as often, and in such manner, and with such materials, as they shall think fit, and may cause such posts, as they shall think useless or inconvenient, to be taken up and removed; and likewise all steps, bulks, shew-glasses, and shew-boards, incroaching upon the foot-ways; as also all steps and doors, opening or leading from the foot-ways into vaults or cellars, to be removed or altered.

“ The streets that are to be first paved and enlightened are the great streets from Temple-bar to Whitechapel-bars, and they are to be paved with the stone known by the name of whyn quarry stone, or with rock stone, or with stone of a flat surface. And a passage for carriages

“ is to be open on the north side of St. Paul's, whilst the south side is repairing.

“ The commissioners are also hereby impowered to have taken down and removed all signs, or other emblems, used to denote the trade, occupation, or calling of any person or persons, together with the sign-posts, sign-irons, pent-houses, shew-boards, spouts, and gutters, and all other incroachments, projections, and annoyances whatsoever, within the said city or liberties; and for the future all such signs, &c. are to be fixed on the fronts of the houses, and not otherwise; and every person, offending contrary to these directions, for every such offence, is to forfeit and pay the sum of 5*l.* and the further sum of 20*s.* for every day such offence shall continue.

“ Cranes shall be kept close to the walls of warehouses; and, after the 24th of June, 1766, no waggon shall, for the purpose of loading and unloading the same, stand in the streets above an hour; nor any cart, waggon, dray, or other carriage, be suffered to stand athwart or across any street, &c. or otherwise, longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading thereof; nor any goods, materials or things whatsoever, to be laid or placed in any street, &c. so as to obstruct the passage thereof: and in every such offence, any one of the commissioners, or officers by them appointed to remove nuisances, may seize the waggon, cart, dray, or other carriage, so placed together with the horse or horses; or the goods, materials, and things so laid and left, and remove the same to the common pound of the city, commonly called the Greenyard, till claimed by the owner or owners, on payment of the sum of 20*s.* with the charges of removing and keeping the same; and, in case of non-claiming and payment within the space of three days next after such seizure, it shall be lawful for the commissioners to appraise and sell the same, and the monies arising therefrom are to be applied to the purposes of this act. This clause extends to seizing, pouncing, and selling in like manner, any posts, bars, rails, boards or other thing, by way of inclosure for the purpose of making mortar, or depositing bricks, lime or other materials for building or repairing houses, or other works, if suffered to remain any longer time than is necessary. The claiming of them before sold is limited to the space of eight days.

“ No lime is to be slacked in the foot or carriage way of the streets, &c. nor in any house, but only on vacant sites, where any house or houses are totally pulled down in order to be rebuilt, on the penalty of forty shillings.

“ The penalty of driving any bier, wheel or wheels, sledge, wheel-barrow or other carriage whatsoever, or wilfully riding, leading, or driving, any horse, coach, or other carriage whatsoever, upon any part of the foot-pavements, is 10*s.* for the first offence; 20*s.* for the second; and 40*s.* for the third, and every other time of offending. Any person whatever, without any other warrant, who shall see any such

“ such offence committed, may seize the offender,  
 “ and convey him to the custody of a justice of  
 “ peace, before whom he must be convicted upon  
 “ oath.

“ The names of streets, &c. are to be put up,  
 “ painted, engraved, or described in stone or  
 “ otherwise at or near each end, corner or en-  
 “ trance, of each of the streets, &c. and the  
 “ houses are to be numbered, in order to the di-  
 “ stinguishing them; and the penalty of malici-  
 “ ously defacing or obliterating the same, for  
 “ every such offence, is 40s.

“ The form of the new pavement is not to be  
 “ altered without authority from the commission-  
 “ ers, on the penalty of 5l. over and above the  
 “ expence of relaying and reinstating the same.  
 “ But the pavements are to be repaired on com-  
 “ plaint; and, when water-pipes are broken,  
 “ and the pavement taken up for repairing them,  
 “ the ground must be filled up within four days  
 “ after, upon the penalty of the paviour of the  
 “ water-company, to whom the pipes belong,  
 “ paying 5l. or the owners of such pipes, not  
 “ belonging to any of the water-companies, pay-  
 “ ing forty shillings. The pavours of the water-  
 “ companies are to give notice of their names,  
 “ &c. and the water companies are to pay the  
 “ expence of new laying the pavement, when  
 “ the pipes are broken, &c. The expence of  
 “ alterations in the pipes is to be defrayed out of  
 “ the monies arising or to arise by virtue of this  
 “ act, and lifts of the turn-cocks are to be de-  
 “ livered to the householders.

“ The commissioners shall have full power to  
 “ cause the streets to be watered as often as they  
 “ shall think fit, and to have wells sunk and  
 “ pumps erected in proper places, for that or any  
 “ other purpose; likewise dust holes erected,  
 “ where the occupiers of houses and tenements  
 “ are required to have all their dust, ashes, and  
 “ other filth to be deposited, till the same shall be  
 “ carried away by the respective rakers or sca-  
 “ vengers. The person offending contrary to  
 “ this clause is to forfeit ten shillings for every  
 “ offence.

“ The foot-ways are to be cleaned daily by the  
 “ occupiers of houses or tenements, under the  
 “ penalty of two shillings.

“ The commissioners are empowered to direct  
 “ the setting up of lamps in such a manner, and  
 “ at such distances, as they shall judge proper,  
 “ and at what time they are to be lighted, and  
 “ how long to continue so; the commissioners are  
 “ also to direct the placing of private lamps.

“ The property of the pavements, &c. are  
 “ vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens,  
 “ of the city of London, and all actions and  
 “ indictments are to be preferred in their name.

“ From and after the 29th of September,  
 “ 1766, rates are to be collected half-yearly, or  
 “ oftener, as the commissioners shall think fit to  
 “ order, and not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the pound  
 “ in any one year, in the whole of the yearly  
 “ rents of lands, houses, shops, warehouses,  
 “ cellars, vaults, or other tenements or heredi-  
 “ taments respectively, as shall be situate in any  
 “ street, &c. actually begun to be new paved;  
 “ and 1s. in the pound of the yearly rents of

“ such of the lands, houses, &c. as shall not be  
 “ so situate. Those lands, houses, &c. are such  
 “ as are actually rated towards the relief of the  
 “ poor in the respective parishes; and the owners  
 “ of large warehouses, &c. and poor tradesmen,  
 “ manufacturers, &c. upon petition to the com-  
 “ missioners, are intitled to relief, as they shall  
 “ think just and reasonable. The parties con-  
 “ cerned, thinking themselves aggrieved, by the  
 “ award of the commissioners, may appeal to the  
 “ court of mayor and aldermen, who shall finally  
 “ determine what relief to be granted.

“ The several aldermen of the city or their  
 “ respective deputies, are empowered to examine  
 “ poor's rates and land-tax books. Duplicates  
 “ of the rates are to be made out and signed; and  
 “ collectors are to be chosen annually, on St.  
 “ Thomas's-day. 50l. is the penalty on refusing  
 “ to serve, and, notwithstanding, the party or  
 “ parties continue liable to be chosen again the  
 “ year following, or at any other time; and are  
 “ liable to the like penalty so often as they refuse  
 “ or neglect to take and duly execute the same.  
 “ In case of death, or refusal, the alderman of  
 “ each respective ward may appoint others, under  
 “ the like penalty; and the only persons exempt-  
 “ ed are those who are so by the laws now in be-  
 “ ing from serving any ward office.

“ Inmates, or the occupiers of houses in lodg-  
 “ ings or tenements, are to pay the rates, but  
 “ are to be allowed the same out of their rents  
 “ by the owners.

“ Public buildings, hospitals excepted, may  
 “ be rated at 4d. per square yard, and dead walls  
 “ at 6d. per yard running measure. St. Paul's  
 “ church and yard are to be rated by the alder-  
 “ man of Castle-baynard ward, or his deputy, at  
 “ such rate as the major part of his common-  
 “ council-men shall judge reasonable, not exceed-  
 “ ing the rate of 1s. 3d. by the year for every  
 “ square yard of the said pavement: wharfs,  
 “ warehouses, &c. are not to pay more than two-  
 “ thirds of the rates herein before directed: the  
 “ rates on meeting-houses are to be paid by those  
 “ officiating therein; and of unoccupied houses,  
 “ &c. by the first tenants or occupiers thereof,  
 “ allowance in the rent to be made by the land-  
 “ lords or owners.

“ The collector is to distrain in case of non-  
 “ payment; and, if distress followed, the war-  
 “ rant is to be backed. The penalty on the neg-  
 “ lect of granting or executing such warrants, is  
 “ 40s. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to  
 “ make void any agreement between landlord and  
 “ tenant, concerning the paving, cleansing, or  
 “ enlightening any part of the said streets, &c.

“ Freemen, not paying the rates, are incapa-  
 “ ble of voting; and persons aggrieved may ap-  
 “ peal to the commissioners, within 30 days next  
 “ after such rates shall have been demanded, and  
 “ the commissioners are to hear and determine  
 “ complaints.

“ The money collected is to be paid into the  
 “ chamberlain's office; and the collector, upon  
 “ demand, is to give in an account of all monies  
 “ collected. The penalty on refusal to account,  
 “ or make payment, is distress and sale of the  
 “ collector's goods and chattels; and if none such,  
 “ sufficient

" sufficient to satisfy the said money, can be  
 " found, with the charges of distress and sale,  
 " then the collector may be committed to one of  
 " the compters, there to be detained till he shall  
 " pay the same, or such composition as the com-  
 " missioners shall agree to accept.

" The collector dying, or becoming bankrupt,  
 " his estate is liable to payment; but if insolvent,  
 " the money is to be again assessed.

" The chamberlain is to pay all sums of mo-  
 " ney, by order of the commissioners, and to  
 " make entries.

" The present contracts for lighting, &c. the  
 " streets, are not hereby vacated.

" The commissioners may borrow money on  
 " the credit of the rates, and 100,000l. may be  
 " borrowed by annuities on lives, at 8l. per cent.  
 " to be paid by four equal quarterly payments  
 " during the full term of the natural life of the  
 " annuitants, being of the age of 45 years, or  
 " upwards. The clerk is to enter all securities.  
 " The annuities are not liable to taxes, and the  
 " securities are transferrable. The money bor-  
 " rowed is charged on the rates; and persons  
 " charged towards these rates are not liable to  
 " any former rates, in pursuance of any former  
 " acts of parliament, towards paving, cleansing,  
 " &c. of the said city and liberties, but arrears  
 " of former rates are still recoverable.

" The surplus remaining in the chamber of  
 " London, under act 17. George II. is to be ap-  
 " plied to this act.

" And that the purposes of this act may the  
 " better be carried into execution, the following  
 " tolls are to be taken at the turnpikes at  
 " Mile-end, Bethnel green, Hackney, Kingland,  
 " Ball's pound or pond Islington, Holloway, end  
 " of St. John's-street, end of Goswell-street, and  
 " the turnpike on the City-road; all which Turn-  
 " pikes are in the county of Middlesex; viz. For  
 " every coach &c. drawn by six or more horses,  
 " the sum of 10d. For ditto drawn by four  
 " horses, 8d. For ditto, drawn by three, or two  
 " horses, 6d. For every chaise, chair, calash,  
 " or other carriage, drawn by one horse, 3d.  
 " and for every horse, &c. 1d."

At a court of common-council held at Guild-  
 hall the sixteenth of May, commissioners were  
 chosen for executing the purposes of the above  
 act, who met, on the twenty-third, and settled  
 the appointments to their respective officers and  
 servants, as follows: To the chief clerk, 100l.  
 per annum; first-assistant-clerk, 60l. Junior as-  
 sistant-clerk, 50l. Surveyor, 200l. Three in-  
 spectors, 60l. each.

The following is the substance of the instruc-  
 tions given by the commissioners of the pave-  
 ments for the city of London to their officers.

#### GENERAL DUTIES.

1. They must give security for the due execu-  
 tion of their offices as the commissioners shall  
 require.

2. They must not accept any fee or reward  
 (other than salaries and rewards allowed by the

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commissioners) for any thing done, or to be done,  
 for forbearing to do any thing, or on any account  
 whatsoever, relating to the execution or non-exe-  
 cution of this act.

3. They must not be interested in any bargain  
 made by the commissioners, on forfeiture of 50l.  
 and perpetual disability.

4. They must be active, and pay ready obedi-  
 ence to the commissioners.

5. They must behave with good manners to-  
 wards their superiors, and every inhabitant; and,  
 upon all occasions, manifest a disposition to oblige  
 them as far as their trust will permit.

#### DUTY of the three INSPECTORS.

1. The city and its liberties to be divided into  
 three districts, as nearly equal as possible; and  
 such inspector is to act within his own district as  
 deputy to the principal surveyor, and to follow his  
 direction.

2. He is, in a book to be by him kept, to en-  
 ter an alphabetical list of all the streets and places  
 within his district, with an account in four sepa-  
 rate columns, of the quantity of paving in the  
 carriage and footways, (distinguishing each sort)  
 the number of lamps, the situation of the grates,  
 or gully-holes, and the courses, dimensions and  
 declivities of the sewers.

3. He is frequently to preambulate his district  
 both day and night; and to observe whether the  
 contractors for cleansing and lighting do their  
 duty; whether the foot-ways are daily scraped  
 and cleansed; whether any posts, spurs, or ken-  
 nels, are inconvenient; whether any pavement is  
 out of repair; whether any water-pipe appears  
 to be decayed; whether any sewer is broken, or  
 stopped up; whether any privies communicate  
 with the common-sewer; whether any of the  
 grates or gullyholes are too narrow or ill-placed;  
 whether any lime is flaked in any street, place or  
 house; whether any carriage or horse is driven  
 upon the foot-pavements; whether any marks for  
 distinguishing the streets, or houses, shall be de-  
 faced; whether the form of any pavement new  
 made, shall be altered; whether any signs or gut-  
 ters shall be placed otherwise than in the fronts of  
 houses; whether any cranes are to project over  
 the highway when not in actual use; whether any  
 occupiers of tenements shall cause to be depo-  
 sited any dust in any street, except in some box,  
 or conveniency, provided by the commissioners;  
 whether any of the lamps are broken, or the light  
 extinguished, or the irons damaged; whether any  
 private lamps are placed otherwise than directed  
 by the commissioners; and, lastly, whether there  
 are any nuisances in the highway: and he shall  
 make a minute of each observation on the left  
 hand pages of a book, called The register of the

district; marking the place and time,  
 proposing the remedy, and estimating the ex-  
 pence, if incumbent on the commissioners.

4. He is, on the right hand of his register,  
 (corresponding with his observations on the other  
 side) to make fair distinct minutes of what is done  
 in consequence thereof, marking the time, and  
 totals of the charges.

5 L

5. He

5. He is to attend every meeting of the commissioners with his register, and be ready to answer all questions.

6. He is, immediately upon receipt of orders for any repairs, to cause the same to be done, if the expence shall not exceed five pounds. But where the expence is likely to exceed that sum, he is to carry the order to the principal surveyor, that he may view, and report.

7. He is to employ such workmen only as the commissioners shall direct.

8. He is, upon the bursting of any pipe belonging to the water company, to give immediate notice thereof to the paviours of the company; and, upon the bursting of any other pipe, to give the like notice to the owner, requiring an immediate repair; and if such defect is not repaired, and the ground filled up within four days he is to report the same to the commissioners.

9. If after Midsummer, 1766, any common-stage-waggon shall stand in any street, &c. above an hour at a time; or any cart or other carriage, shall be placed across any street, &c. or stand in any part thereof longer than is necessary for loading and unloading; or if any goods shall be left in any street, &c. so as to obstruct the passage; he is, upon complaint by any two reputable housekeepers, to remove such carriages, with the horses, and such goods, to the Green-yard.

The commissioners, having thus adjusted the necessary preparations for so capital an undertaking, immediately applied to parliament for leave to pull down what obstructed the free air, and to make and widen such streets as should be found necessary. And in consequence of an act passed for that purpose, Ludgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate, with the posterns within their limits, were taken down; and the city wall, between the site of Cripplegate and Moorgate, and in several other places, was razed from the foundation by the people who rent the adjacent ground from the city on a building lease. Narrow passages, which before were dangerous, were opened and widened, and new streets formed on the ruins of the old. The signs, sign posts and irons, together with all spouts and projections, were entirely removed; and, in short, such extensive amendments have been, and still are making, as must in the end form the city of London the most elegant (as well as the most opulent) city in the world.

At a court of common-council held the 30th of July, the report of Mr. Recorder was read, touching the city of London's rights to import 4000 chaldrons of coals for the benefit of the city-poor; by which opinion it appeared, the corporation are by charter entitled to that quantity, at 1s. per chaldron less duty than is the custom to pay in the port of London.

This month great outrages were committed by the poor in various parts of the kingdom, on account of the high price of provisions. They assembled in large bodies, when they pulled down, burnt, or otherwise destroyed flour mills, seized on corn and other provisions, which they sold at a moderate price and delivered the produce to the owners. At some places they were so exasperated

that they ripped open the sacks, and scattered the corn about, seized butter, cheese and bacon, in the shops, and threw it into the streets, and committed numberless other violences.

On the first of August, about four o'clock in the morning a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Smith's, cheesemonger, in Blackmoor-street, Claremarket, which entirely consumed that house, greatly damaged two others in front, and burnt backwards as far as Craven-buildings in Drury-lane. The fire was so rapid, that an elderly woman, who lodged in the house, perished in the flames; and it was with the greatest difficulty the family escaped sharing the same fate.

In order to prevent the dreadful consequences which had been, and still were like to continue on account of the high price of provisions, a proclamation was published on the eleventh of September for putting in force an act of parliament of the fifth and sixth of Edward VI. and likewise an act made in the fifth of queen Elizabeth, against forestallers, regrators, and engrossers of corn, &c. and that all judges, justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. within England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, should put the said act (as well as all other acts relating to the same matter) into execution, on pain of his majesty's high displeasure, and of such pains and punishments as might by law be inflicted upon the contemners of his royal authority.

The following melancholy circumstance, which happened this month, is of so singular a nature, that we think its insertion in this place needs little apology. A soldier being sentenced to be shot at Plymouth-dock for desertion, the marine companies and fourth regiment were ordered to attend the execution. After having received the sacrament, the prisoner was brought out of the barracks, escorted by an officer's guard, and attended by a clergyman; his coffin was carried before him, which made the procession appear more dreadful and solemn. About ten he got to the field of execution, where he repeatedly knelt and prayed. About eleven o'clock the commanding officer ordered him to march round the troops to admonish them, and the clergyman dictated what he should say, after which he returned to his place. There were nine men who were formerly deserters, ordered to shoot him: he knelt, and was bid by the officer to pull his cap over his face, which he did; and whilst the officer turned round, the man dropped a handkerchief out of his hand, which being understood as a signal to shoot him, three of the men instantly fired through his body. The officer had a reprieve in his pocket, but by heightening the scene of horror too much, and by some unaccountable fatality, the poor man lost his life. The dreadful confusion of the officer may be more easily conceived than expressed.

The committee for building Black-friars bridge being met at Guildhall on the nineteenth, agreed to transfer to the watermen's company the sum of 13,650l. three per cent. Bank annuities, which produces 409l. 10s. per annum, and which the said company was annually to receive, in consideration



deration of the ferry at Black-friars being removed to admit the opening of the temporary bridge.

On the evening of the first of October, her royal highness princess Carolina-Matilda was married to the king of Denmark at the chapel royal at St. James's; the duke of York being proxy for his Danish majesty; and the next morning her majesty set out from Carlton-house, in order to embark for Denmark. She was attended by his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, right hon. lady Mary Boothby, and count de Bothmar, her majesty's vice-chamberlain, in a train of three coaches, escorted by parties of light-horse, horse-grenadiers, and life-guards, and a numerous train of domestics and attendants. The parting between the queen of Denmark and her royal highness the princess of Wales, was extremely tender: the young queen was observed on getting into her coach, to shed tears, which greatly affected the populace assembled in Pall-mall, to see her departure.

About two o'clock in the morning of the fifth of this month, there happened in London one of the greatest storms of rain, thunder and lightning, that had been ever known in the memory of man. A watchman in High Holbourn declared, that about three o'clock a ball of fire fell near his stand, that the earth trembled under him, and that there was so great a smell of sulphur that he was near being suffocated.

Her majesty having been delivered of a princess on the twenty-ninth of the preceding month, (who was afterwards baptized by the names of Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda) the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majesty the eighth of October with the following address on the occasion:

" Most gracious sovereign,

" We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, with the most zealous ardour and affection, embrace the earliest opportunity of approaching the throne of the best of princes, with our joyful congratulations on every event pleasing to your majesty and salutary to your kingdoms.

" The safe delivery of the queen, a princess endeared to your majesty and the whole nation by every royal and virtuous accomplishment, fills our hearts with the utmost thankfulness to divine providence.

" An increase of your majesty's august family by the birth of a princess royal, cannot fail of diffusing universal joy amongst all your faithful subjects, as it farther secures to them and their posterity, a long continuance of those inestimable blessings, which they have hitherto enjoyed under the protection of your majesty's illustrious house.

" The auspicious marriage of your majesty's royal sister, the princess Carolina Matilda, with that great potentate the king of Denmark, (on which we beg leave to felicitate your majesty)

" must afford the most interesting satisfaction, not only to us and all your majesty's loyal subjects, but also to every protestant power in Europe.

" Permit us, royal Sir, to assure you, that your faithful citizens of London are ever ready to evince to all the world, that their hearts and affections are sincere oblations of gratitude to your majesty, for your constant paternal care, and especially for the recent instance of your tender attention to the necessities of your people."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" Your loyal and affectionate professions upon the happy events of my queen's safe delivery, and the marriage of my sister to my very good ally, the king of Denmark, cannot but be most acceptable to me.

" It is with pleasure that I see the just sense which the city of London entertains of those measures, which the necessity of the occasion obliged me to take for the relief of my people; and I hope they will have the desired effect of quieting mens minds, and removing the distresses which seemed daily to encrease."

Towards the end of December a violent frost began, which continued to increase, and was very severe till the sixteenth of January following; when, on that and the two following days, there was an appearance of its breaking; but on the nineteenth it returned with increased vigour, and continued till the twenty-second, when a kindly thaw removed the dismal apprehensions of the people.

During the continuance of this frost the distresses of the poor in town and country were truly pitiable, though the generous hand of charity was held forth by numbers of worthy persons, and several public bodies. Fuel, and all other necessaries of life were remarkably dear: the river Thames was frozen so hard as to stop the navigation both above and below the bridge: many persons retarded, or jammed in by the ice, perished with cold, in boats, or other craft; and the wherries in the river where wholly unemployed. In the cities of London, Westminster, and their suburbs, many melancholy accidents happened, such as numbers of people perishing with cold, or breaking limbs by the slipperiness of the streets; and it was with the utmost difficulty the draught cattle could keep their feet. Many fatal accidents likewise happened to those who were pursuing the diversion of skating on the ice. In the country the snow lay so deep, and so filled up the roads, hollows and valleys, that many people losing their way, died through the severity of the weather. Sheep and cattle perished in considerable numbers: the roads were almost impassable, and the stages and mails performed their several journeys with the utmost difficulty, danger, and loss of time.

On the first of January 1767, about a quarter past ten at night, a most uncommon change of weather

weather happened in London. The evening, which till then had been a bright star-light, and remarkably serene, varied on a sudden to cloudy, and in an instant a most terrible burst of wind was heard, attended with a furious storm of hail from the north east. During this hurricane, windows shook, houses trembled, and a strange rustling was perceived as if in the inside of the buildings with the persons who inhabited them. Though many people were too much engaged to perceive it, yet such as did, particularly those, who by their situation lay exposed to the north and the north-east, were not less surprized than alarmed. The gable end of a house in Westminster, with some chimnies there, and in other parts of the town, were blown down. Great damages were sustained near the Thames, by goods being spoiled in cellars and warehouses on each side the river. Several boats were overfet, and twenty-seven persons lost their lives. The whole damage arising from this violent hurricane (which did not continue above two minutes) was computed at fifty-thousand pounds.

On the nineteenth of this month one Williamson, a shoemaker, was executed in Moorfields for the murder of his wife by starving her to death. The poor unhappy woman was a kind of idiot, who having a sum of money left for her maintenance, Williamson, to possess himself of the money, found means to marry her. They were first asked in church, but her trustee forbid the banns; the villain, however, procured a licence, and about eight months before her death, they were married; after which time the usage the unhappy creature met with was one continued scene of cruelty. He drove a strong staple into the wall of a closet in the room where they lodged; and to this staple he daily tied her with a rope which he drew round her middle, her hands being fastened behind her with iron handcuffs, and the little sustenance she received was laid upon a shelf just within the reach of her mouth, so that if she dropped any part of it, she could not again recover it; and to such a height did he carry his barbarity, that he often tied her up so tight that her toes only reached the ground; and if his daughter endeavoured to alleviate her misery by setting a stool for her to stand on, he would beat her unmercifully. In this manner she languished till she became a mere skeleton; and when she was so far reduced that her stomach loathed food, he released her, let loose her hands, set coarse meat before her, and tempted her with tender words to eat, with a view to screen himself from justice. In a day or two after this she died a shocking spectacle, having no flesh upon her bones, and the skin that enclosed them covered with vermin. There were not less than eighty thousand people, who attended the execution of the inhuman wretch; and it was with great difficulty that the resentment of the populace was restrained; for they were prepossessed that the punishment of hanging was too mild for so heinous a crime. He seemed apprehensive of being torn in pieces, and hastened the executioner to perform his office. We have mentioned this circumstance, as we think it a duty incumbent on us to transmit to posterity the infamy of a wretch, who could be

capable of acting so contradictory to every principle of humanity.

At a court of common-council held the 23d it was unanimously resolved, that, on account of the distresses of the poor (which at that time were very great, occasioned by the inclemency of the season) one thousand pounds should be subscribed out of the chamber of the city; and that a subscription book should be opened in the chamberlain's office for the donations of all well-disposed persons; which money should be appropriated to the relief of such poor persons inhabiting within the city and liberties as did not receive alms of the parish: and a committee was appointed, consisting of the Lord-mayor, and all the aldermen, and fifty-two commoners, who immediately withdrew, and began a subscription among themselves; to which the Lord-mayor gave one hundred pounds, and the rest of the gentlemen very liberally. By this noble plan great numbers of people were happily relieved from the most abject state of distress.

Between two and three o'clock in the morning of the twenty-fifth, a terrible fire broke out at a baker's in the strand, opposite Hungerford-market, which in a short time consumed the same, with the house adjoining. The flames were so rapid, that the inhabitants could not preserve any of their effects. The apprentice and servant maid perished in the flames, as likewise a young woman big with child. A youth about sixteen years of age, apprentice to a jeweller, who lodged in the said house, in order to avoid being burnt, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window into the street, by which means his scull was fractured, and his arm, two of his ribs, and his back broke; of which he expired in great agonies the morning following. Six persons lost their lives, besides a great number that were shockingly bruised and wounded.

On the seventh of February a large house adjoining to the gate-way of the Saracen's-head-inn, on Snow-hill, suddenly fell to the ground, together with part of another house which went over the gate way. The house was only occupied by the family of Mr. Dodd, and that of Mr. Jarvis, a case-maker in the three pair of stairs forward. Mr. Dodd's family happily escaped unhurt; but Mrs. Jarvis and one of her children perished in the ruins.

The following calculation was made about this time of the number of cattle, &c. killed in one year in the city of London: sheep and lambs 711,121; bulls, oxen, and cows, 78,254; calves, 104,760; hogs for pork, 146,932; for bacon, 41,000; sucking pigs, 52,600.

At the spital sermon preached at St. Bride's, in Fleet-street, before the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c, as governors of the city hospitals, was read the following report of the state of those hospitals for the year 1766:

*Christ's-Hospital.*

Children put forth apprentices, &c. ten where-	
of had been instructed in the mathematics	159
Buried this year	17
Remaining in this hospital	873
	54

*St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.*

Cured and discharged from this hospital	3745
Out-patients relieved	3100
Trusses given by the hospital to	11
Buried this year	349
Remaining under cure	400
Out-patients	141

*St. Thomas's-Hospital.*

In-patients cured and discharged	3245
Out-patients ditto	3797
Buried this year	301
Remaining under cure	470
Out-patients ditto	236

*Bridewell-Hospital.*

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	461
Maintained in several trades, &c.	76

*Bethlehem-Hospital.*

Admitted into this hospital	195
Cured	172
Buried	44
Remaining under cure	251

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the twenty-second of May, a proposal from the lords of the treasury was laid before the court for taking Gresham-college, in order to pull it down, and build on that ground an Excise-office. The plan was agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry the said work into immediate execution. Since which the college has been taken down, and the Excise-office is now building with all possible dispatch.

On the fourth of June an uncommon inundation happened in the road between Newington and Clapham, occasioned by heavy rains which had been falling three days before; the waters collected in the road meeting with a high tide, running up Vauxhall creek, swelled to such a degree, that they soon covered Kennington-common, and entering some low grounds, destroyed the brick-works, and did other damage to the amount of two hundred pounds.

At another-court of common-council held at Guildhall the seventeenth of June, the freedom of this city was voted to be presented to the right honourable Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, in a gold box, as an acknowledgment of his kind and successful endeavours to serve them in their application to parliament for the several improvements to be made in the metropolis. At the same time the report which had been made relating to London-bridge, was taken into consideration; when Mr. Milne, the surveyor, being examined, it was after a long debate agreed, that the proprietors of the London-bridge water-works should be allowed the fifth arch of the said bridge, agreeable to the terms contained in the city lands report, but under the express conditions, that should this grant be hereafter found prejudicial to the navigation of the river, the city should have liberty to revoke

their grant, upon paying the said proprietors their whole expence in occupying the said arch.

On the fourteenth of September, Elizabeth Brownrigg (wife of James Brownrigg, painter in Fetter-lane, Fleet-street) was executed at Tyburn for the murder of Mary Clifford her apprentice. It appeared upon the trial that this infamous woman had occasioned the death of the child by a series of barbarities, which, if they were not well attested, would seem incredible to a compassionate mind: that she had beaten her on the head and shoulders with the stump of a riding whip and other weapons: that the child sometimes lay on the boards in the parlour, sometimes in the passage, and sometimes in the cellar; but that her general lodging was in the cellar, under the kitchen stairs, a place about the bigness of a closet: that sometimes she had a piece of sack with some straw in it to lie on, sometimes had a bit of a blanket to cover her, and sometimes quite naked: that she had been sometimes tied to a water-pipe, and at others to a hook, and being stripped naked, whipped till the blood came: in a word, it appeared from the depositions of an apothecary and surgeon, that this poor child was beaten so as to occasion almost one continued wound from head to foot, and that these wounds were the cause of her death. The husband and son of the woman, who were in some degree concerned in the cruelties inflicted on the child, being acquitted of the murder, were afterwards tried for the assault, and sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate six months, and enter into recognizance for their good behaviour for seven years. Before she left Newgate, her husband and son took leave of her in the cell. She appeared very penitent in the way to, and at the place of execution, where the crowd was so great, that many persons were considerably hurt. Her body was afterwards carried to Surgeon's-hall, and dissected.

On Sunday the twenty-seventh captain Wrottesly arrived in London with the melancholy news, that his royal highness Edward August, duke of York and Albany, died of a malignant fever, at Monaco, the capital of a principality of the same name, in the territories of Genoa, in Upper Italy, on the seventeenth.

The particulars of his royal highness's sickness and death were as follow.

His royal highness had danced rather too much at the chateau of a person of fashion, which had not only fatigued him, but occasioned a very strong perspiration. As soon as the ball was finished, the prince gave orders for his carriages to be got ready immediately, to set off for Toulon, from whence he was distant some three or four leagues. The gentlemen of the train, colonels Morrison and St. John, and captain Wrottesly, earnestly represented to his royal highness the necessity of his remaining where he was, if not to go to bed yet till he was cool and had shifted himself: The prince declared there was no actual occasion for such caution, that he would wrap himself up in his cloak, and that would be sufficient; he did so, and stepped into his carriage. The next day his royal highness complained of a slight chillness and shivering; the indisposition, however, appeared so trifling, that

he went at night to the comedy; but before it was over, his royal highness found himself infinitely worse, and was obliged to withdraw. He was feverish, thirsty, and complained of an immoderate heat all over his body. By proper care, and drinking plentifully, the duke was much better in the morning, and therefore set forward for Monaco, the prince of which (who was personally acquainted with his royal highness in his former tour to Italy) was waiting there in expectation of the honour of a visit from him; and the duke was rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that prince's palace he might naturally look for an assistance and accommodation superior to what he could reasonably hope to meet with in common places.

The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, which not a little incommoded his royal highness: he nevertheless arrived at Monaco in good spirits, but yet feverish, and with an head-ach; the latter of which he imputed principally to the intense heat of the sun that whole day. The next day the duke was worse, and took to his bed entirely. In hopes of a recovery, and unwilling to alarm the king, his royal parent, and relations, he enjoined his attendants on no account to write concerning his illness to England. All possible advice and assistance was given, but to no purpose; the fever was unconquerable. His royal highness now saw the danger of his situation; and he saw it with a fortitude and resignation rarely to be met with, when bloom of youth and dignity of station are united. Convinced that without some unexpected turn in his distemper he must die, his royal highness with the utmost calmness and composure of mind, adjusted every step consequent of the fatal event himself. He ordered that captain Wrottesly should bring the news to England, and in what method it should be disclosed. The captain was first to wait on Mr. Le Grand, of Spring-Gardens, and with him to go to Leicester-house, and then to Gloucester-house, and having communicated the event to the dukes his brothers, to proceed to their majesties, submitting it to the king and queen in what manner and by whom it should be imparted to his royal parent. After his royal highness had settled this arrangement, he seemed remarkably easy. He declared himself perfectly resigned to the divine will; and he spoke of his dissolution with all the piety and resolution of a christian and a man; acting up to those exalted characters to his latest breath. His royal highness, through the mercy of the great creator, was sensible to his last moment; and the very morning of his death dictated a letter to their majesties, his illustrious parent, and the royal family, desiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but a few minutes to spare, and those to employ in still more momentous concerns.

Before his royal highness died, he ordered all the gentlemen of his retinue to his bedside, where he took a very affectionate leave of them, and desired, that as he could not possibly live many hours longer, his blisters might be taken off to give him a little ease in his last moments, which was accordingly done.

As soon as his royal highness was dead, the prince of Monaco ordered a cannon to be fired

every half hour, till the body should be deposited on board the ship, and the *chambre ardente* to be prepared for lying in state, according to the custom of that country, with his body guard to attend, and a guard from the regiment. Accordingly, the preparations were made in the largest apartment of the palace, hung with black: a high canopy in the middle, of black and silver, with a representation of a coffin of the same, upon the top of six stages or steps of black, on each of which was a row of tapers, in large gold and silver candlesticks; on the coffin a silver pillow, with a coronet upon it, the sword next to the coffin, and then the garter, george and star; on the ground, a row of torches round the whole; under the canopy behind the stage, was placed the coffin, which was made as near as possible in the English manner, covered with the pall: on each side were two mutes; and behind, colonel St. John, colonel Morrison, commodore Spry, and Mr. Schutz, attended. The whole lighting consisted of near two hundred tapers. The procession from thence to the water-side was fixed for Sunday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the *chambre ardente* was opened at nine o'clock that morning. At the setting out of the procession a signal was made for the ships to fire minute guns, till the body should be aboard. As it came out of the palace the regiment was drawn up, their drums in black, and officers in crapes; at the water-side was the long boat, with a canopy for the body, covered with black, and the royal standard hoisted half height; and this was towed by the captain's barge with mutes in it; behind was the commodore's barge, with his royal highness's servants, and two more barges for the remaining officers. The prince of Monaco continued at the water-side till the whole was on board, when the royal standard was hoisted half high on board the ship, and the minute guns ceased: the garrison then fired two rounds of cannon, and the regiment two rounds of running fire; and the whole was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity.

The order of the procession was as follows:

- The guard.
- Sailors with flambeaux.
- All the duke's servants.
- Two surgeons a-bread.
- Four mutes.
- Gentlemen who carry the ensigns of the garter.
- Lieutenants, two by two.
- The coffin, supported by sailors.
- Four pall-bearers, two on each side.
- Six canopy bearers, three on each side.
- Colonel St. John.
- Colonel Morrison.
- The prince of Monaco.
- Gentlemen his attendants.
- The rest of the English gentlemen, two by two.

Such were the last honours paid to the duke of York in a foreign country, by a catholic prince, a circumstance which proves, that politeness and humanity are of all nations.

His royal highness's remains arrived at London in



in the ship *Montreal* on the first of November, and on the third was deposited in the royal vault in king Henry the VIIth's chapel, with the accustomed pomp and solemnity. The coffin in which his remains were brought home was changed for one made by the king's upholsterer, on which his highness's titles were elegantly engraved.

About noon on the second of November the queen was safely delivered of a prince, who, on the first of December following, was baptized at St. James's by the name of Edward. And on the eleventh the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by the right honourable the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, James Eyre, esq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

" May it please your majesty,

" We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, happy in every occasion of approaching your royal presence with our most dutiful congratulations, beg leave to express our unfeigned joy on the safe delivery of that most excellent princess the queen, and further increase of your royal family by the birth of another prince.

" We cannot but feel ourselves deeply interested in every event which affects the illustrious house of Hanover, under whose mild government the British subjects have, for more than half a century, been blessed with a full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, and a series of happiness unknown to the same extent in any former period.

" Permit us, therefore, royal Sir, at the same time, humbly to offer our sincere condolence on the much lamented death of your majesty's royal brother the duke of York, whose many eminent and princely virtues have most justly endeared his memory to all your majesty's loyal subjects, and made the private loss of the royal family a public misfortune.

" May the divine providence long preserve your majesty; and may there never be wanting one of your majesty's royal descendants to be guardian of our most happy constitution."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

" I thank you for this loyal address, and for the satisfaction you express in the increase of my family: those expressions of your zealous attachment cannot but be agreeable to me. The religion and liberties of my people always have been and ever shall be, the constant objects of my care and attention; and I shall esteem it one of my first duties to instill the same principles into those who may succeed me.

" I regard your condolence on the melancholy event of the duke of York's death, as an additional proof of your attachment to me, and my family; and I take this first opportunity of expressing my thanks for it."

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall the sixteenth, the sum of one hundred pounds was ordered to be paid to the widow of the late worthy alderman Cockayne, as a testimony of the sense they entertained of his ever being ready and willing to serve his fellow-citizens;

On the twenty-eighth the tide ebbed and flowed about five in the morning, twice in an hour and a half, at London-bridge and Greenwich.

A body of weavers, armed with rusty swords, pistols and other offensive weapons, assembled on the thirtieth at a house on Saffron-hill, with an intent to destroy the work in the looms of an eminent weaver near that place, but were happily dispersed without much mischief. Some of them were apprehended, and being examined before the justices at Hicks's-hall, it appeared that two classes of weavers were mutually combined to distress each other; namely, the engine and narrow weavers. The former were supposed to be ruinous to the latter, because, by means of their engines, one of them could do as much in one day as six of the other, and the same kind of work equally good; for which reason the narrow weavers were determined to destroy them. The men who were taken up were engine weavers, and they urged in their favour that they only assembled in order to defend themselves from a party of the others who were expected to rise. As they had done no mischief, they were all dismissed with a severe reprimand for not having applied to the civil magistrate for protection.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the fifteenth of December, the sum of two hundred pounds a year additional salary was voted to the recorder of London; and one hundred and fifty pounds a year to the common-serjeant.

On the twenty-first a severe frost set in from the E. S. E. which was followed by a deep snow, by which the navigation of the river Thames was greatly obstructed, and the posts retarded all over the kingdom. This frost was so severe in the West of England, that a carpenter at work there, having put a key into his mouth, lost the skin of his lips by taking it out again.

About eight o'clock in the evening of the twenty-fifth, a dreadful fire broke out adjoining to a cabinet-maker's in Houndsditch, which consumed that house, a large stock of timber, new furniture, &c. and also two other dwelling-houses adjoining, with many out-houses, workshops, and warehouses. Among the goods consumed was 1000l. of furniture just finished for Mr. David Barclay, and intended to have been carried home in a few days. It was remarkable that a fire broke out the same day at the said Mr. Barclay's stables at Hackney, and destroyed two fine hunters, with three other horses.

His majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of filling up the vacant stall of the principal companion of the most honourable

able military order of the bath, in the room of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland; the several officers of the order attended at St. James's on the thirtieth for that purpose. The ceremony was performed in his majesty's closet, after the levee in the following manner: The sovereign wearing the ribbon, with the symbol of the order pendant to it, Henry Hill, esq; gentleman usher, bearing the scarlet rod, and habited in the mantle of the order, and Samuel Horsey, esq; Bath king of arms in his mantle, bearing on a cushion the ribbon, with the badge of the order, preceded his royal highness prince Frederick, supported by the earls of Cholmondeley and Breadalbane, the two senior knights of the order, a gentleman usher, daily waiter, carrying the sword of state. The sword being delivered

by the earl of Breadalbane to the sovereign, his royal highness, kneeling, was knighted: after which the earl of Cholmondeley having received the ribbon from Bath king of arms, presented it to the sovereign, who put the ribbon over his royal highness's right shoulder: his royal highness then kissed his majesty's hand, and, rising up, retired. His majesty was afterwards pleased, in consideration of the tender years of his royal highness, to grant a dispensation under his royal sign manual and seal of the order, declaring it to be his royal pleasure, that the conferring the degree of knighthood by the sword of state should be sufficient to invest his royal highness fully and effectually with this order, in as ample manner as if his royal highness had personally performed all the accustomed solemnities.

## CHAPTER L.

*Great frost. Election of the city representatives. Mr. Wilkes's address to the livery. Is chosen member for the county of Middlesex. Riots occasioned thereby. Remarkable low tide. Disturbances among the coalbeavers. Mr. Wilkes committed to the King's-bench prison. Fire in Whitechapel. The sailors petition his majesty to raise their wages. Riot in St. George's-fields. Another in the Borough. Great fire at Dockhead. Fray between the coalbeavers and sailors. Farther proceedings against Mr. Wilkes. Violent storm of thunder and lightning. Remarkable fall of rain. Mr. Wilkes elected alderman. Twice re-chosen member for Middlesex. Petitions presented to his majesty from the livery of London, and counties of Middlesex and Surry, &c. &c.*

*As this last chapter of the History will contain many circumstances of a very peculiar nature, we shall, for the sake of perspicuity, give them as near as possible in the order in which they occurred.*

**T**HE year 1768 began with a very severe frost, which greatly contributed to the calamity of the lower sort of people, who were already severely distressed by the exorbitant price of provisions. And on the ninth of January the river below bridge carried all the appearance of a general wreck; ships, boats, and small craft lying in a very confused manner, some on shore, and others sunk or overset by the ice. A fishing boat was discovered near Deptford creek close choaked in with ice; the people were all frozen to death; the youngest of them, a youth about seventeen, was found sitting as erect almost as if alive.

On the second of March, between five and six o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick-street, which consumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. On examining the drawers in the writing table, bank notes to the value of 925l. were missing, one of which for 500l. was the same morning received at the bank: this circumstance left no room to doubt but that the library had been wilfully set on fire; the general himself went therefore to the bank to see, if from the hand writing on the note received, any discovery could be made; and by a peculiar character in the assumed name, the gentleman was led to suspect a young fellow who had married a servant

of the lady's, on whom he had lately conferred a genteel place. This young fellow had been at first recommended to the general by the duke of Richmond. He therefore waited upon his grace, and desired that the clerks of the bank who were concerned in paying the money would attend him there. They did so; and the young man, being sent for, came, and on his first appearance was known, and positively charged with being the person who changed the note: on which he confessed the fact, with all its circumstances; and for which he was afterwards executed.

On the sixteenth of March came on at Guildhall the election of members to represent this city in parliament; when the right hon. Mr. Harley, Lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, esq; John Wilkes, esq; Sir Richard Glyn, Barlow Trecothick, esq; and John Paterfon, esq; offered themselves as candidates. The four first were declared to have the greatest shew of hands; but a poll being demanded, the same commenced immediately, and was finished on the 23d when the numbers appeared as follow:

The Lord-mayor	3279
Sir Robert Ladbroke	3678
William Beckford, esq;	3402
Barlow Trecothick, esq;	2957
Sir Richard Glyn	2823
John Paterfon, esq;	1269
John Wilkes, esq;	1247

After

After the poll was over, Mr. Wilkes addressed himself to the livery in the following speech :

" Gentlemen and fellow-citizens,

" The poll being now finished, I return my sincerest thanks to those disinterested and independent friends, who have so generously and steadily stood forth in my favour. The want of success, out of your power to command, has not in the least abated my zeal for your service. You cannot be unacquainted with the various circumstances which have contributed to it. My friends were of opinion that I should wait a dissolution of the last parliament, while the other candidates had been for many months soliciting your interest. Ministerial influence, assisted by private malice, has been exerted in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, and by means of the basest chicanery and oppression.

" But, though disappointed, I am not in the least dispirited : on the contrary, I reflect with pride and gratitude on the many instances of regard and affection I have received from the livery of London.

" I beg leave to make my best acknowledgments to the sheriffs, who have shewn the utmost candour and impartiality during the election, accompanied with a dignity of character becoming their station in this great metropolis.

" And now, gentlemen, permit me to address you as friends to liberty, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex ; declaring my intention of appearing as a candidate to represent you in parliament, and still hoping, by your means, to have the honour of being useful to you in the British senate.

" Gentlemen of the livery, I recommend it to you in the strongest manner, to exert yourselves to preserve the peace and quiet of this great city."

The populace, on Mr. Wilkes's return from Guildhall, to shew their zeal, took the horses from his carriage, and drew it themselves.

The contest, during this election, was very warm ; and papers and addresses to the public were every day published, as usual, for and against the several candidates. Mr. Wilkes seemed to be the darling of the populace, and some indecencies were committed in and about the hall. A subscription was set on foot, successfully, for paying that gentleman's debts ; and there appeared the following copy of a letter from him, to Messrs. Nuthall and Francis, solicitor and deputy solicitor of the treasury.

Sir,                      London, March 22, 1768.

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the ensuing term I shall present myself to the court of King's-bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very first day I will there make my personal appearance.

I am, Sir,  
Your most humble servant,  
JOHN WILKES.

The election for Middlesex having been appointed on the twenty-eighth, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, two of the candidates for the said county, set out for Brentford, where the election came on about ten in the morning. Mr. Cooke, the other candidate, could not attend, being confined to his room with the gout. Mr. Wilkes went in a coach drawn by six long-tailed horses, and was attended by a prodigious number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, a temporary booth being erected there for that purpose. The majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, who were accordingly returned ; but a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. Cooke, the same came on immediately ; and at five in the afternoon Mr. Wilkes had polled six to one more than that gentleman. At nine o'clock the poll finally closed, when the number for each candidate appeared as follows :

For John Wilkes, esq;	1292
Sir W. B. Proctor	807
George Cooke, esq;	827

Accordingly George Cooke, esq; and Mr. Wilkes were declared duly elected.

The mob behaved in a very outrageous manner at Hyde-Park Corner, where they pelted Mr. Cooke, son of the city marshal, and knocked him from his horse, took off the wheels of one of the carriages, cut the harness, and broke the the glasses to pieces ; and several other carriages were greatly damaged. These violent proceedings were occasioned by a flag being carried before the procession of Mr. Wilkes's antagonists, on which was painted, *No Blasphemer*. Exclusive of the assault made upon Mr. Cooke, son of the city marshal, some other gentlemen, and more particularly the two old members, were affronted by the populace.

At night likewise the rabble were very tumultuous : some persons who had voted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, having put out lights, the mob paraded the whole town from East to West, obliging every body to illuminate, and breaking the windows of such as did not do it immediately. The windows of the mansion-house, in particular, were demolished all to pieces, together with a large chandelier and some pier glasses, to the amount of many hundred pounds. They demolished all the windows of lord Bute, lord Egmont, Sir Sampson Gideon, Sir William Mayne, and many other gentlemen and tradesmen in most of the public streets of both cities, London and Westminster. In short, the whole evening was one continued scene of noise and tumult.

The next day orders were given to the guards on duty at St. James's, to be in readiness at the beat of drum, to march to suppress any riot that might happen. And the day following, a court of common-council was summoned on purpose to consider of the most proper and effectual means to prevent for the future, as well as to punish, all such as should be found to have been guilty of the late riots and disturbances in this city, and the court came to a resolution to prosecute,

cute, with the utmost vigour, all and every person who should be convicted of having been active in the riots, and to offer, by advertisement, a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery of every offender, to be paid on their conviction; and ordered the same to be inserted in every daily and evening paper, and a large number of the said resolution to be printed and posted up in the most public places of this city, and the liberties thereof. They also directed, that such prosecutions as should arise from their resolution should be referred to the committee appointed to direct their law proceedings. It was referred to the mansion-house committee to order the immediate reparation of all such damages as the said house might have sustained by the said riots and tumults.

On the tenth of April the tide in the river Thames was so remarkably low, that it was with difficulty even a wherry could cross it. The sand banks on both sides London-bridge were entirely dry.

On the fifteenth a desperate fray happened at Wapping among several gangs of coalheavers, in which many persons were wounded, and three houses almost destroyed. And on the twentieth, a great body of them assembled at Wapping, and beset the house of Mr. Green, a publican, who defended the same all night; and a great many shot were fired on both sides, wherein three of the assailants were killed, and several dangerously wounded.

On the twentieth Mr. Wilkes appeared before the court of King's-bench, Westminster, and declared his surrender in the following speech:

" My lords,

" According to the voluntary promise I made to the public, I now appear before this sovereign court of justice, to submit myself in every thing to the laws of my country.

" Two verdicts have been found against me. One is for the re-publication of the North Briton, No. 45; the other for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

" As to the re-publication of the number of the North Briton, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest degree of guilt. I have often read and examined that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the strongest evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and respect to the person of the king, although it arraigns, in the severest manner, the conduct of his majesty's then ministers, and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am persuaded they were well grounded, because every one of those ministers has since been removed. No one instance of falsehood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word *false* in the information before this court. I am, therefore, perfectly easy under every imputation respecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every single line; and it is this circumstance which has drawn on me, as the supposed author, all the cruelties of ministerial vengeance.

" As to the charge against me, for the publication of a poem, which has given just offence, I will assert that such an idea never entered my mind. I blush again at the recollection that it has been at any time, and in any way, brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obscurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a small part of it had been printed in my house, at my own private press. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to my most intimate friend. G——t, after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my servants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the house of peers, and afterwards before this honourable court. The nation was justly offended, but not with me, for it was evident that I had not been guilty of the least offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the jury, who have found me guilty of publishing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet published, if any precise meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

" But, my lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found against me, if the records had not been materially altered without my consent, and, as I am informed, contrary to law. On the evening before the two trials, ——— caused the records to be altered at his own house, against the consent of my solicitor, and without my knowledge; for a dangerous illness, arising from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmost importance; and I was in consequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing: I will venture to declare this proceeding unlawful. I am advised that it is so, and that it renders both the verdicts absolutely void.

" I have stood forth, my lords, in support of the laws against the arbitrary act of ministers. This court of justice, in a solemn appeal respecting general warrants, shewed their sense of my conduct. I shall continue to reverence the wise and mild system of English laws, and this excellent constitution. I have been much misrepresented; but, under every species of persecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illustrious prince who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunswick line.

" As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am sensible how narrow and circumscribed my ideas are; but I have experienced the deep knowledge and great abilities of my counsel. With them I rest the legal part of my defence, submitting every point to the judgment of this honourable court, and to the laws of England."

When Mr. Wilkes had finished this speech, Mr. Attorney general moved for his immediate commitment on the outlawry. He was answered by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, successively; who all moved the court for a writ of error, which Mr. attorney-general, on being applied to the Saturday week before, had refused to grant. They specified several particulars in which the process of the outlawry was erroneous, as sufficient ground for



for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions: and first, lord M. spoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both sides; observing, that the attorney-general could not, with the least appearance of reason or of law, move for the commitment of a person who was not legally in court; nor had the counsel for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared gratis before them: He added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *capias utlegatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleased, their discretionary power in accepting or refusing his bail. His lordship farther expressed himself as very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his sentiments publicly, before so large an audience, with regard to the charge brought against him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information against him, in substituting the word *tenor* instead of *purport*; declaring, repeatedly, that he thought himself bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant such amendments; that he had himself frequently repeated the same practice in other causes, without the least objection being ever offered against it. The rest of the judges agreed with the chief justice in opinion, that, as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his case. And it was particularly remarked, that the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the business of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his gratis appearance, out of the common course of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *capias utlegatum*, which it would have been very easy to have executed, since he had notoriously appeared in publick for several weeks past; and in that case the attorney-general might have made his motion with propriety.

These arguments being adjusted, Mr. Wilkes, about two o'clock, left the court; and though there was a very great crowd, not the least disturbance happened. Information indeed had been given to the Lord-mayor, that some persons at a public-house in Duke's-place were preparing to raise a mob; and his lordship ordered the proper officers to enquire into the truth of that information, who found a blue flag with No. 45 upon it, a hanger and hatchet lying by it, and two men as a guard to defend it, whom the officers apprehended, and his lordship committed them to the compter.

Westminster hall was very full on the occasion, as well as both the palace-yards; but the populace behaved very quiet, except huzzaing Mr. Wilkes when he came to the window of a coffee-house, where he retired after he quitted the court. The magistrates of Westminster divided themselves in the several liberties, and the constables attended at call in every part, two battalions of the guards lay on their arms in St. James's-park, others were in St. George's-fields, also those at St. James's, the Savoy and the Tower, were all kept in readiness to march at a minute's warning; as were also se-

veral troops of horse, in case of any disturbance. Proper precautions were likewise taken in the city, by the constables being ordered to be in readiness, all of whom, both in Westminster and the city, together with the military, were ordered to be in waiting till two o'clock the next morning.

On the twenty-fifth a large body of coal-heavers assembled in a riotous manner in Wapping, went on board the colliers, and obliged the men who were at work to leave off. These men complained of their masters, the undertakers; that they opposed them in various shapes; that they curtailed their wages, paid them not in money, but in liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that these undertakers got fortunes, while they, who did the work, were starving. This riot was attended with much bloodshed: the rioters having met with opposition, fought desperately, and several lives were lost.

To return to the affair of Mr. Wilkes. On the 27th Mr. Wilkes's attorney acquainted the attorney-general, that Mr. Wilkes was in custody by a writ of *capias utlegatum*, and prayed that the writ of error might be granted, but the attorney-general not thinking that information sufficient (though he doubted not that gentleman's veracity) for him to grant it, the under-sheriff waited on him in consequence, and acquainted him, that Mr. Wilkes was in custody, and would appear in court by his *Habeas*; whereupon the attorney-general admitted the writ of error; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes was introduced in a legal manner into the court of King's-bench: when his counsel moved, as the writ of error was granted, that Mr. Wilkes might be admitted to bail; but the court were of opinion that neither he nor any person could be admitted to bail after conviction, and accordingly ordered Mr. Wilkes into custody by the proper officers of the court; but as he was conveying to the king's-bench prison in a hackney coach, attended by Mess. Stichall and Holloway, tipstiffs to lord Mansfield, the mob stopped the coach on Westminster-bridge, took out the horses, and drew it along the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. to Spital-fields. When they came to Spital-square, they obliged the two tipstiffs to get out, and let them go very quietly away: they then drew Mr. Wilkes to the Three Tuns tavern in Spital-fields, where, from a one pair of stairs window, he earnestly entreated them to retire, which they did accordingly. After which he went in a private manner, and surrendered himself to the marshal of the King's-bench prison. Many justices of the peace, and a prodigious number of constables attended in and near Westminster-hall, but not the least noise or riot ensued.

The next day he was visited by many of his friends, and the prison was surrounded by a numerous concourse of people, who it was expected would have offered some outrage; but all remained quiet till night, when they pulled up the rails which enclosed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the Borough to illuminate their houses; but a captain's guard of 100 men arriving, about twelve, they all quietly dispersed.

On

On the thirtieth a dreadful fire broke out in Whitechapel-road, occasioned by laying wet sawdust on the oven to dry, which taking fire, soon communicated itself to a coach-makers adjoining; from whence the flames spread so rapidly, that six houses were intirely consumed, and the inhabitants lost all their effects.

On the second of May some thousands of sailors assembled in Stepney-fields, where certain articles relating to an increase of wages, and a petition intended to be presented to parliament, were read; after which, a numerous party of them paraded to the Royal-exchange, and joined in repeated huzzas, but on remonstrances from a gentleman there to one of their chieftains, they were immediately drawn off, and a deputation appointed to attend some merchants, assembled at the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill, in order that their complaints might be taken into consideration. On the seventh a great number of them assembled in St. George's-fields, and went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing, and presented a petition to his majesty, setting forth their grievances, and praying relief.

The following address was at this time issued from Mr. Wilkes to the freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

" Gentlemen,

" In support of the liberties of this country  
" against the arbitrary rule of ministers, I was  
" before committed to the Tower, and am now  
" sentenced to this prison. Steadiness, with, I  
" hope, strength of mind, do not however leave  
" me; for the same consolation follows me here,  
" the conscientiousness of innocence, of having  
" done my duty and exerted all my poor abilities,  
" not unsuccessfully for this nation. I can submit  
" even to far greater sufferings with cheerfulness,  
" because I see that my countrymen reap the  
" happy fruits of my labours and persecutions,  
" by the repeated decisions of our sovereign  
" courts of justice in favour of liberty. I there-  
" fore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that  
" I am called to suffer in this cause, because I con-  
" tinue to find the noblest reward, the applause  
" of my native country, of this great, free, and  
" spirited people.

" I chiefly regret, gentlemen, that this con-  
" finement deprives me of the honour of thank-  
" ing you in person, according to my promise;  
" and at present takes from me, in a great degree,  
" the power of being useful to you. The will,  
" however, to do every service to my constituents  
" remains in its full force; and when my suffer-  
" ings have a period, the first day I regain my  
" liberty shall restore a life of zeal in the cause  
" and interests of the county of Middlesex.

" In this prison, in any other, in every place,  
" my ruling passion will be the love of England  
" and our free constitution. To these objects I  
" will make every sacrifice. Under all the op-  
" pressions which ministerial rage and revenge  
" can invent, my steady purpose is, to concert  
" with you, and other true friends of this coun-  
" try, the most probable means of rooting out

" the remains of arbitrary power and star-cham-  
" ber inquisition, and of improving as well as  
" securing the generous plans of freedom, which  
" were the boasts of our ancestors, and I trust  
" will remain the noblest inheritance of our po-  
" sterity, the only genuine characteristic of Eng-  
" lishmen.

" I have the honour to be, with affection  
" and regard, gentlemen, your obliged  
" and faithful humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

" King's-bench prison,  
" Thursday, May 5, 1768."

On the tenth, in the afternoon, a great body of people assembled about the King's-bench prison, in expectation that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament-house, (it being the first day of opening the new parliament) and designing to convey him thither. They demanded him at the prison, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot act was begun to be read, but the populace threw stones and brick bats while it was reading, when William Allen, son of Mr. Allen, master of the Horseshoe-inn, in Blackman-street, Southwark, being singled out, was pursued by one of the soldiers, and shot dead on the spot. Soon after this, the crowd increasing, an additional number of the guards were sent for, who marched thither, and also a party of horse-grenadiers; when the riot continuing, the mob was fired upon by the soldiers, and five were killed on the spot, and about fifteen wounded. Two women were among the wounded, one of whom afterwards died in St. Thomas's-hospital. The next day an inquisition was taken by the coroner for Surry, on the body of the above William Allen, when the verdict was given by the jury, that Donald MacLane was guilty of wilful murder, and Donald MacLaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding officer, were aiding and abetting therein.—This inquest was held at the house of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination that the deceased was only a spectator, and, on seeing some persons run, he ran also, but was unhappily mistaken, and followed by the soldiers five hundred yards into a cow-house, where he was shot. Donald MacLane was committed to prison for the murder, but his associates were admitted to bail. Two inquisitions were afterwards taken in the Borough, on persons killed by the soldiers in quelling the above riot; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who, having a basket with oranges to sell, was shot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was shot on the top of a hay-cart, as he was looking at the fray at a distance: on both these inquisitions the jury brought in their verdict *chance medley*. It appeared, by the evidence, that, on the justices taking down a paper that had been fixed against a wall of the prison, the mob grew riotous, and cried out, "give us the paper; which the justices not regarding, stones began to be thrown; and the cry, "give us the paper," grew louder; the drums beat to arms; the proclamation was read, the justices were pelted who read it; great pains were taken to persuade the people to disperse; the horse-

horse-guards were sent for, and it was not till the last extremity that the soldiers received orders to fire. But what was very remarkable, not one concerned in the riot was hurt by the firing, in the open fields. Donald MacLane was afterwards tried at the Surry assizes held at Guilford, and acquitted.

The next day the mob assembled before the house of Edward Ruffel, esq; distiller in the Borough, broke open the door, staved some casks of liquor, drank it immoderately, and began pulling down the house; but the military interposing, four of the most intoxicated were seized, and the rest made their escape. At the same time the front of the house of Richard Capel, esq; in Bermondsey was demolished, and Mr. Capel himself wounded. These outrages were occasioned by the activity of the above two gentlemen, in suppressing the tumults in St. George's-fields.

The same day upwards of fifteen thousand sailors went through the city to petition the parliament for an augmentation of their wages. When they were in Palace-yard, they were addressed by two gentlemen, mounted on the roof of a hackney-coach, and were told, that they could receive no immediate answer to their petition; but that it would be considered in due time: on which they gave three cheers and dispersed. Their chiefs afterwards waited on a committee of merchants, and matters were accommodated to their general satisfaction.

A very considerable body of coalheavers assembled in Stepney-fields, and proceeded from thence to all the coal-wharfs from Shadwell to Essex-stairs, carrying with them a writing, which they presented to the masters of the wharfs to sign, signifying their consent to raise their wages; which having accomplished, they next day waited on the Lord-mayor at the Mansion-house, to obtain a confirmation of this agreement; but his lordship thought proper to decline intermeddling with their affairs.

On the thirteenth died much lamented, after a long and painful illness, her royal highness princess Louisa Anne, daughter of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and second sister to his present majesty. And on the twenty-second the corpse of her royal highness was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the seventh's chapel.

On the nineteenth a terrible fire broke out in a tar-yard at Dock-head, occasioned by a tar-copper boiling over, by which upwards of 2000 barrels were consumed, and near thirty houses burnt to the ground.

A terrible fray happened on the twenty-fifth between the coalheavers and sailors belonging to the colliers in the river, in which many were killed. The sailors, having been long detained in the river by the coalheavers refusing to work, had begun to deliver their ships themselves; upon which a body of coalheavers fell upon some of the sailors by surprise, and killed several of them. The sailors took the alarm, the quarrel became general, and the consequences were, the loss of many lives.

On the seventh of June another fray happened in Stepney-fields between the coalheavers and

sailors, wherein several of the latter were killed. The coalheavers marched off in triumph; with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a sailors head. The ships below bridge were obliged to keep constant watch, day and night, crying, "all is well." In short, to so great a height was this insurrection got, that the inhabitants of Wapping were perpetually under the most direful apprehensions. A party of guards constantly attended for some days; during which several disturbances arose, and many coalheavers were taken up by the soldiery, and carried before Sir John Fielding, who, on examination, committed them to Newgate. Two of them were afterwards tried at the Old-Bailey for the murder of one Battie, a seaman, and being convicted, were executed at Tyburn, as were seven others (in the Sun tavern fields, near where the riot was committed) for shooting at Mr. Green, the master of the Round-about-tavern in Shadwell. This example produced a happy effect; the tumults immediately ceased, and peace and industry supplied the place of resentment and mischief.

On the fifteenth Mr. Wilkes was brought to the court of King's-bench, Westminster-hall; when the arguments on the arrest of judgment was entered on by Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Thurloe, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glyn, entered further than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the solicitor-general; but the court were so clearly of opinion, the business of the attorney-general (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the solicitor-general, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was, the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the court declared themselves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the judge's chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After this the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and lord Mansfield stated to the court the evidence as it stood on the former trial, when Mr. Attorney-general and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glyn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed; but was told, that the court having heard the opinion of council on both sides, and some material objections having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured, that, though no day could then be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

Among other proceedings, Mr. Serjeant Glyn took notice that as a writ of error was intended to be brought before a higher court of justice, before the house of lords, he desired that the case of the alteration of the records, under such peculiar circumstances, might be stated on the back of the record, to be transmitted to the lords; otherwise that important point could not come before the house. This was absolutely refused by the court. He concluded by entreating their

lordships, for the sake of the safety of every subject of this nation, to fix some limits to the discretionary power of altering records; that counsel might know for the future when they can be certain of the cause they are to plead; and that the subject might not be liable to ruin at the discretion of a judge.

The decision of the matter being postponed to the eighteenth, Mr. Wilkes, on that day, attended the court again; when Mr. justice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court, which was as follows: That, for the republication of the North Briton, No. 45, in volumes (of which two thousand copies had been printed for public sale) he should pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned ten calendar months: and for publishing the Essay on Woman (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private use of so many particular friends) that he should pay likewise a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former imprisonment: and that he afterwards find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself to be bound in the sum of a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each. A writ of error returnable before the house of lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the attorney-general to grant it on the first application.

In an address to the freeholders of Middlesex, published after the event of the outlawry, Mr. Wilkes made this remarkable declaration. "In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny, and arbitrary power. The general warrant, under which I was first apprehended, has been judged illegal. The seizure of my papers was condemned judicially. The outlawry, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law; and, on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. serjeant Glyn, is formally reversed." It was thought necessary to insert this, as it had been said in all the papers, that the error on which the outlawry was reversed was discovered by Mr. Wilkes's enemies.

On the first of July a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened in and about London. Two persons on the road leading to town were struck dead by the lightning, which was so powerful, that a leaden statue, in the garden of a gentleman at Camberwell, was melted, and reduced to a heap of dross. By this storm the water of the river Thames was so driven out of its usual channel, above bridge, as had never been remembered by the oldest man living; one half of the bed of the river remaining uncovered with water two tides. And on the second of August another storm happened, in which the thunder rolled so terrible, and the lightning

flashed in such dreadful streams, in the neighbourhood of London, that several houses were set on fire with it, and one man was struck dead upon his coach-box, on the Kent street road. It was very remarkable, that his watch was found shivered in his pocket in a thousand pieces, a small hole in the crown of his hat, and a kind of seam down his breast.

The next day a terrible fire broke out in the King's-arms-inn yard, near Holbourn-bridge, which was attended with the most melancholy circumstances. Mr. Green, at whose house it broke out, saved his life by jumping out of a window; but his wife, his child and sister perished in the flames; his neighbour jumped out of a window seemingly unhurt, but died in less than ten minutes; a porter belonging to the inn, having lost his wife and child, died raving mad; a clerk to a merchant in Bread-street, after saving his wife and child, returned for a box, in which was money and writings belonging to his master, but not being able to reach it, fell a sacrifice to the flames. Of those who endeavoured to escape by jumping out of the windows, three were killed upon the spot; the shrieks of those who were burnt were piercing; in short, a more horrid scene was never beheld.

On the first of September, the heaviest rain fell at London and the country round, it that had ever been known in the memory of man. It began in the evening, and in a few hours the waters poured down Highgate-hill with incredible violence; the common sewers in several parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houses were filled almost to the first floors; immense damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many were awakened from sleep in the greatest consternation. The serpentine river in Hyde-park rose so high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with such violence upon Knightsbridge, that the inhabitants expected the whole town to be overflowed; the canal in St. James's-park rose higher than ever was known; in short, no man living remembered so much rain to fall in so short a time. About Bagnigge-wells the waters rose eight feet perpendicular height, though the rain did not continue to fall with violence more than eight hours. Several people in Cold Bath fields, Mutton-lane, Peter-street, and those parts, sustained great damage; some publicans had several butts of beer carried out of their cellars; three oxen and several hogs were carried away by the drain, and drowned; and in Mutton-lane, and the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground-floors, and go up stairs, for fear of being drowned. Many butts of beer were carried away from the cellar at the Cheshire Cheese at Mount Pleasant, and conveyed quite to Fleet-ditch, where they were taken out. The water in the canal in St. James's-park swelled so high, that it flowed up to the garden wall belonging to the treasury, and was so deep, that foot-passengers could not pass; the lower parts of some houses near the Treasury were overflowed, as was the wilderness; the sentinel placed near the little gate leading into Duke-street, was obliged to quit his box; the cellars in several parts of Westminster



Westminster were filled with water, and considerable damage was done.

Upwards of forty small craft, on the river below bridge, were sunk, drove on shore, or bulged, by the violence of the storm; and a collier in Long reach was drove from her anchors, and beat her keel off: several ships also received damage by running foul of each other. The late duke of Cumberland's fine water-works, in Windsor-forest, were intirely destroyed; several persons were drowned in different places, as well as horses, oxen, and hogs. In short, almost every part of England sustained very considerable damage.

About this time the king of Denmark arrived on a visit, and fixed his abode in the apartments which had been previously prepared for him at St. James's. He was entertained by their majesties and the royal family in the most splendid manner, as likewise by the principal part of the nobility. During his stay, among many other places, he visited the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; from the latter of which he went to Tadcaster, Wentworth-castle, York, Leeds, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, Leicester, Harborough, &c. And

On the twenty-third of September his Danish majesty having previously condescended to dine with the Lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, *knt.* *locum tenens* (the right honourable the Lord-mayor being indisposed) together with the aldermen and sheriffs, attended by the city officers, set out from Guildhall for the Three Cranes, the *locum tenens* being in the state coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterfon, *esq.* (who was desired to act as interpreter on this occasion) and the aldermen and sheriffs in their respective carriages. At eleven o'clock they embarked on board the city state barge, the streamers flying, a select band of water-music playing in the stern, the principal livery companies attending in their respective barges. At the stairs leading to New palace yard, a detachment of grenadiers of the honourable artillery company attended, to receive the *locum tenens*, aldermen and sheriffs, who, upon notice of his Danish majesty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As soon as his majesty entered the barge he was saluted by several pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the several livery companies, and a vast surrounding multitude.

The *locum tenens*, in order to give his majesty a more compleat view of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the river and the several bridges thereon (which as well as the river itself, and the shore on both sides, were crowded with innumerable spectators) ordered the state barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence she was steered down as far as to the steel-yard, through the centre arch of Westminster-bridge, and thence up to the Temple-stairs, his majesty being saluted at the New-bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by fifes and drums, with the shouts of the several workmen above, and french horns underneath.

During the course of this grand procession on the water, his majesty frequently expressed him-

self highly pleased, and his admiration of the several great and beautiful objects round him; and sometimes condescended to come forward in order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who eagerly endeavoured to get a sight of his royal person, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple, his majesty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpose, and under an awning covered with blue cloth) was received by some of the benchers of both societies, and conducted to the Middle-Temple-hall, where an elegant collation had been provided for him.

His majesty, after taking some refreshment, and thanking the two societies for their polite reception and entertainment, was conducted to the city state coach, in which his majesty took his seat on the right hand of the *locum tenens*, being accompanied by his excellency count Barnsdorff and Mr. deputy Paterfon, attended by the sword and mace, and followed by nine noblemen of his majesty's retinue, and by the aldermen and sheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple his majesty (preceded by the artillery company, and worshipful company of Goldsmiths, the city marshals on horseback, and the rest of the city officers on foot) was conducted to the Mansion-house: the several streets through which his majesty passed, viz. Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's church yard, Cheapside, and the Poultry, being crowded with an innumerable populace, while the windows and tops of houses were equally crowded with spectators of both sexes, whose acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the multitude, loudly expressed their joy at his majesty's presence; his majesty expressing his surprize at the populousness of this city, and his satisfaction at the kindness of the citizens.

At the Mansion-house, his majesty was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment) in their mazarine gowns: who with white wands, ushered his majesty into the great parlour, where, after he had rested himself a few minutes, Mr. Common Serjeant (in the absence of Mr. Recorder) made him the city's compliments in the following words:

" Most illustrious prince,

" The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons  
" of the city of London, humbly beg leave to  
" express their grateful sense of your very oblig-  
" ing condescension, in honouring them with  
" your presence at the Mansion of their chief  
" magistrate.

" The many endearing ties which happily  
" connect you, Sir, with our most gracious sove-  
" reign, justly entitle you to the respect and  
" veneration of all his majesty's faithful subjects.  
" But your affability and other princely virtues,  
" so eminently displayed, during the whole course  
" of your residence amongst us, have in a par-  
" ticular manner, charmed the citizens of Lon-  
" don; who reflect with admiration on your  
" early and uncommon thirst of knowledge, and  
" your indefatigable pursuit of it by travel and  
" observation; the happy fruits of which they  
" doubt not will be long employed and acknow-  
" ledged

" ledged within the whole extent of your influence and command.

" Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest wishes, that your personal intercourse with our amiable monarch may tend to increase and perpetuate a friendship so essential to the protestant interest in general, and so likely to promote the power, happiness and prosperity of the British and Danish nations; and that the citizens of London, in particular, may ever be honoured with a share of your remembrance and regard."

To this compliment his majesty was pleased to return a most polite answer, in the Danish language; which, by his majesty's permission, was interpreted to the company, by Mr. Deputy Paterfon, as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" I am highly sensible of the kindness of your expressions to me; I desire you will accept my best thanks in return, and be fully persuaded that I can never forget the affection which the British nation is pleased to shew me, and that I shall always be disposed to prove my grateful sense of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flourishing city which you govern."

Upon notice that the dinner was served, his majesty, with the locum tenens on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian-hall; where his majesty condescended to proceed quite round, that the ladies (who made a most brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his royal person; and all the gentlemen of the common-council below, an opportunity of personally paying him their respects.

His majesty being seated in a chair of state, on the right hand of the locum tenens, at a table placed upon an elevation across the upper-end of the hall, with his noble attendants on the right, and the aldermen above the chair on the left, was saluted by a band of above forty of the best performers, in an orchestra fronting his majesty's table.

During the dinner, the following toasts were drank, being proclaimed by sound of trumpet:

1. The king.
2. The queen, prince of Wales, and royal family.
3. His majesty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The queen and royal family of Denmark.
5. Prosperity to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his majesty was pleased to propose the following toasts, which were proclaimed in the same manner:

1. Prosperity to the British nation.
2. Prosperity to the city of London.

Mr. Deputy Paterfon having the honour to attend his majesty as interpreter, his majesty, thro' him, repeatedly expressed to the locum tenens

how much he admired the grandeur of the Egyptian hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, the magnificence of the dinner, the excellence of the music, and the good order and decorum of the whole entertainment.

After dinner, his majesty was reconducted into the great parlour, where he was presented with tea and coffee, and entertained with Solos on different instruments, by several capital performers.

At eight o'clock in the evening, his majesty and his retinue, after taking leave of the locum tenens and the corporation, were ushered to their coaches, the committee going before his majesty with wax lights. His majesty then returned to his apartment in St. James's palace, amidst the same crowd and acclamations as before, with the addition of illuminations in almost every window, that the people might have the pleasure of seeing his majesty as long as possible.

The disposition of the lights, (which were at least 2000) the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary orchestra, and the whole of the ornamenting the Egyptian-hall were executed with the utmost propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, clerk to the city works.

On the tenth of October, his majesty the king of Denmark gave a most superb masked ball at the Hay-market, at which were present the greatest number of the nobility and gentry ever assembled together upon any occasion of the like nature. The illuminations were particularly splendid and elegant. His Danish majesty went in a private manner, to the theatre, accompanied only by his excellency Count Holke, in his own coach and pair and afterwards robed himself in masquerade in one of the dressing-rooms. A little after ten the noblemen of his majesty's retinue followed in chairs, in their masquerade dresses, extremely rich and elegant. The ball was opened by his Danish majesty and the duchess of Ancafter. The principal grotesque characters were a conjuror, a black, and an old woman; there was also a methodist preacher, a chimney-sweeper, with his bag, shovel and scraper, and a boor with a bull's head, all which were supported with the highest honour imaginable.

On the twelfth the king of Denmark took leave of their majesties, and all the royal family. And the next day, after having breakfasted, he took a respectful leave of the earl of Hertford and lord Talbot, who attended him, and set out for Dover, to embark for Calais, in his way to Paris. Before his departure, he made a present to the right honourable the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain, and to the right honourable lord Talbot, lord Steward, of a ring each, valued at 1500l. and left 1000 guineas to be distributed among the domesticks at the king's palace.

The expense of the king of Denmark's table at St. James's was defrayed by the king of Great Britain. Besides inferior ones, there were two principal tables; that of his Danish majesty was sumptuous, the most elegant and superb; and the whole daily cost was estimated at eighty-four pounds exclusive of wines.

Her majesty being happily delivered of a prince on the eighth of November (afterwards baptized

tized by the name of Augusta Sophia) the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons, of the city of London, waited on his majesty; when James Eyre, esq, the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

" Most gracious sovereign,

" We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly beg leave to express our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another princess.

" Every increase of domestic happiness to your majesty and most amiable consort will always fill the hearts of your faithful citizens of London with joy and gratitude to the divine goodness.

" Permit us, Sir, to offer you our most unfeigned assurances of duty and affection to your royal person; and we most ardently pray, that your reign may be long and prosperous; that loyalty to your majesty, submission to the laws, the love of true constitutional liberty, and a well-governed zeal for the common welfare, may animate your majesty's subjects throughout every part of your extensive empire."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" I receive with the greatest pleasure this dutiful and affectionate address, and return you my hearty thanks for your congratulations on the happy delivery of the queen, and the birth of a princess, as well as for the repeated assurances you give me of your loyalty and attachment to my person and family.

" The preservation of the religion, laws and liberties of my people, in every part of my dominions, is essential to their true happiness, and is, therefore, the great object of my attention. These are the principles which ever have been, and ever shall be, the sole rule of my government."

There being at this time a vacancy in the house of commons by the death of Mr. Cooke, member for Middlesex, Mr. serjeant Glyn and Sir William Beauchamp Proctor offered themselves as candidates for the said county. And on the eighth of December, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the election began at Brentford, which was carried on with much tranquillity till about a quarter after two; at which time it was generally thought that Mr. serjeant Glyn had polled a greater number than Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, when on a sudden a great riot ensued; the mob mounted the hustings; attempted to seize some of the poll-books, and entirely put a stop to the business. On this, great numbers of freeholders were hurt in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion.

The following spirited address which appeared in the papers, together with the ensuing consequences of this riot, will sufficiently serve to shew the nature and design of it.

" To the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

" Gentlemen,

" The warm professions of gratitude, so frequently uttered by those who feel no gratitude to their constituents because the means by which they succeed take off all obligation, make me at a loss for terms to express myself on so signal, so generous, and so glorious a support as I have met with from you.

" Every means employed, every influence exerted during a six months canvass, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from espousing the cause of a candidate, whom you supposed a friend to the *cause of the people*, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

" Honour or infamy will deservedly attend me, in the same manner as my future conduct shall answer or disappoint your expectations. I do not owe your support to any personal friendship or connections; and am therefore free, even from the temptation of leaning to them: my obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.

" For my conduct in the course of this election, I can appeal even to my adversaries; and the truth of my declaration to you has been most convincingly proved, by the infamous behaviour of my opponents, in their lawless interruption of the poll, when a mob of hired ruffians were at a signal let loose upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffensive freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in order to destroy those whom they could not corrupt, and to wrest from them by violence that freedom of election, which every undue and unconstitutional interposition has failed to overthrow.

" The sheriffs, and every person present, were witnesses of a scene never before exhibited at an election. A desperate set of ruffians, with *Liberty and Proctor* in their hats, without the least opposition, without the least provocation, or cause or quarrel, destroying those who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, made me no answer, and left me: I remained last man upon the hustings.

" However, I live, gentlemen, to assert not so much my election, as your rights; and I pledge myself to you, that your blood so wantonly shed yesterday, shall be vindicated, and the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers. The more exalted their stations, and the more privileged their persons, the louder is the call for justice; and the more necessary its execution. Whether as your representative, or as a private gentleman, I pledge myself to you to go through with this business, or to perish in the attempt.

" The freedom of a county election is the last sacred

sacred privilege we have left; and it does not become any honest Englishman to survive it. For my own part, I will not. And if by this declaration I may seem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is because I think tameness in a cause like this, is infamy. There is virtue still left in this country; we are come to a crisis, and the consequence of this struggle will determine whether we shall be freemen or slaves.

"It is at present depending before the house of commons, what measures shall be next pursued in regard to this election. When they have decided, I will give you the earliest notice possible; and I promise you that no discouragement shall ever make me desert you, who have shewn that you will not desert yourselves.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your most grateful, and  
faithful humble servant,

Bloomsbury-square,  
Dec. 9, 1768.

JOHN GLYN,

The election was renewed on the fourteenth, and carried on with the utmost tranquillity, without the least appearance of disorder, except that a few snow-balls were thrown at the friends of one of the candidates; but the constables interfering, all was quiet: and at the close of the poll, the number for each candidate appeared as follows:

For Mr. serjeant Glyn	1542
For Sir W. B. Proctor	1278

In consequence of which the former was declared duly elected.

The next day Edward Umfreville, esq; one of the coroners for the county of Middlesex, took an inquisition on the body of John Clarke, a young gentleman, then lying dead, at the White-Hart, in Welbeck-street, in the parish of Marybone, before a respectable jury of neighbours, summoned to enquire how he came by his death; when it appeared to them, from very clear and positive evidence, that it was occasioned by a blow given him by a stick or bludgeon at Brentford election, on the eighth instant, from a person or persons, of the mob concerned in the riot on that day, at the time of the said election. The jury desired to have the assistance and opinion of a surgeon, when a very eminent one was sent for, and, after opening the head of the deceased, examining him in a very particular manner, and giving his opinion, that the said blow was the cause of his death, the jury, without the least hesitation, unanimously gave in their verdict to be wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown.

Soon after this two persons (Lawrence Balfe, and Edward M<sup>c</sup> Quirk) were taken up for the said murder, and being tried at the Old Bailey, were capitally convicted; but in the intermediate time between their conviction, and that appointed for their execution, a respite was sent to Newgate during pleasure; after which they both received his majesty's free pardon.

On the third of January 1769, came on at St. Bride's-church Fleet-street, the election for an al-

derman of the ward of Farringdon without (vacant by the death of Sir Francis Gosling.) The candidates were John Wilkes, esq; and Mr. Bromwich, paper stainer. The shew of hands appeared in favour of Mr. Wilkes, but a poll being demanded by the latter, the same began immediately, at the close of which (for that day) the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes	255
For Mr. Bromwich	60

Whereupon Mr. Bromwich declined the election, and Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of freeholders of the county of Middlesex, held at the Mile-end assembly room on the twelfth, the following instructions were unanimously agreed to, and directed to be transmitted to the knights of the shire:

To John Wilkes, esq; and John Glyn, esq;  
knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

We the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, direct and instruct you our representatives in parliament,

1. To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional and only rightful trial by jury.
2. To promote a strict parliamentary enquiry into the transactions of the military in St. George's-fields on Tuesday the tenth of May last.
3. To promote a like enquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford, on the eighth of last December.
4. To examine into the administration of justice in this county; particularly into the present state of the commission of the peace.
5. And, as far as in your power, to promote an enquiry into the rights of the public to the territorial revenue arising from the conquests in India.

The like instructions were presented by the electors of Westminster, to the right honourable the earl Percy, and the honourable Edwin Sandys, representatives in parliament for that city and liberty, with the following additional article:

"And we do strongly insist, that you never  
"cease your endeavours to promote an enquiry  
"into the case and grievances of John Wilkes,  
"esq; and to vindicate and support the rights of  
"the people who have elected him their representative."

After various debates in the house of commons respecting the legality of Mr. Wilkes being member for the county of Middlesex, it was determined on the fourth of February that he was not a proper person to sit as member, and was therefore expelled the said house.

On the tenth, a common hall of the livery of the city of London was held at Guildhall, when Mr.



Mr. Clavey, an eminent linen-draper, and one of the common-council of Farringdon-ward within, was appointed chairman. Soon after which the livery being informed, that Mr. alderman Beckford was in the council-chamber, some of the gentlemen were deputed to wait on him to desire his presence, with which he complied; when they presented the following instructions:

To Sir Robert Ladbroke, *knt.* William Beckford, *esq;* The right hon. Thomas Harley, *esq;* and Barlow Trecothick, *esq;* aldermen, the representatives in parliament for the city of London.

Gentlemen,

We, your constituents, assembled in the Guild-hall of London, fully sensible of the value of the laws and constitution transmitted to us by our ancestors, and firmly resolved to preserve this inheritance entire, as we have received it, think it our indispensable duty at this time, as well as our undoubted right, to instruct you, our representatives in parliament, as follows:

1. We recommend that you exert your utmost endeavours, that the proceedings in the case of libels, and all other criminal matters, may be confined to the known rules of law, and not rendered dangerous to the subject by forced constructions, new modes of enquiry, unconstitutional tribunals, or new and unusual punishments, tending to take away or diminish the benefit of trial by juries.

2. That you carefully watch over the great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus act, and that you enquire into, and censure any attempt to allude, or enervate the force of that law.

3. That you preserve equally inviolate the privilege of parliament, and the rights of the electors in the choice of their representatives.

4. That you do not discourage petitions, by selecting such parts thereof as may tend not to relieve, but to criminate the petitioner, so as to prevent all approach to your house, by which means the most essential article of the declaration of rights may be eluded, or rendered of the less effect.

5. That you endeavour to prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of members to serve in parliament.

6. That you give no countenance to the dangerous doctrine of constructive treasons, or to the application of doubtful or uncertain laws to this interesting object, nor suffer ministers to be invested with a vague and discretionary power of judging on, or prosecuting this offence, and that you will vigorously oppose any measures tending to introduce modes and circumstances of trial, which may render it difficult or impossible for the party accused to obtain full and equal justice.

7. That you will, as the representatives of this great commercial city, be particularly attentive to the interest of the manufactures, and the trade of this kingdom in all parts of the world, and more especially in the British American colonies,

the only profitable trade this kingdom enjoys unrivalled by other nations; for which purpose we recommend your utmost endeavours to reconcile the unhappy differences subsisting between the mother country and the colonies, the fatal effects of which have, in part, been severely felt by the manufacturer, and commercial part of the kingdom.

8. That you will, at this time particularly, attend to the preservation of public faith, the sole foundation of public credit; and that you do not, upon any pretence of public good whatsoever, concur in any measure that shall tend to weaken or destroy that faith.

9. That you use your utmost endeavours, that the civil magistracy of this kingdom be put on a respectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force, and preserve this nation from a calamity which has already been fatal to the liberties of every kingdom round us, and which we, at this day, are beginning to feel.

10. That you promote a strict enquiry into the use which has lately been made of military power, whether any encouragement has been given to premature or injudicious military alacrity, and whether any undue measures have been taken to prevent or elude the course of public justice on such an occasion.

11. That you use your best endeavours for having a standing committee appointed, from time to time to examine, and to state the public accounts.

12. That if any demand should come before parliament for payment of the debts of the civil list, you will diligently enquire how these debts have been incurred, to the prejudice of the subject, and the dignity of the crown.

13. That you will promote a bill for limiting the number of placemen and pensioners in the house of commons; for preventing the peers of Great Britain from interfering in elections for members of parliament, and that an oath to prevent bribery and corruption be taken not only by the electors, but also by the candidates; at the opening of the poll.

14. That you use your utmost endeavours to obtain an act to shorten the duration of parliaments; and lastly, we submit it to your consideration, whether a change in the present mode of election, to that of ballot, would not be the most likely method of procuring a return of members, on the genuine and uncorrupted sense of the people.

Mr. Wilkes having been expelled the house of commons, a new writ was issued out for the election of a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, which came on at Brentford the 17th; when John Wilkes, *esq;* being put in nomination by James Townshend, *esq;* member for West-Loo, in Cornwall, and seconded by John Sawbridge, *esq;* member for Hithe, the freeholders were unanimous in their approbation of the gentleman nominated, and accordingly Mr. Wilkes was returned without opposition.

Notwithstanding this the house of commons rejected Mr Wilkes, as not being a proper person

son; and issued out a writ for a new election, which came on the sixteenth of March, when Mr. Wilkes was re-chosen without opposition. Mr. Dingley, who had offered himself as a candidate by advertisement in the papers, appeared on the hustings, but was not proposed by any gentleman present; and though the sheriffs repeatedly went round the hustings to ask if any gentleman would offer himself as a candidate, no one was nominated; whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

The house, however, still persevered in their objections to Mr. Wilkes, and that very evening declared the election null and void; after which they issued out a new writ for another election.

Addressees were at this time presented to his majesty from almost every part of the kingdom; among which was that of the merchants of the city of London, who waited on his majesty the twenty-second, and being introduced by the earl of Hertford, lord-chamberlain of the household, they presented the same, and were most graciously received. When they set out from the Royal-Exchange, in order to present the address, the populace shewed their resentment by the throwing of mud, &c. they shut the gates at Temple-bar, and did every thing possible to impede their progress. When some of the coaches got to Exeter-change, a hearse came out of Exeter-street, and preceded them, drawn by a black and a white horse, the driver of which was dressed in a kind of rough coat, resembling a skin, with a large cap, on one side black, the other white, whose whole figure was very grotesque. On one side of the hearse was painted on canvass a representation of the rioters killing Mr. Clarke at the Brentford election; and on the other side was a representation of the soldiers firing on young Allen in the cow-house. The populace were so outrageous, that some of the merchants were obliged to quit their carriages, and take shelter in the houses; and others, whose clothes were entirely covered with mud, retired home to shift themselves before they could proceed with the address.

When Mr. Boehm (in whose possession was the original address) was obliged to get out of his coach at Nando's coffee-house, to avoid the mob, in his hurry he left the address under the cushion on one of the seats in the coach, and immediately ordered the coachman to go home: some of the mob opened the coach door, and began to search for the address, but the coachman declaring it was sent before, they were less diligent in their search, and missed laying hold of it, by not feeling six inches farther on the seat. The coachman then drove back; but instead of going home, he drove to the coach-makers in Bishopsgate-street. As soon as Mr. Boehm was safe in the coffee-house, some gentlemen went to St. James's to inform the lords in waiting of the occasion of their delay, and that Mr. Boehm would follow when the crowd was a little dispersed; but after waiting an hour or more, and no address arriving, a messenger was dispatched back to the coffee-house for the address, where Mr. Boehm having missed it, remained in great suspense, and had sent to his house to have the coach searched; but

no coach was arrived there, which for some time caused great confusion. At last, however, they sent to the coach-makers, and luckily found the address under the cushion, which was immediately forwarded to St. James's. This accident retarded the presenting the address upwards of two hours. In the mean time, those gentlemen who had arrived at St. James's, and were waiting for it, had begun to sign a copy, which one of the gentlemen had with him, in order to present; when luckily the address came, after about a dozen had signed the copy.

On the fourteenth of April came on again at Brentford the election of a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex. The candidates were, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roche, and Mr. serjeant Whitaker. At four o'clock in the afternoon the poll was closed, when the numbers for each candidate appeared as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Mr. Luttrell	293
Mr. Whitaker	5
Mr. Roche	0

Whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

The next evening the house of commons, after very considerable debates, determined that Mr. Wilkes was still incapable of being a member in this parliament; and that colonel Luttrell should be sitting member for the county of Middlesex. In consequence of which the next day colonel Luttrell took the oaths and his seat in the house of commons, as knight of the shire for the said county.

The freeholders of Middlesex finding themselves thus deprived of their right of election, immediately set about means for the recovery of their lost privileges. For which purpose various meetings were held at the assembly room, Mile-end; the most material of which was on the twenty-eighth of April, when it was resolved that John Glyn, esq; Walpole Eyre, esq; George Bellas, esq; James Adair, esq; John Sawbridge, esq; James Townshend, esq; the Rev. Dr. Wilson, George Prefcot, esq; Arnold Wallinger, esq; and Francis Ascough, esq; be desired to wait upon his majesty with a petition, which was read to and approved by all the freeholders. Mr. Townshend desired that it might be understood, that no other freeholder should attend the delivering of this petition, because it might give a pretence to administration, to misrepresent to his majesty an act of their innocent curiosity as tumult, insurrection, and open rebellion. The petition was then signed by above five hundred freeholders, and on the twenty-fifth of May was presented to his majesty at St. James's by the following gentlemen: Mr. serjeant Glyn, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Ascough, and the rev. Dr. Wilson. They were very graciously received, and all had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

This petition being of a very singular nature, and of the highest importance to the liberty of the subject, we shall, for the satisfaction of our readers, insert it at large.

To

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

Most gracious sovereign,

We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, beg leave, with all affectionate submission and humility, to throw ourselves at your royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those grievances, of which this country and the whole nation complain, and those fearful apprehensions with which the whole British empire is most justly alarmed.

With great grief and sorrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous prince and a free and loyal people.

For this disaffected purpose, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy country; for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty, and safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called—Law of State—we have seen

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant, issued by a secretary of state, contrary to the law of the land—

Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial—

Their bodies committed to close imprisonment—

The Habeas Corpus eluded—

Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law officer of the crown publicly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted—

Printers punished by the ministry in the supreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all—

The remedy of the law for false imprisonment barred and defeated—

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expences and imprisonment, and made, by forced engagements, to desist from their legal claim—

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination—

A person condemned in the said court as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial—

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting on-

ly such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender, for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law—

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to the proceedings of law, to punish, by sentence of arbitrary fine and imprisonment, without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the same mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge, and jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

The lives of many of your majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—

Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal—

Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—

The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons—

The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your majesty's subjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder—

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by false representations to your majesty; and the determinations of the law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration—

Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and election purposes—

Partial attacks on the liberty of the press; the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution, and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a minister is punished with the utmost rigour.

Wicked attempts to increase and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency—

Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependant on administration collectively. Even threats have been employed by ministers to suppress the freedom of

debate;

debate; and the wrath of parliament denounced against measures authorised by the law of the land—

Resolutions of one branch of the legislature set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches; and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution—

Public money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the ministry—

Inquiry into a pay-master's public accounts stopped in the exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that pay-master amount to above forty millions sterling—

Public loans perverted to private ministerial purposes—

Prostitution of public honours and rewards, to men who can neither plead public virtue nor services—

Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your majesty's royal example, encouraged by administration both by example and precept.

The same indiscretion has been extended by the same evil counsellors to your majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering fellow subjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home—

Most gracious sovereign,

Such are the grievances and apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your majesty's subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives: but our loyal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county; and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though but with four votes, should be declared member for the county. We see ourselves, by this last act, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress but from your majesty or God.

Deign then, most gracious sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your majesties subjects; and to banish from your royal favour, trust and confidence, for ever those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have traiterously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those

laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue untarnished to the latest posterity.

Signed by 1565 Freholders.

On the fifth of May a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, in consequence of an application of a large body of the livery to the Lord-mayor, desiring him to call a common-hall, and acquainting him, it was for the purpose of taking the sense of the livery of London, on the measures proper to be pursued by them on the present alarming situation of public affairs, which his lordship had refused till such time as he had taken the sense of the common-council upon it; upon which a question was moved by Mr. Bellas, and seconded by Mr. Freeman, "that the right hon. the Lord-mayor be desired to issue a precept to assemble the livery in common-hall, pursuant to the application to his lordship," and after long debates thereon, the said question being put, was declared to be carried in the negative; upon which a division was demanded, Mr. Bellas and Mr. Freeman, tellers for the question, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Deputy Ellis, tellers against the question; when there appeared to be for the question, three aldermen, sixty nine commoners, against the question, six aldermen, eighty-six commoners.

The aldermen that divided on the question were

#### Aldermen for the question.

William Beckford, esq;  
Sir William Stephenson  
Barlow Trecothick, esq;

#### Aldermen against the question.

Robert Alsop, esq;  
Rt. hon. Thomas Harley, esq;  
Brackley Kennett, esq;  
John Kirkman, esq;  
Thomas Hallifax, esq;  
John Shakespear, esq;

On the twenty-fourth of June, a wardmote was held at Leatherfeller's-hall by the right hon. the Lord mayor, for the election of an alderman of Bishopsgate-ward, in the room of Sir Matthew Blackiston, bart. who had resigned; when James Townsend, esq; member for West-Loos in Cornwall, was chosen without opposition. Upon which Mr. Townsend expressed his thanks in a concise speech; but at the same time observed, that the satisfaction he felt on the honour conferred on him, prevented his being able to express the grateful sense of it, in the manner he could have wished, but that his future life should be dedicated to the service and interest of this great city in general, and the above ward in particular.

On the twenty-sixth a court of aldermen was held at Guildhall for the choice of sheriffs, and other officers for the year ensuing. Previous to the opening of the court, Samuel Vaughan, esq; addressed himself to the livery, and strongly recommended



commended decency in their behaviour, as the most likely, and indeed the only means, by which they could accomplish the end for which so numerous a body had assembled.

At one o'clock the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen came upon the hustings, when the recorder came forward, and attempted to open the business of the day, but an almost general hiss and uproar ensued, many calling out for them to consider of a petition in the first place: on which the Lord-mayor addressed himself to the livery, and in a very genteel speech acquainted them, that he had taken a great deal of pains to inform himself of the duty of his office on the present occasion, and that he could not find one single instance of any business being done previous to the choice of officers; at the same time assuring them, that no one had a greater regard to the liberty of the subject than himself, but strongly recommended decency and good order, declaring that he would not break up the court till such time as they had taken the opinion of the livery relative to the matter they wanted to enforce, if the livery would first proceed to do the business for which the common hall was called. This declaration was received with shouts of applause; but a gentleman expressing his dislike to the measure of delay, another clamour arose, when Mr. Bellas desired to be heard, and begged the gentlemen to proceed to business in an orderly manner, as the only means to preserve their liberty, and to free themselves from the imputation of licentiousness, observing, that as the Lord-mayor had promised not to break up the court till they were satisfied, it would be the height of rudeness to doubt the veracity of their chief magistrate.

Mr. recorder then spoke to the following effect:

He told them, that he did not intend to intrude any opinion of his own on the gentlemen of the livery, what he had to say was officially, and when that was over his business was done. He then descanted on the importance of the office, of sheriff, and concluded with observing, "that honest, respectable, conscientious men, should be the objects of their choice."

Thirteen candidates were then put in nomination, amongst whom were James Townsend and John Sawbridge, esqrs. who, upon holding up of hands, carried it *nemine contradicente*. What was very remarkable, amongst the other eleven there were but two hands up. Several other officers were then put up for the ensuing year who are now in office, and who were all re-chosen, except two of the auditors, in whose room Mr. deputy Richard Townsend and Mr. Boddington succeeded.

The Lord-mayor, agreeable to his promise, then came into court, and said he was ready to hear the livery's proposal, on which Mr. Lovel got up, and spoke for near a quarter of an hour on the many grievances the liverymen, in common with their fellow-citizens, laboured under. After he had finished, there was a proposal made (which was carried *una voce*) that the petition should be then read, and it was read accordingly; but the Lord-mayor begged leave to make one

alteration, which was this, that instead of "the humble petition of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London," it should run thus: "The humble petition of the livery of the city of London."

The petition was read a second time with this alteration, and was universally approved of.

A proposal was then made by Mr. Vaughan, that the Lord-mayor, sheriffs, and members of the city of London, should be requested to wait on his majesty with this petition, which, upon holding up of hands, was universally approved of.

Sir Robert Ladbroke then came forward, and told the gentlemen of the livery, that he not only assented to the proposal, but thought it his duty.

Alderman Beckford being next, addressed them, by assuring them he was ever at the service of the livery of London; that in regard to giving in the petition, it was a request that made him happy, as it agreed entirely with his own opinion; and that in regard to the particulars of the petition now read (as far as he could judge from twice hearing it) he knew most, if not all of the particulars to be facts, and concluded by referring to his conscience for the uprightness of his intentions.

Mr. alderman Trecothick next spoke to the same effect; and said he was happy in attending his brother members on this occasion. The other member, Mr. Harley, was not in court.

A motion was then made, and universally approved of, to return thanks to the Lord-mayor for his great candour and impartiality on this occasion; which his lordship afterwards very politely thanked them for, and concluded by assuring them, that he would, to the best of his power, finish, as he had begun, his office, with justice and impartiality. The business of the day was then adjourned, which, during a course of four hours, and an unexampled number of liverymen, was conducted with the greatest spirit, order and unanimity.

At a general and numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Langbourn-ward, held at Pewterer's-hall the 30th of June, to consider of a proper person to be put in nomination for alderman of that ward, in the room of Sir Joseph Hankey, knight, deceased, John Sawbridge, esq; sheriff elect, and Mr. deputy Wilson were proposed. Upon the question being put for the former, the greatest part of the inhabitants held up their hands with joyful acclamations, and for the latter a very few; upon which Mr. deputy Wilson, who was in the chair, declared Mr. Sawbridge to have the majority.

After Mr. Sawbridge was unanimously elected alderman of Langbourn-ward, he addressed the inhabitants to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my warmest thanks for this distinguished mark of your esteem and confidence, an honour which gives me the highest satisfaction, as it can only proceed from your approbation of my publick conduct, and to which I have not the least

least claim or pretence from personal friendship or connection. Permit me to give you this public assurance that I will endeavour to merit the continuance of your esteem by a diligent and conscientious discharge of the duties of this high office, ever remembering, that your unanimous choice can only be considered as an approbation of my zealous endeavours to procure redress of our invaded liberties."

The before-mentioned petition of the livery of London was presented to his majesty the fifth of July, and was as follows :

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the livery of the city of London in common-hall assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

We your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due from free subjects to their lawful sovereign, but with all the anxiety which the sense of the present oppressions, and the just dread of future mischiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your majesty some of those intolerable grievances, which your people have suffered from the evil conduct of those who have been intrusted with the administration of your majesty's government; and from the secret unremitting influence of the worst of counsellors.

We should be wanting in our duty to your majesty, as well as to ourselves and our posterity, should we forbear to represent to the throne the desperate attempts which have been, and are too successfully, made, to destroy that constitution, to the spirit of which we owe the relation which subsists between your majesty and the subjects of these realms, and to subvert those sacred laws, which our ancestors have sealed with their blood.

Your ministers, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have, by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of trial by jury.

They have, with impunity, issued general warrants, and violently seized persons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our security, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have caused punishments, and even perpetual imprisonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction or sentence.

They have brought into disrepute the civil magistracy, by the appointment of persons who are, in many respects, unqualified for that important trust, and have thereby purposely furnished a pretence for calling in the aid of a military power.

They avow, and endeavour to establish, a maxim, absolutely inconsistent with our constitution—that "an occasion for effectually employing a military force always presents itself, when the civil power is trifled with or insulted;" and, by a fatal application of this maxim, they have wan-

tonly and wickedly sacrificed the lives of many of your majesty's innocent subjects, and have prostituted your majesty's sacred name and authority, to justify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody actions.

They have screened more than one murder from punishment, and in its place have unnaturally substituted reward.

They have established numberless unconstitutional regulations and taxations in our colonies. They have caused a revenue to be raised in some of them by prerogative. They have appointed civil law judges to try revenue causes, and to be paid from out of the condemnation-money.

After having insulted and defeated the law on different occasions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length completed their design, by violently wresting from the people the last sacred right we had left, the right of election, by the unprecedented seating of a candidate, notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have therefore taken from your subjects all hopes of parliamentary redress, and have left us no resource, under God, but in your majesty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption; by a scandalous misapplication and embezzlement of the public treasure, and a shameful prostitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the civil list to be made good without examination; and, instead of punishing, conferring honours on a pay-master, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

From an unfeigned sense of the duty we owe to your majesty, and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the throne these great and important truths, which it has been the business of your ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your majesty to grant us redress. It is for the purpose of redress alone and for such occasions as the present, that those great and extensive powers are intrusted to the crown by the wisdom of that constitution, which your majesty's illustrious family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in God it will for ever continue to support.

The gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Surry met at Epsom on the twenty-sixth of June, in consequence of several public advertisements, to consider of the best constitutional measures to be taken in support of the right of election. After one o'clock the gentlemen, who were as numerous and respectable as were perhaps ever assembled on any occasion at that place, entered the bowling green, where, in the absence of John Thornton, esq; the sheriff, the honourable Peter King was chosen to preside. Mr. King then addressed the freeholders, and acquainted them how necessary he, and many other respectable gentlemen, had thought it to call a county meeting, to consider of the best measures to be taken in support of the right of election, which he and they, had deemed one of the most valuable privileges we were possessed of, and in consequence told them they were now assembled to consider of such measures. Sir George Colebrooke next spoke in vindication of one of the most important rights we enjoy

enjoy as freemen; shewed, in clear and approved terms, how that right had been infringed in the case of the Middlesex election, and made the following motion, which was seconded by Sir Robert Clayton, bart. and unanimously agreed to, viz.

“ That it is the opinion of this meeting, that by the law of the land, the freeholders and electors of Great Britain have an undoubted right to be represented in parliament by any person qualified according to law, who has a majority of legal votes; and that they have reason to apprehend these rights have been abridged in the case of the Middlesex election.”

After this Sir George Colebrooke further expatiated on the object of the present meeting, and acquainted the freeholders, that there appeared in the judgment of the gentlemen he had talked with on this occasion, two measures to be proposed for their adoption, that seemed likely to procure redress in a case affecting the most important right of every elector of this kingdom; the one, a petition to the king; the other, instructions to the county representatives. He gave his reasons why he thought the latter more parliamentary and constitutional, and concluded his speech with a motion for instructions; which being seconded, Dr. Allen immediately addressed the company, and shewed how ineffectual instructions were like to prove in the present case: one of the members had already done every thing in his power to prevent a violation of our franchises, and therefore needed them not: the other all he could do to deprive us of them, who was not likely, in his present situation, to change his opinion, and therefore there could be no use in instructing him: he insisted there was no measure so proper to be taken, as to petition the king on the grievance complained of. In this opinion he was strongly supported by William Ellis, esq; who shewed the legality of the measure in clear terms; supported it by the example of the petitions of the county of Middlesex, and livery of London; and declared, that as the constitution had given us the right, he thought it the only proper method now to be adopted.

Sir Joseph Mawbey next spoke against the motion for instructions, and insisted on their being unnecessary, and would prove ineffectual in the present case. Sir Francis Vincent, he observed, with an integrity and independency which had done him honour, had already discharged his duty in such a manner, as, he hoped, would procure him the unanimous thanks of this meeting; and Mr. Onslow, there was reason to think, would pay no kind of attention to them in the present case: he therefore hoped a petition would be prepared to his majesty, in temperate and becoming terms, and full of that duty, love and attachment, this county has always borne to his majesty; but, at the same time, confined to one single point, and ascertaining, in manly terms, that right which we consider as the foundation of all others we enjoy. Redress might be obtained, if in consequence his majesty should either think it right to remove such of his present ministers, as have counselled and supported a measure, which

has violated the first principles of the constitution; or should determine on a dissolution of the present parliament, which, he hoped would take place, sooner than the right of election should be taken away.

After this the reverend Mr. Horne, Claud Crespigny, esq; Marchant Tubb, esq; and others, spoke with great ability, in favour of a petition, and its being immediately prepared; and that measure appearing to be the almost general sense of the company, Sir George Colebrooke declared he would no longer object, provided a petition was prepared in decent terms, and confined to the single object of the Middlesex election.

Sir Robert Clayton then proposed to give the thanks of the county to Sir Francis Vincent, bart. in which he was seconded by Sir Joseph Mawbey, and they were given with the greatest unanimity and cheerfulness, in the following words:

Resolved, that the thanks of this county be given to Sir Francis Vincent, bart. our worthy representative, for his steady, firm, and independent conduct in parliament, and particularly for his endeavours to maintain the rights and franchises of the freeholders and other electors of England.

Before six o'clock in the evening, the petition, which had been prepared by twenty-three gentlemen of the first rank and fortune in the county, was ingrossed and read twice by the honourable Mr. King to the freeholders, who unanimously approved of the same. The petition was afterwards dispersed in various parts of the county, where it met with universal approbation; and was presented to his majesty the 24th of August by the following gentlemen:

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. member for the county.  
The honourable Peter King.  
Sir George Colebrooke, bart.  
Sir Robert Clayton, bart.  
Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.  
Joseph Martin, esq;  
Barlow Trecothick, esq;  
Bras Crosby, esq;  
Henry Crab Bolton, esq;

Sir Anthony Abdy, bart. met the above gentlemen, previous to their going to court, at the Thatched-house tavern; but being greatly indisposed with the gout, could not attend them to the palace.

On the king's return from the drawing-room, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. representative of the county, presented the petition to his majesty, which was most graciously received, and was as follows.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Surry.

“ Most gracious sovereign!

“ We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Surry, from a grateful sense of the inestimable blessings which

which this nation has enjoyed under the mild and equal government of your majesty, and your illustrious predecessors of the house of Brunswick, and from a steady attachment, zeal, and affection to your royal person, and family, think it our duty to join with our injured fellow subjects in humbly offering to your majesty our complaints of the measures adopted by pernicious counsellors, who, we apprehend, have countenanced and advised a violation of the first principle of the constitution.

"The right of election in the people, which is the security of all their rights, is also the foundation of your majesty's; we cannot, therefore, forbear being alarmed when we see that first principle violated in the late instance of the Middlesex election.

"We have seen, royal sire, with great concern, an application of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, made by their humble petition to the house of commons, complaining of that measure, defeated; and it is with the utmost reluctance we now find ourselves constrained to appeal to your sacred person, from whose justice and goodness we can alone hope for redress.

"We therefore most humbly implore your majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to give us such relief as to your royal wisdom shall seem meet, by an exertion of that prerogative which the constitution has so properly placed in your majesty's hands.

"And your majesty's petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

Petitions of the like nature are now in agitation from Worcester, Hertford, Cornwall, Kent, Bucks, Norfolk, Liverpool, Norwich, Yarmouth, Bristol, York; and, in short, from almost every part of the kingdom.

On the 26th of July, about eight o'clock in the evening, a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Ross's, whip-maker to the duke of Cumberland, in Marybone-street, St. James's, which entirely consumed the same, together with Mr. Mundy's, a shoe-maker; Mr. Frith's Manchester warehouse; Mr. Warren's, a perfumer; Mr. Thackwait's, cabinet-maker, with his workshop, and a large quantity of timber; Mr. Lynes, confectioner; besides damaging a number of houses on each side, and three which lay backwards, with a great quantity of goods. The flames communicated themselves into Sherard-street, and destroyed Rustat's coffee-house; Mr. Schooler's, a silk-dyer, and Mr. Hole's a taylor. The number of houses consumed and damaged was about eighteen. It was occasioned by melting of some resin for whip handles.

A most numerous and respectable meeting of the electors of the city of Westminster was held at Westminster-hall the 29th of August, agreeable to a published notice for that purpose, to consider of a petition to his majesty for the redress of grievances. About twelve o'clock Sir Robert Barnard, the chairman, attended by Robert Jones, esq; chairman of the committee, and several other gentlemen, entered the hall, amidst the re-echoed acclamations of the populace. Sir

Robert being seated in an arm chair for that purpose placed on the steps of the court of common-pleas, Mr. Jones opened the business of the day in the following address:

"Gentlemen,

"Sensible of the many grievances, that the electors of the county and city of Westminster labour under, in common with his majesty's subjects, a committee of gentlemen has been appointed (of which I had the honour to be chairman) to draw up a petition to his majesty, praying a redress of those grievances; we have accordingly, gentlemen, drawn up a petition, which I flatter myself will be agreeable to you, and if it is your pleasure, it is now prepared for reading to you."

The electors then unanimously cried out, *read, read*, and accordingly the petition was read, first by Sir Robert Barnard; the purport of which was as follows:

"The petitioners in common with the rest of his majesty's loyal subjects, feeling sensibly a variety of grievances and oppressions, could not be longer silent on the subject of a late violent and most alarming invasion of their liberties, in the affair of the Middlesex election, which threatens a speedy annihilation of our excellent constitution." And in the conclusion they petitioned to his majesty to dissolve the present parliament, and call another as speedily as may be.

The petition was received with universal applause: after which Mr. Martin read it again with a loud voice; and when he had ended, Sir Robert Barnard asked, if they chose to have it read any more; to which they universally answered, "enough, enough," and accompanied it with huzzas, and other demonstrations of joy.

The chairman then desired all those who were for the petition to hold up their hands, when every hand in the hall was instantly up; and, on the question being reversed, not a single hand was raised.

After this eight clerks were placed in different parts of the hall, with large skins of parchment, on which was wrote the petition for the electors to sign. Sir Robert Barnard and Mr. Jones were the two first who signed the parchment, which was placed next the chair, and at the close of the afternoon, it was signed by near 4000 people.

Thus ended the business of the day, which, notwithstanding the prodigious concourse of people, and the public situation of the place, was conducted with the greatest spirit, unanimity and moderation.

The chairman's seat was first placed on the upper step in the hall, that leads to the King's-bench; but some little time before the committee arrived, the electors carried it off, and removed it just before the entrance of the court of common-pleas, declaring that the fitter situation; for the chair of liberty should be near that court where general warrants were first condemned.

On



On the fourteenth of September, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Hill's, an ironmonger, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which entirely consumed that house, and four others in St. Christopher's-court adjoining. Two brothers with great difficulty saved themselves by escaping over the tops of the houses. And the same morning, about seven o'clock, another fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Messrs. Buxton and Enderby, oil merchants at Paul's-wharf, Upper Thames-street, which entirely consumed the same, with their Warehouses adjoining, in which were 4000 barrels of oil: also a timber-yard and many other adjacent houses. The flames reached quite to the water-side, where two barges (which could not be got off, it being low-water) took fire, and were consumed: one of them was loaded with oil, which was thrown into the Thames to prevent its feeding the flames. The

damage was computed at some thousands of pounds.

Thus have we reduced the History of this great metropolis to the month of September, 1769; at a time, when we are sorry to say, that not only the city of London, but almost every county in the kingdom, is in the greatest commotion.—The ensuing parliament, however, will, in all probability, bring these commotions to some issue: and we heartily wish that issue may tend to the universal satisfaction of the people, and to the farther emolument of the British throne.

\*. If any material circumstances should occur during the course of the Survey, we shall for the better completion of our undertaking, insert the same at the close of the work, by way of Appendix.



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T H E  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
L O N D O N.

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C H A P T E R I.

*Containing the number of streets, houses, and inhabitants in the city and liberties of London. Number of parishes within the bills of mortality. Provisions brought to London market. Jurisdictions and government of the city. Its officers and different courts. Number of wards, &c.*

**T**HE foundation, form, extent, and situation of this great metropolis has been already given in the former part of this work. We shall now take as minute a survey of its present state and condition as the great improvements which have been made, and still are making will possibly admit.

By an estimate made in the year 1738 of the number of streets, squares, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. within the bills of Mortality there appeared to be 5099; and the number of houses 95,897; but the very considerable improvements which have been made since that time of the waste ground in the city, and the new buildings which extend towards Paddington and Chelsea on the west, to Marybone on the North, and to Bow on the east, render it almost impossible to ascertain the exact number at this time; but by the nearest computation they cannot be less than 150,000, which, upon an average of 20l. per annum for each house, amounts to 3,000,000l. total for rent; and if, upon a like average, we allow 300l. for the building of each house, the estate of this circuit of buildings will amount to 45,000,000l. sterling.

Various have been the attempts made to ascertain the number of inhabitants within these extensive buildings; but the only method of forming any calculation is from the bills of mortality which give the births and deaths, and from the great number of houses; in which, if we allow upon an average, eight persons to a house, the number of inhabitants will appear to be 1200,000.

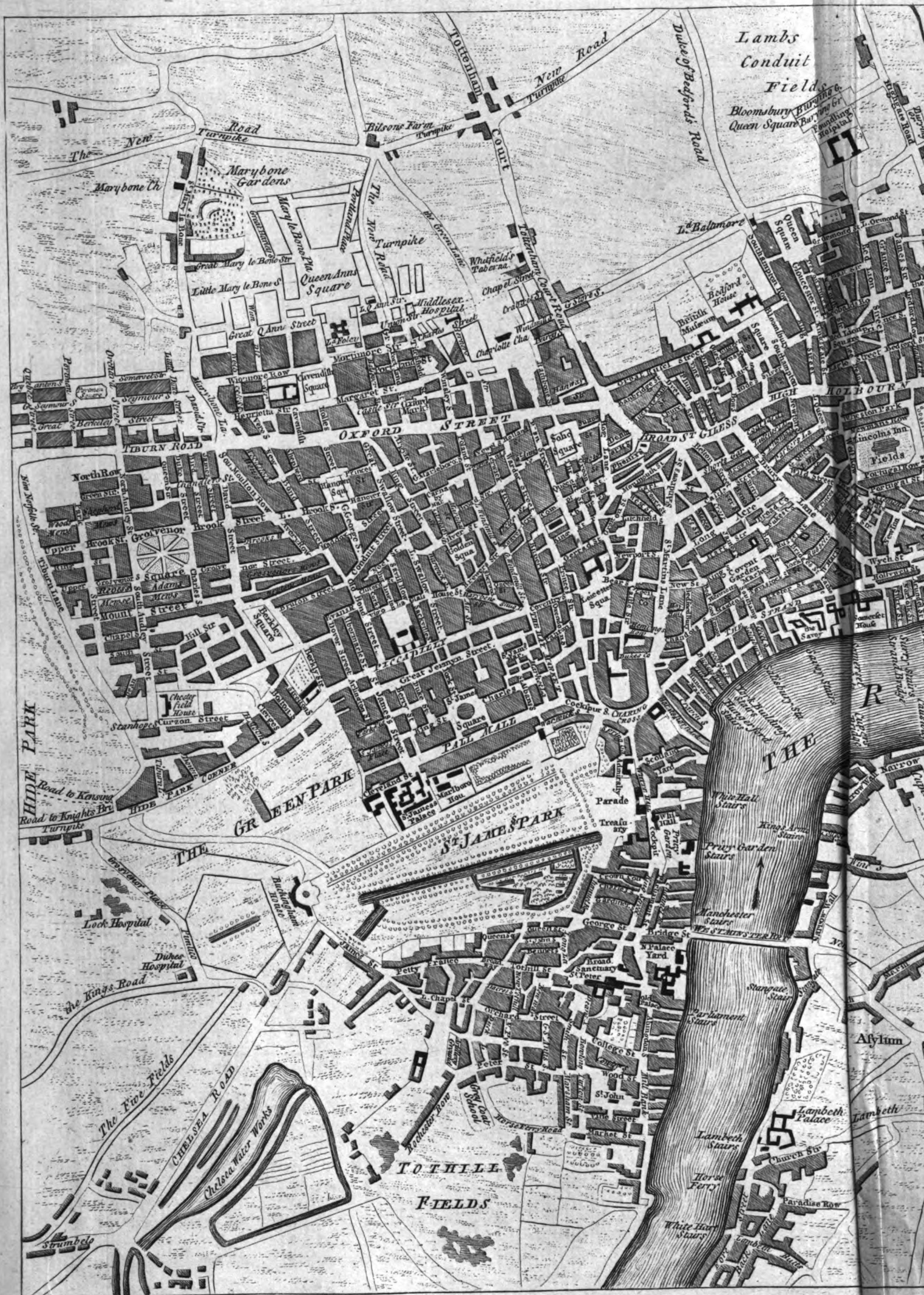
The weekly bills of mortality took their origin

from the year 1592, in which was a great pestilence that continued for three years after; when the plague ceasing, they were discontinued, and laid aside as useless, till the year 1603; since which they have extended, at different intervals, to such a length as to include 97 parishes within the walls, and 16 without; 23 out parishes in the counties of Middlesex and Surry, and 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster. These parishes, which form the circuit usually called within the bills of mortality, are as follow:

Within the walls.

St. Alban in Wood-st.	St. Ann within Alders-
Allhallows Barking	gate
Allhallows in Bread-	St. Anne in Black-friars
street.	St. Anthony vulgarly
Allhallows the Great	Antholin
Allhallows in Honey-	St. Augustin, vulgarly
lane	Austin
Allhallows the Less	St. Bartholomew by the
Allhallows in Lombard-	Exchange
street.	St. Benedict, vulgarly
Allhallows Staining	Bennet Finck
Allhallows on London-	St. Bennet Gracechurch
wall	St. Bennet at Paul's
St. Alphage near Sion	wharf
college	St. Bennet Sherehog
St. Andrew Hubbard	St. Botolph at Billings-
St. Andrew Undershaft	gate
St. Andrew by the Ward-	Christ-church parish
robe.	St. Christopher's parish
	St.

A NEW and Correct PLAN of LONDON



Engraved for





St. Clement near Eastcheap	St. Mary Colechurch
St. Dionis Backchurch	St. Mary at Hill near Billingsgate
St. Dunstan in the East	St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-street
St. Edmund the King	St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish-street
St. Ethelburga's parish	St. Mary Mounthaw
St. Faith under St. Paul's	St. Mary Somerfet
St. Gabriel in Fenchurch-street	St. Mary Staining
St. George in Botolph-lane	St. Mary Woolchurch
St. Gregory by St. Paul's	St. Mary Woolnoth
St. Helen near Bishopsgate	St. Matthew in Friday-street
St. James's in Duke's-place	St. Michael Bassishaw
St. James at Garlick-hithe	St. Michael in Cornhill
St. John Baptist near Dowgate	St. Michael in Crooked-lane
St. John the Evangelist	St. Michael at Queen-hithe
St. John Zachary	St. Michael-le-quern
St. Katherine Coleman	St. Michael Royal
St. Katherine-Creechchurch	St. Michael in Wood-street
St. Laurence Jewry	St. Mildred in Bread-st.
St. Laurence Pountney	St. Mildred in the Poultry
St. Leonard in Eastcheap	St. Nicholas Acons
St. Leonard, Foster-lane	St. Nicholas Coleabby
St. Magnus by London-bridge	St. Nicholas Olave
St. Margaret in Lothbury	St. Olave in Hart-street
St. Margaret Moses	St. Olave in the Old-Jewry
St. Margaret in New Fish street	St. Olave in Silver-street
St. Margaret Pattens	St. Pancras in Pancras-lane
St. Martin in Ironmonger-lane	St. Peter in Cheapside
St. Martin within Ludgate	St. Peter in Cornhill
St. Martin Orgars	St. Peter near Paul's-wharf
St. Martin Outwich	St. Peter-le-poor in Broad-street
St. Martin Vintry	St. Stephen in Coleman-street
St. Mary Abchurch	St. Stephen in Walbrook
St. Mary Aldermanbury	St. Swithin at London-stone
St. Mary Aldermary	St. Thomas the Apostle
St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapside	Trinity parish
St. Mary Bothaw at Dowling'sgate	St. Vedast, alias Foster
Without the walls.	
St. Andrew in Holborn	St. Dunstan in the West
St. Bartholomew the Great	St. George in Southwark
St. Bartholomew the Less	St. Giles without Cripplegate
St. Botolph without Aldersgate	St. John in Southwark
St. Botolph without Aldgate	St. Olave in Southwark
St. Botolph without Bishopsgate	St. Saviour in Southwark
St. Bridget, vulgarly Bride	St. Sepulchre without Newgate
	St. Thomas in Southwark
	Trinity in the Minories
In Middlesex and Surry.	
St. Anne in Middlesex	Christ-church in Mid-
Christ-church in Surry	dlesex

St. Dunstan at Stepney	St. Leonard in Shore-ditch
St. George in Bloomf-bury	St. Luke in Middlesex
St. George in Middlesex	St. Mary, Islington
St. George in Queen's-square	St. Mary at Lambeth
St. Giles in the Fields	St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey
St. James at Clerkenwell	St. Mary at Newington
St. John at Hackney	St. Mary at Rotherhithe
St. John at Wapping	St. Mary in Whitechapel
St. Catherine by the Tower	St. Matthew at Bethnal Green
	St. Paul at Shadwell

## City and Liberties of Westminster.

St. Anne in Westminster	St. Margaret in Westminster
St. Clement Danes	St. Martin in the Fields
St. George Hanover-square	St. Mary-le-Strand
St. James in Westminster	The Preenet of the Savoy
St. John Evangelist in Westminster	St. Paul Covent-garden

The number of inhabitants in this metropolis may be in a principal degree ascertained by the great quantity of provisions which are yearly brought to the London markets; of which the following is an estimate from Midsummer 1759 to Midsummer 1760.

Wheat-flour	369,635 quarters
Cattle	98,244
Sheep and Lambs	711,123
Calves	194,760
Hogs	186,932
Sucking Pigs	52,000
Oysters	115,536 bushels
Mackarel	14,740,000
Butter	16,366,728 pounds
Cheese	21,066,000 pounds

Exclusive of all kinds of poultry, fish, garden-stuff and milk. And the quantity of beer brewed in the city and suburbs the same year amounted to 975,217 barrels.

We have included in this view not only the city of London and its liberties, but likewise the city of Westminster and Borough of Southwark; we shall now divide these parts, and consider each separately as enjoying some peculiar advantages, and subject to particular modes of government; beginning with that part which contains the city of London and its liberties.

We are to understand by the city of London no more than that part which was formerly encompassed by the wall of the city. Within this wall were eight gates, all of which, except Newgate, have been taken down to make the avenues to the city more airy and commodious. The wall likewise has shared the same fate for the admission of new buildings.

The other parts of the city called the liberties, and which lie without the wall, are bounded on the east, in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Bishopsgate, by bars, which were formerly posts and chains. They are bounded on the north in the same manner in Pickax-street, the end of Fan-alley,

alley, and in St. John's-street. On the west by bars in Holbourn, at the east end of Middle-row, and at the west end of Fleet-street by the gate called Temple-bar. And on the south may be included the jurisdiction which the city holds on the river Thames, and over the borough of Southwark.

The city and liberties of London are subject to three governments, viz. civil, ecclesiastical, and military. The first divides it into wards and precincts, under a Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council; the second into parishes, under a bishop, archdeacon, and ministers or pastors; and the last is the militia, under the power of a lord-lieutenant, which is lodged in the mayor and aldermen, and some of the principal citizens. The government of the city may be said to bear some affinity to the legislative power of the nation; the former being directed by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, in the same manner as the latter is by the king, lords and commons.

The Mayor, or Lord-mayor, who is the supreme magistrate of this metropolis, was, before the Norman conquest, called the Portreve, or Portgreve, which title in the reign of Henry II. was changed for that of Mayor, a name by which the chief magistrate of the city of Roan, the capital of Normandy, was then distinguished. In 1215 the citizens obtained from king John a charter which granted them the privilege of choosing this magistrate, which was afterwards confirmed by several other royal grants; and the mayors were elected by the court of aldermen, and a number of commons summoned by them out of each of the wards; but the number thus summoned being occasionally varied at the discretion of the aldermen, gave great uneasiness to the commonalty; for the removing of which the method of election was altered by an act of common-council in the year 1476, whereby the present manner of electing by the liverymen of the several companies was established: by virtue whereof the Lord-mayor is annually chosen on Michaelmas day. On which day the liverymen assemble in Guildhall, where, by holding up of hands, they usually choose two of the senior aldermen below the chair, who being returned to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, the senior is generally declared Lord-mayor elect.

Soon after the new Lord-mayor, accompanied by the recorder and several of the aldermen, is presented to the lord-chancellor (as his majesty's representative) for his approbation; which being obtained he is sworn into the office of mayor, at Guildhall the eighth of November, and the next day before the barons of the exchequer at Westminster.

On the morning of the ninth of November, being the day on which the Lord-mayor elect enters upon his office, the aldermen and sheriffs repair to the Lord-mayor's residence, from whence they attend him to Guildhall in a procession formed by coaches, which about noon proceed to the Three-crane stairs, where the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder and sheriffs, go on board the city barge, attended by several corporations of the citizens, in their formalities, and magnificent

barges, elegantly adorned with a great number and variety of flags and pendants; and thence proceed to Westminster, forming a most grand and magnificent appearance.

When the ceremony is over at Westminster, the dazzling fleet returns in the same pompous manner to Black-friars stairs, from whence the livery of many of the city companies, preceded by colours and bands of music, march to their respective stands, which are erected on both sides the streets through which his lordship is to pass.

The Lord-mayor being at length landed at Black-friars, he is preceded by the artillery-company, which is followed by the company of which the Lord-mayor is free. After them follow several others with their music, flags, and streamers, and among the rest the armourers have a person riding on horseback, completely dressed in polished armour. At length march the Lord-mayor's domesticks and servants, followed by his lordship in the coach of state, and after him come the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, chamberlain, common-serjeant town-clerk, &c. in their several coaches and chariots, and in this manner proceed to Guildhall, where an elegant entertainment is provided, as there is likewise for the several companies at their respective halls.

On all public occasions the Lord-mayor is clothed, according to the season, either in scarlet or purple robes richly furred, with a velvet hood and golden chain, or collar of S. S. with a rich jewel appendant. When he goes abroad in his state coach, the mace bearer sits upon a stool in the middle facing one of the windows, and the sword-bearer upon another stool opposite the other; and when on foot his train is supported by a page, and the mace and sword carried before him.

The principal officers belonging to the Lord-mayor for the support of his dignity are, the sword-bearer, the common hunt, common crier, and water bailiff, who have all great salaries or perquisites, with each the title of esquire. He has also three serjeant carvers, three serjeants of the chamber, a serjeant of the channel, two yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-side, a yeoman of the channel, an under water bailiff, six yeomen waiters, three meal weighers, two yeomen of the wood wharf; an officer called a foreign taker; and the city marshals.

The power of this great officer is at present much more considerable than it was formerly, for he is not only the king's representative in the civil government of the city, but also first commissioner of the lieutenancy, perpetual coroner and escheator within the city and liberties of London and the Borough of Southwark; chief justice of oyer, terminer and jail-delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conservator of the river Thames and Medway; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations.

The aldermen are properly the subordinate governors of their respective wards under the Lord-mayor's jurisdiction, and hold their offices during life or good behaviour. The person elected must be returned by the Lord-mayor (or other returning

ing officer in his stead, duly qualified to hold a court of wardmote) to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, by whom the person so returned must be admitted and sworn into the office of alderman before he can act. If he refuses to serve the office when chosen, he is subject to a fine of 100*l*. There are twenty-five in number, and each has his separate ward, to the government of which he is more immediately to attend. Those who have served the office of Lord-mayor, are said to be above the chair, and with three of the eldest that are next it, are justices of the peace by charter. All the aldermen keep their wardmote for choosing ward officers, and settling the business of the ward; for redressing grievances, and preventing all defaults found in the ward. In the management of these affairs every alderman has his deputy, chosen out of the common-council, and in some of these wards, which are very large the alderman has two deputies.

The common-council are chosen after the same manner as the aldermen, only with this difference, that as the Lord-mayor presides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, so the alderman of each ward is judge of the poll at the election of a common-council-man. Thus the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, when assembled, may be deemed the city parliament, resembling the great council of the nation: for it consists of two houses; one for the Lord-mayor and aldermen, or the upper-house; another for the commoners or representatives of the people, commonly called the common-council-men. These have a power in their incorporate capacity to make and to repeal bye laws; and the citizens are bound to obey or submit to those laws. When they meet in their incorporate capacity, they wear deep blue silk gowns. No act can be performed in the name of the city of London without their concurrence: but they cannot assemble without a summons from the Lord-mayor, who, nevertheless, is obliged to call a common-council, whenever it shall be demanded, upon extraordinary occasions, by six reputable citizens and members of that court.

The two sheriffs of this city, which is a county of itself, are also sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, and are chosen at Guildhall on Midsummer-day by the liverymen, but not sworn till Michaelmas-eve, when they enter on their office; and two days after are presented in the Exchequer-court in Westminster-hall, to the lord-chancellor, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen. Each sheriff has an under-sheriff, six clerks, thirty-six serjeants; and every serjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the prisons, called Woodstreet-compter, or the Poultry-compter. If the person chosen sheriff refuses to serve, he pays a fine of four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight-pence to the ministers of the city prisons, unless he swears himself not worth fifteen thousand pounds; and if he serves he is obliged to give bond to the corporation. Their office in general is to collect the public revenues within their several jurisdictions; to gather into the exchequer all fines belonging to the crown; to serve the king's writs of process; to attend the judges and execute their orders; to

impanel juries; to compel head-strong and obstinate men by the *posse comitatus* to submit to the decisions of the law, and to take care that all condemned criminals be duly punished and executed. In particular, they are to execute the orders of the court of common-council, when they have resolved to petition parliament, or to address his majesty. They have a power to make arrests, and serve execution on the river Thames.

After the sheriffs are elected, the livery choose the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, called the bridge-masters, auditors of the city and bridge-house accounts, and the aleconners.

The recorder is chosen by the Lord-mayor and aldermen only, and continues in his office during life. He takes place in all courts, and in the common-council before any one that hath not been mayor: of whom we have the following description in one of the books of the chamber. "He shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous apprentices of the law of the whole kingdom; whose office is always to sit on the right hand of the mayor, in recording pleas, and passing judgments; and by whom records and processes, had before the Lord-mayor and aldermen at Great St. Martin's, ought to be recorded by word of mouth before the judges assigned there to correct errors. The mayor and aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other businesses, touching the city, before the king and his council, as also in certain of the king's courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief man, endued with wisdom and eminent for eloquence." He speaks in the name of the city upon extraordinary occasions; reads and presents their addresses to the king; and when seated upon the bench delivers the sentence of the court. He is the first officer in order of precedence that is paid a salary, which originally was no more than ten pounds sterling per annum, with some few perquisites; but it has from time to time been augmented to 600*l*. per annum and become the high road to preferment in the law.

The chamberlain of London is an officer of great trust, and is annually chosen by the livery on Midsummer-day, though he enjoys his place for life, if he is not found guilty of some great crime. He has the keeping of the monies, lands and goods, of the city orphans, or takes good security for the payment thereof when the parties come to age. To which end he is deemed in the law a sole corporation, to him and his successors, for orphans; and therefore a bond, or a recognizance made to him and his successors, is recoverable by his successors. His office may be termed a public treasury, collecting the customs, monies, and yearly revenues, and all other payments belonging to the corporation of the city. He hath a court particularly belonging to him, of which we shall speak of hereafter.

The common-council, constables, and other officers, are chosen by the housekeepers of the ward, on St. Thomas's-day at a wardmote then held by the aldermen.

The coroner of London is an officer of great antiquity, even so far back as the time of king Alfred. His business is, to enquire into the causes of all sudden deaths, where there is the least

least suspicion of murder; and for that purpose he impannels a jury, to whom he gives a charge, and takes evidence upon oath. The Lord-mayor for the time being is coroner of the city; but he appoints a deputy for the discharge of that office. The coroner's jury have a right to examine the body of the deceased, and to call in the assistance of physicians and surgeons. They are to try the supposed murderer; and if they acquit him of all guilt, and concern in the death of the deceased, he is set at liberty; but if they find him guilty, their sentence is not final: the supposed murderer being sent to prison to take his trial at the Old Bailey. The coroner is likewise to enquire into the escape of a murderer, and also concerning found treasure, deadlands, and wrecks at sea. There are several other coroners, who hold courts out of the liberties of the city, as for Westminster, the Tower Hamlets, &c.

Besides these the Lord-mayor has the following officers, viz. The common serjeant; the town clerk; the city remembrancer; the sword bearer; the common hunt; the common crier; and the water bailiff; all of which, except the town clerk, who is chosen by the livery, purchase their places.

The common serjeant is to attend the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and to be in council with them, on all occasions, within or without the precincts or liberties of the city. He is to take care of orphan's estates, either by taking account of them, or to sign their indentures, before their passing the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen. He is likewise to let, set and manage the orphans estates, according to his judgment, to their best advantage.

The town-clerk, or common clerk is an officer who keeps the original charters of the city, the books, rolls and other records, wherein are registered the acts and proceedings of the city; so that he may not be improperly filed the city register. He attends the Lord-mayor and aldermen at their courts, in order to take down any extraordinary proceeding that may occur. The town clerk and common serjeant take place according to seniority.

The city remembrancer is to attend the Lord-mayor on certain days, to put his lordship in mind of the select days when he is to go abroad with the aldermen, &c. He is to attend daily at the parliament house, during the sessions, and to report to the Lord-mayor their transactions.

The sword-bearer is to attend the Lord-mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the sword before him, being the emblem of justice. It is an ancient and honourable office, representing the state and princely office of the king's most excellent majesty, in his representative the Lord-mayor, and according to the rule of armory, "he must carry the sword upright, the hilts being holden under his bulk, and the blade directly up the midst of his breast, and so forth between the sword-bearer's brows."

The common hunt is an officer whose business it is to take care of the pack of hounds belonging to the Lord-mayor and citizens, to attend them in hunting in those grounds to which they are authorized by charter.

The common erier is to summon all executors and administrators of freemen to appear, and to bring in inventories of the personal estates of freemen, within two months after the decease; and and he is to have notice of their appraisements. He is likewise to attend the Lord-mayor on set days, and at the courts held weekly by the mayor and aldermen.

The water bailiff is to look after the preservation of the river Thames against all encroachments, and to prevent the fishermen from destroying the young fry by unlawful nets. For that end there are juries for each county, that hath any part of it lying on the sides or shores of the said river: which juries, summoned by the water bailiff at certain times, do make enquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fish, and make their presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the Lord-mayor on set days in the week.

The following officers are likewise belonging to the city: farmer of the markets; auditor; clerk of the chamber; clerk to the commissioners of the sewers; clerk of the court of conscience; beadle of the same court; clerk of the city works; printer to the city; justice of the Bridge-yard; clerk comptroller of the Bridge-house; steward of the Borough; bailiff of the Borough.

The city of London is at present divided into twenty-six wards, viz. Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate, Dowgate, Farringdon-within, Farringdon-without, Langbourn, Lime-street, Portsoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, Wallbrook, and the ward of Bridge-without.

The city has also two subordinate kinds of government: one executed by the aldermen, deputy, and common-councilmen, and their inferior officers, in each ward; under which form are comprehended all the inhabitants, free or not free of the city. Every ward is therefore like a little free state, and at the same time subject to the Lord-mayor, as chief magistrate of the city. The officers and servants of each ward manage the affairs belonging to it, without the assistance of the rest, and each has a court called the wardmote, (of which we shall speak hereafter) for the management of its own affairs. The other by the master, wardens, and court of assistants, of the incorporate companies; whose power reaches no further than over the members of their respective guilds or fraternities; except that in them is invested the power to chuse representatives in parliament for the city, and all those magistrates and officers elected by a common-hall: which companies are invested with distinct powers, according to the tenor of their respective charters.



## CHAPTER II.

*Containing an account of the several courts of justice within the city and liberties of London.*

## The Lord-mayor's Court.

**T**HIS is a court of record, held before the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, every Tuesday in Guildhall, wherein actions of debt, trespass, attachments, covenants, &c. arising within the city and liberties of any value may be tried, and actions from the sheriffs court removed hither, before the jury be sworn. It is also a court of chancery or equity, respecting affairs transacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the sheriffs court, for more than the just debt. This court has an office peculiar to itself, consisting of four attornies, by whom all actions cognizable therein are entered, for the execution whereof there are six serjeants of mace, who daily attend in the said office. In many respects this court is the best to commence a process in, seeing an action (exclusive of stamps) may be entered at the small charge of four-pence, and which, tho' not proceeded upon, never dies, as those in other courts: besides, a suit may be begun and ended here, within the space of fourteen days, for so small a charge as thirty shillings. In short, this is the most extensive court of the kingdom; for all that is cognizable in the several courts of England, is the same in this. The juries for trying causes in this, and the sheriffs courts, are by the several courts of wardmote annually returned at Christmas, when each ward, according to custom, appoint a sufficient number of persons to serve on the said juries for every month in the year as follows:

Months	Wards.
January,	Aldgate, Portsoken and Cornhill.
February,	Cheap-ward.
March,	Bassishaw and Cripplegate.
April,	Vintry and Bread-street.
May,	Tower and Billingsgate.
June,	Farringdon Without.
July,	Bridge-ward.
August,	Aldersgate, Coleman-st. and Broad-street.
September,	Farringdon Within, and Castle Baynard.
October,	Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Wallbrooke.
November,	Langbourn, and Lime-street.
December,	Candlewick, Cordwainer, and Bishopsgate.

## The Court of Lord-mayor and Aldermen.

This is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power, whereby all

leases and other instruments that pass the city seal, are executed; the assize of bread ascertained; contests relating to water-courses, lights and party-walls adjusted; and the city officers suspended and punished according to the notoriety of their several offences.

The said court has not only a power of electing annually eleven overseers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen; but likewise a right of fixing their several taxes, with the approbation of the privy council; and also a right of disposing of most of the places belonging to the city officers.

## The Sheriffs Courts.

These are courts of record, held in Guildhall every Wednesday and Friday, for actions entered at Wood-street-Compter, and on Thursdays and Saturdays for those entered at the Poultry-Compter, of which the sheriffs being judges, each has his assistant or deputy, who are commonly called judges of these courts, before whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, covenant, &c. and where the testimony of an absent witness in writing is allowed to be good evidence. To each of these courts belong four attornies, who upon their being admitted by the court of aldermen, have the following oath administered to them:

"Ye shall swear, that ye shall well and lawfully examine your clients, and their quarrels, without champarty and without procuring of any juries, or any inquest embracing. And that ye shall change no quarrel out of ill-nature, after your understanding. Also ye shall plead, nor suffer to be pleaded by your assent, no foreign release, acquittance, payment, arbitration, plain account, whatsoever it be, to put the court out of its jurisdiction; nor none other matter; but it shall be such as ye may find rightful and true by the information of your client, whose information and saying, upon your oath and conscience, ye shall think to be true.

And ye shall not inform, nor inforce, any man to sue falsely against any person, by false or forged action. Ready ye shall be at all times to come and attend at the warning of the said mayor, and of the sheriffs of the said city, unless ye be letted about the business of the said city, or for some reasonable cause. The franchises, laws, and ordinances of this city, you shall keep, and due to be kept to your power: and that well and lawfully ye shall do all things that to the office of attorney pertaineth to do, as God help you."

To each of these courts likewise belong a secondary, a clerk of the papers, a prothonotary, and four clerks sitters. The secondary's office is

to allow and return all writs brought to remove causes out of the said courts; the clerk of the papers files and copies all declarations upon actions; the prothonotary draws and engrosses all declarations; the clerks, sitters, enter actions and attachments, and take bail and verdicts. To each of the compters, or prisons belonging to these courts, appertain sixteen serjeants at mace, with a yeoman to each, besides inferior officers, and the prison keeper.

In the sheriffs court may be tried actions of debt, case, trespass, covenant, and all personal actions, attachments and sequestrations. And the usual practice of this court is to enter your action at one of the compters; and any one of the serjeants may arrest the defendant and bring him into custody, which arrest may be made without warrant or precept; and the serjeant need not declare his name, because he is sworn and known; but he ought to shew at whose suit the arrest is made, for what, and of what return the process is of, that the defendant may know how to make his defence. After a verdict obtained in the sheriffs court, before the judgment is entered, the defendant may stop judgment by marking the cause before the Lord-mayor, for time to pay the money recovered. This is to be done by an attorney of the mayor's court; and if, upon hearing of a marked cause, it appears that the plaintiff had a verdict for more than his own just debt, his lordship may remit the cause to judgment for the just debt only, and allow such time to pay the same as he shall think reasonable, on security given. When an erroneous judgment is given in either of the sheriffs courts of the city, the writ of error to reverse this judgment, must be brought in the court of hustings, before the Lord-mayor, for that is the superior court.

#### The Court of Hustings.

This is a court of record, and the supreme judicature of the city of London, and held weekly on Tuesdays: it was originally established for the preservation of the laws, franchises, and customs of the city, and there presided as judges, the principal magistrates; as at present do the Lord-mayor and sheriffs, who are assisted by the recorder upon all causes of consequence. In this court, two sorts of causes are pleadable, viz. pleas of land, and common pleas, distinctly; for one week, pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed actions are decided. Here deeds are inrolled, recoveries passed, writs of right, waste, partition, dower and replevin determined.

#### The Court of Wardmote.

This court is denominated from the words *ward* and *mote*; that is, the *ward court*: for, in this city, parishes are as towns, and wards as hundreds, wherefore this court resembles that of the leet in the county; for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, so does the former from that of the Lord-mayor; as is manifest by the annual precept issued by the Lord-mayor to the several aldermen, for holding their respective motes or leets, for the election of proper

officers in each ward, the tenor whereof is as follows:

“ To the alderman of the ward of —

“ We charge and command you, that, upon St. Thomas's day the apostle, next coming, you do hold your wardmote; and that you have afore us, at our general court of aldermen, to be holden the Monday next after the feast of Epiphany next coming, all the defaults that shall be presented afore you by inquest in the said wardmote; and the said inquest shall have power and authority, by one whole year, to inquire into and present all such defaults as shall be found within your said ward, as oftentimes as shall be thought to you expedient and needful; which we will shall be once every month at least.

2. “ And if it happen any of your said inquest do die, or depart out of your said ward, within the said year, that then, in place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said ward, you cause to be chosen one able person in his stead, to inquire and present with the other, in manner and form abovesaid.

3. “ And that, at the said general court, you give afore us the names and surnames of all them of your said ward that come not to your said wardmote, if they be duly warned; so that due redress and punishment of them may be had, as the case shall require, according to the law.

4. “ And that you provide that, at all times convenient, a sufficient watch be kept; and that lanterns, with light by nightertail, in old manner accustomed, be hanged forth; and that no man go by nightertail without light, nor with vizard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

5. “ And also that you do cause to be chosen men of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet men of your said ward, to be, for your said ward; of the common-council of this city for the year ensuing, according to the custom in that behalf yearly used. And also that you do cause the said men, so to be chosen to be of the common-council, to be sworn before you, and in your presence, according to the oath by them used and of old time accustomed.

6. “ And that also, in the said wardmote, you cause to be chosen certain other honest persons to be constables and scavengers, and a common beadle, and a raker, to make clean the streets and lanes of all your said ward, according to the custom yearly used in that behalf; which constables have, and shall have, full power and authority to distrain for the salary and quarterage of the said beadle and raker, as oftentimes as it shall be behind, or unpaid.

7. “ Also that you keep a roll of the names, surnames, dwelling-places, professions and trades, of all persons dwelling within your ward, and within what constables precinct they dwell; wherein the place is to be specially noted by street, lane, alley, or sign.

8. “ Also that you cause every constable, from time to time, to certify unto you the name, surname, dwelling-place, profession and trade, of every person who shall newly come to dwell within his precinct, whereby you may make and keep your

your roll perfect; and that you cause every constable for his precinct, to that purpose, to make and keep a perfect roll in like manner.

9. "Also that you give special charge to every inholder, and other persons within your ward, who shall receive any person to sojourn in his house above two days, shall, before the third day after his coming thither, give knowledge to the constable of the precinct, where he shall be so received, of the name, surname, dwelling-place, profession and trade of life, or place of service, of such person, and for what cause he shall come to reside there; and that the said constable give present notice thereof to you; and that the said inholder lodge no suspected person, or men or women of evil name.

10. "Also that you cause every constable within his precinct, once every month at the farthest, and oftener if need require, to make diligent search and inquiry what persons be newly come into his precinct to dwell, sojourn or lodge; and that you give special charge, that no inholder or person shall resist or deny any constables in making such search or inquiry; but shall do his best endeavour to aid and assist him therein.

11. "And for that, of late, there is more resort to the city of persons evil affected in religion and otherwise than in former times hath been; you shall diligently inquire if any man be received to dwell or abide within your ward that is not put under frank-pledge, as he ought to be by the custom of the city; and whether any person hath continued in the said ward by the space of one year, being above the age of twelve years, and not sworn to be faithful and loyal to the king's majesty, in such sort as by the law and custom of this city ought to be.

12. "To all these purposes the beadle of every ward shall employ his diligence, and give his best furtherance.

13. "Also you are to take order that there be provided and set up a pair of stocks, and a whipping-post, in some convenient place in every parish within your ward, for the punishment of vagrants and other offenders.

14. "Also that you have special regard that, from time to time, there be convenient provision for hooks, ladders, buckets, spouts, and engines, in meet places, within the several parishes of your ward, for avoiding the peril of fire.

15. "Also that the streets and lanes of this city be, from time to time, kept clean before every church, house, shop, warehouse, door, dead-wall, and in all other common-passages and streets of the said ward.

16. "And whereas, by divers acts of common-council, aforetime made and established for the common-weal of this city, among other things, it is ordained and enacted as hereafter ensueth:

"That, from henceforth, no huckster of ale or beer be within any ward of the city of London, but honest persons of good name and fame, and so taken and admitted by the aldermen of the ward for the time being; and that the same hucksters do find sufficient surety, afore the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to be of good guiding and rule; and that the same hucksters shall

keep no bawdry, nor suffer no lechery, dice playing, carding, or any other unlawful games, to be done, exercised, or used within their houses; and to shut in their doors at nine of the clock in the night from Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Michaelmas at ten of the clock in the night; and, after that hour, sell no ale or beer. And if any huckster of beer or ale after this act is published and proclaimed, sell any ale or beer within any ward of the city of London, and be not admitted by the alderman of the same ward so to do, or find not sufficient surety, as is above rehearsed, the same huckster to have imprisonment, and make fine and ransom for his contempt, after the discretion of the Lord-mayor and aldermen. And also that the said hucksters suffer no manner of common eating or drinking within their cellars or vaults, contrary to the ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the said act more plainly appeareth at large. We charge you that you put the same in due execution accordingly.

17. "And also that you see all tipplers, and other sellers of ale or beer, as well privy osteries as brewers and inholders within your ward, not selling by lawful measures, sealed and marked with the city arms, or dagger, be presented, and their names in your said indentures be expressed, with their defaults; so that the chamberlain may be lawfully answered of their amerciaments.

18. "And also that you suffer no alien, or son of any born an alien, to be of the common-council; nor to exercise or use any other office within this city; nor receive nor accept any person your watch, privy or open, but Englishmen born; and if a stranger born out of this realm, made denizen by letters patents, or any other, after his course or lot, be appointed to any watch, that then ye command and compel him, or them, to find in his stead and place an Englishman to supply the same.

19. "And also that you cause an abstract of the affize, appointed by act of parliament for billets and other fire wood, to be fair written in parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a table, in some fit and convenient place in the parish within your ward, where the common people may best see the same.

20. "And furthermore we charge and command you, that you cause such provision to be had in your said ward, that all the streets and lanes within the said ward be, from time to time, cleansed, and clearly voided of ordure, dung, mire, rubbish, and other filthy things, whatsoever shall be the annoyance of the king's majesty's subjects.

21. "And also that at all times, as you shall think necessary, you do cause search to be made within your said ward for all vagrant beggars, suspicious and idle people, and such as cannot shew how to live; and such as shall be found within your said ward, that you cause to be punished and dealt with according to the laws and statutes in such case ordained and provided.

22. "And also we will and charge you, the said alderman, that yourself certify and present before us, at the said general court, to be holden the aforesaid Monday next after the feast of the Ephiphany, all the names and surnames, truly written,

written, of such persons being and dwelling within your said ward, as to be able to pass in any petty jury by themselves; that is to say, every grand juryman to be worth in goods an hundred marks, and every petty juryman forty marks, according to an act in that case ordained and provided; and the same you shall indorse on the back-side of your indenture.

23. "Item, For divers reasonable and urgent considerations us especially moving, we straightly charge and command you, on the king our sovereign lord's behalf, that ye diligently provide and foresee, that no manner of person or persons, within your said ward, what condition or degree soever he or they be of, keeping tavern or ale-house, ale-cellar, or any other victualling house, or place of common resort to eat or drink in, within the same ward, permit or suffer, at any time hereafter, any common women of their bodies, or harlots, to resort and come into their said house, or other the places aforesaid, to eat or drink, or otherwise to be conversant, or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent, upon pain of imprisonment as well of the tenant and keeper of every such house or houses, and all other the places aforesaid, as of the common women and harlots.

24. "Also that you do give in charge to the wardmote inquest of your ward all the articles delivered to you herewith; and that you may have a special care of keeping the peace and good order during your wardmote; and if any offend herein, you may fine or punish them according to law.

25. "And whereas the monies received for the fines of persons refusing to hold ward-offices within your ward ought to be employed in the service and for the public benefit of the whole ward, and not of any particular precinct or parish within the ward; these are therefore to require you to take care that all such fines be, from time to time, disposed of accordingly, for the benefit of the whole ward, as you, with the deputy and common-council-men of your ward, shall think most fitting and convenient; and that no such fines be received or employed in any particular precinct or parish.

"Not failing hereof, as you tender the common-weal of this city and advancement of good justice, and as ye will answer to the contrary at your utmost peril.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ under the seal-office of mayoralty of the said city, in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, &c.

It appears by this precept, that the court of wardmote consists of the alderman and the respective householders of his ward, by whom are annually elected the several officers peculiar to the same; among whom being those of the inquest, they receive the aforesaid instructions for their better regulation.

The Court of Requests; also called the Court of Conscience.

This court was first instituted in the reign of

Henry VIII. by an act of common-council, for the recovery of small debts, under the value of forty shillings and has since been confirmed by several acts of parliament (see page 184. 211.) It is of great use to such poor debtors as are not able to pay their debts immediately; and also of great benefit to such poor persons as have small debts owing to them, and are unable to enter into a more expensive suit.

The Lord-mayor and court of aldermen appoint monthly such commoners to sit as commissioners in this court as they think fit, and these, or any three of them, compose a court, kept in Guildhall every Wednesday and Saturday, from eleven till two o'clock, to hear and determine such causes as are brought before them. They have the power of administering an oath to the creditor, of examining witnesses, and of making such orders between the plaintiff and defendant, the creditor and debtor, as they think most agreeable to equity and conscience; and if the debtor be unable to pay the whole sum at once, they appoint it to be paid monthly in such proportions as they judge to be in his power; but if he neglects paying monthly into court the small sums appointed, he may be served with an execution, and carried to prison; or if the person cannot be found, his goods may be seized.

In this court a cause may be brought and determined for the value of ten pence, viz. sixpence for the plaint and summons, and four-pence for the order; but if the defendant does not appear the second court day after the summons, an attachment may be awarded against him.

If any citizen shall be arrested for a debt under forty shillings, this court will grant a summons for the plaintiff in the action, and if he does not appear on the first court day after the summons is left at his house, the court will grant an attachment against him, force him to take his debt, and pay the defendant his costs; and if any attorney in London shall presume to proceed in any such suit, after notice to the contrary, or shall refuse to obey the order of this court, upon complaint thereof to the court of aldermen, they will suspend such person from his practice.

The fees taken by the clerks of the Court of Conscience are as follows:

	s.	d.
For every plaint	0	2
For every appearance	0	2
For every order	0	4
For every remittance to the common law	0	4
For every precept or warrant to commit to prison	0	6
For every search	0	2
For every satisfaction acknowledged on an order	0	6
For warning any person within the liberties	0	6
For serving any precept or warrant	0	6

Besides the Court of Conscience held at Guildhall for the city, there is one in Bedford-court, near Covent-garden; another in Fulwood's-rents, High-holbourn; another at St. Margarets-hill Southwark; and another in Whitechapel.

The



## The Court of Conservacy.

This court is yearly held eight times before the Lord-mayor, at such places and times as his lordship shall think fit to appoint, within the respective counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surry; in which several counties he has a power of summoning juries, who for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fishermen that fish therein, are upon oath to make inquisition of all offences committed in and upon the said river, from Staines-bridge in the west to Yensleta in the east; and to present all persons that are found guilty of a breach of the following ordinances:

That no person shall shoot any draw-net, &c. at any time of the year before sun-rising or after sun setting; that no fisherman shall still-lie, or bend over any net during the time of the flood, whereby salmons, &c. may be hindered, and kept back from swimming upwards; that no fisherman, or others, shall use any spear called an eel-spear, nor exercise any flue-trammel, double-walled net, or hooped net, to destroy the fry of fish; that no fisherman use any mill-posts, or other engines, with the heads against the stream; that no fisherman shall rug for flounders between London-bridge and Westminster, &c. but only two casts at low water, and two casts at high water; and that no flounder be taken under the size of six inches; that no fisherman, or other, fish with or use any angle with more than two hooks upon a line, within the limits of London-bridge; that no Peter-men fish further westward than Richmond, to which place the water ebbs and flows; that no fisherman keep two boys in one boat, unless one be at man's estate; nor take up any wreck or drift upon the water, without notice to the water-bailiff, &c. and all fisherman shall be registered, &c. under divers penalties and forfeitures.

These orders are for regulating the fish westward, between London-bridge and Staines-bridge; and there are several orders for the government of the fishery eastward, between London-bridge and Yendale, touching unlawful taking of smelts, whittings, shads, fish out of season, royal fish; such as whales, sturgeons, porpusses, &c. and preserving the same, at the court of conservacy of the river Thames.

By an order of the tenth of July, 1673, no person shall draw the shores in the river of Thames, save only for salmon, by persons empowered, &c. and none shall fish with a net under six inches in the mesh, on pain of 20l. and the water-bailiff hath power to authorize two honest fishermen in any town, &c. to be assistant to him in searching for and seizing unlawful nets, &c. no fisherman, or other person, shall cast any soil, gravel, or rubbish, in the Thames, whereby banks or shelves are raised, and the common passage hindered, nor drive any piles or stakes in the said river, upon which the like danger may arise on the penalty of ten pounds.

And by statute 27. Hen. 8. if any person shall procure any thing to be done to the annoyance of the Thames, in making of shelves, mining, dig-

ging, &c. or take away any boards or stakes, undermine banks, walls, &c. he shall forfeit five-pounds. see page 191.

And, for the more effectual preservation of the navigation and fish in the river Thames, the Lord-mayor, as conservator thereof has his assistant, or deputy, the water-bailiff; who, together with his substitutes, detect and bring to justice all such persons as shall presume to destroy either the current, or the fish of the said river.

## Pie-Powder Court.

This is a court of record denominated *pipoudres* (vulgarly Pie-powder) and is incident to every fair, as a court-baron is to a manor. It is derived from *pedas pulverisati*, and is so called from its expeditious proceedings in the decision of all controversies that happen in fairs; because for the encouragement of traders who frequent the same, justice is as quickly administered as dust can fall from the feet.

This is held in Cloth-fair (during the time of Bartholomew-fair by the city of London, and Mr. —, for hearing and deciding all differences committed against the tenor of the following proclamation, which is annually made before the Lord-mayor, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for the better regulation of the said fair.

“ The right honourable——, Lord-mayor of the city of London, and his right worshipful brethren the aldermen of the said city, straightly charge and command, on the behalf of our sovereign lord the king, that all manner of persons, of whatsoever estate, degree or condition they be, having recourse to this fair, keep the peace of our sovereign lord the king.

“ That no person or persons make any congregation, conventicles, or affrays, by which the same peace may be broke or disturbed, upon pain of imprisonment, and fine to be made after the direction of the Lord-mayor and aldermen.

“ Also, that all manner of sellers of wine, ale, or beer, sell by measures unsealed, as by gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, upon pain that will fall thereof.

“ And that no person shall sell any bread except it keep the assize; and that it be good and wholesome for man's body, upon pain that will follow thereof.

“ And that no manner of cooke, pie-baker, nor huckster, sell or put to sale any manner of victual, except it be good and wholesome for man's body, upon pain that will fall thereof.

“ And that no manner of person buy, nor sell, but with true weights and measures, sealed according to the statute in that behalf made, upon pain that will fall thereof.

“ And that no person or persons take upon him or them, within this fair, to make any manner of arrest, attachment, summons, or execution; except it be done by the officers of this city thereunto assigned, upon pain that will befall thereof.

“ And that no person or persons whatsoever, within the limits or bounds of this fair, presume to break the Lord's day, in selling, shewing, or offering

offering to sale, or in buying or offering to buy, any commodities whatsoever; or in sitting, tippling, or drinking, in any tavern, inn, ale-house, tippling-house, or cook's-house, or in doing any other thing that may tend to the breach thereof, upon the pains and penalties contained in several acts of parliament, which will be severely inflicted upon the breakers thereof.

"And finally, that what persons soever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of person in this fair, that they come with their complaints before the stewards in this fair, assigned to hear and determine pleas; and they will minister to all parties justice according to the laws of the land and customs of this city."

#### The Chamberlain's Court.

This is an office kept in Guildhall, in a room on the right hand side of the passage leading into the court of King's-bench, where the chamberlain attends every morning to decide the differences that arise between masters and apprentices, to enroll and turn over the latter, and to admit all who are duly qualified, to the freedom of the city; of whom there are annually admitted about fifteen hundred.

#### The Court of Hallmote.

This court is denominated from the place wherein it is kept, and belongs to the several companies of citizens, by whom it is occasionally held in their respective halls, and wherein, the affairs belonging to each of the said corporations are respectively transacted.

#### St. Martin's-le-Grand Court.

This court, though within the city, is yet without its jurisdiction, as being in, and belonging to the liberty of that name, which is subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster. It is a court of record, held weekly on Wednesdays, for the trial of all personal actions whatsoever, the principal whereof is a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods; so that a man's goods may be seized upon in his own house, upon the first process, if his person is not secured before; which is according to the practice of all ancient liberties or franchises.

#### The Court of the Tower of London.

This is a court of record held by prescription within the verge of the city, on Great Tower-hill, by a steward appointed by the constable of the Tower of London, by whom are tried actions of debt (for any sum) damage and trespass.

#### Justice-hall Court.

This court is held eight times a year by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. The judges are, the Lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, who, on all such oc-

casions, are attended by both the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and those committed in the county by a Middlesex jury. The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treason, murder felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, cheating, libelling, the using of false weights and measures, &c. the penalties incurred by which are the loss of life, corporal punishment, transportation, amerciaments, &c.

#### The Coroner's Court.

The Lord-mayor being perpetual coroner of the city, this court is held before him or his deputy; the business of which has been explained in describing the office of coroner.

#### The Court of Orphans.

This court is occasionally held at Guildhall, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, who are guardians to the children of freemen under the age of twenty-one years at the decease of their fathers, and take upon them not only the management of their goods and chattels, but likewise that of their persons, by placing them under the care of tutors, to prevent disposing of themselves during their minority, without their approbation.

By this court the common serjeant is authorized to take exact accounts and inventories of all the deceased freemens estates, and the youngest attorney of the Lord-mayor's court being clerk to that of the orphans, is appointed to take securities for their several portions in the name of the chamberlain of London, who is a corporation of himself for the service of the said orphans; and to whom a recognizance or bond, made upon the account of an orphan, shall by the custom of London, descend to his successor.

It is likewise to be observed, that when a freeman of London dies and leaves children in their minority, the clerks of the several parishes are, according to a law of the city, to give in their names to the common crier, who is immediately to summon the widow, or executor, to appear before the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to bring an inventory of, and security for the testator's estate; for which two months time is commonly allowed: and, in case of non-appearance, or refusal of security, the Lord-mayor may commit the contumacious executor to Newgate.

#### The Court of Escheator.

The Lord-mayor of London being perpetual escheator within the city, the court is held before him or his deputy, to whom all original writs of *Diem clausit extremum*, *Mandamus Devenereunt*, *Melius inquirend'*, &c. are directed to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant who held by knight's service. The escheator may also find an office for treason, felony, &c.

#### The Court of Common-Council.

This court consists of the Lord-mayor, aldermen and representatives of the several wards; and

and being the city legislature, make bye-laws for the good government thereof. They assemble in Guildhall as often as the Lord-mayor by his summons thinks proper to convene them: they annually select from among themselves a committee of six aldermen and twelve commoners for letting the city lands, to which end they generally meet at Guildhall on Wednesdays. They likewise appoint another committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, for transacting the affairs belonging to the benefactions of Sir Thomas Gresham, who generally meet at Mercet's-hall at the appointment of the Lord-mayor, who is always

one of the number. They also, by virtue of a royal grant, yearly appoint a governor, deputy and assistants, for managing the civil lands in Ireland. They have also a right of disposing of the offices of town-clerk, common-serjeant, judges of the sheriffs court, common crier, coroner, bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, and city garbler.

Having thus gone through the jurisdiction and government of this great metropolis, we shall now proceed to survey the respective wards into which the city of London is divided.

## CHAPTER III.

*Of the antiquity of wards. Description of Aldersgate Ward, with an account of its bounds, streets, churches, halls, and all other public buildings.*

THE first intelligence we have of the number of wards in this city is in the year 1284, at which time there appeared to be twenty-four; and in the year 1393, the great ward of Farringdon being very much increased both in number of houses and inhabitants, it was, by parliament, divided into the inward and outward wards, by which the number was increased to twenty-five. And in the year 1550 the citizens having purchased of king Edward VI. the Borough of Southwark, with divers privileges thereunto belonging, they formed the same into another ward, which made twenty-six; but the power granted them by charter not proving sufficient to support their title thereto, by excluding the justices of peace for the county of Surry from interfering in the government thereof, it is only therefore a nominal ward, and is of no other use than adding a farther dignity to the senior alderman, who is called Father of the city.

These wards, being twenty-six in number, and which contain the whole city and liberty of London, we shall describe in alphabetical order, beginning with

### ALDERSGATE WARD.

This ward took its origin from a city gate, which lately stood near St. Botolph's church: it is divided in two parts, viz. Aldersgate within, and Aldersgate without; each of which consist of four precincts, under one alderman, eight common-council-men (two of whom are the alderman's deputies) eight constables, fourteen inquest men, eight scavengers and a beadle; exclusive of the officers belonging to St. Martin's le Grand. The jury-men returned by the wardmote inquest serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of August.

The north extremity of this ward terminates in Pickax-street, and other parts without the freedom: on the east it is bounded by Cripplegate ward; on the west by Farringdon ward within and without; and on the south by Farringdon

ward within. Its principal streets are Aldersgate-street, Pickax-street, Jewin-street, Noble-street, Long-lane, Little-Britain, Staining-lane, Maiden-lane, and Foster-lane.

Aldersgate-street, which is very spacious and long, runs northward to the end of Barbican on the east side, and Long-lane on the west.

About the middle of this street formerly stood London-House, so called from its being the palace of the bishops of that see. It was a large commodious brick building, with a neat chapel belonging to it; but being deserted by the prelates, was at last let out into several tenements and warehouses. This ancient edifice was lately consumed by fire, since which new buildings have been erected in its stead.

Nearly opposite to this stands Shaftesbury-house, now called

### *The London Lying-in Hospital.*

This edifice is built with brick and ornamented with stone, in a most noble and elegant taste. The front to the street is adorned with Ionic pilasters. The door which is arched, and has a balcony supported by scrolls, opens into a small area encompassed with buildings, within which are accommodations for the patients. It was built by the masterly hand of Inigo Jones, and was formerly the residence of the earls of Shaftesbury; but being deserted by its polite inhabitants, it was also let out for several mechanical uses, and would have entirely run away to decay, had it not been for the pious founders and promoters of this noble charity; by which every necessary accommodation and assistance are furnished for married women in the last state of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in.

This excellent charity was instituted on the thirtieth of March 1750, by several generous and humane persons; and has met with great encouragement from both sexes; but so many distressed objects daily present themselves, that its income, supported only by voluntary contributions,

tions, is not equal to its wants; wherefore the governors find it still necessary to apply for the assistance of the public, to whom the following conditions are offered:

1. Such persons as subscribe thirty guineas are governors for life, and may recommend one pregnant woman to be upon the books at a time.

2. Those who subscribe five guineas per annum, are governors so long as they continue their subscriptions, and entitled to recommend as in the former article.

3. Annual governors may make up their subscriptions thirty guineas, within one year from the last payment, and thereupon become governors for life.

4. Ladies and gentlemen are at liberty, in all elections of officers, to vote by proxy, signified in writing.

N. B. All lesser benefactions are thankfully received. And for the satisfaction of the public, that the women are well and properly taken care of, ladies, though not governesses, are permitted to go into the wards.

#### *Rules of the hospital.*

A general court of the governors is held four times a year; namely, in the months of March, June, September and December, to receive the report of the quarterly committees, elect a new committee, and transact such other business as may then be laid before them.

#### *House committee.*

A house committee is appointed at every general quarterly court, consisting of twelve governors; three of whom are a quorum. This committee meets every Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said hospital to receive and discharge patients, inspect the diet and provisions, order any furniture and conveniences that may from time to time be wanted, and examine into and regulate the conduct of all the servants and patients of the house. These committees are to make their reports to the general quarterly courts.

*The number of Beds at present in this Hospital is 40.*

#### *Servants.*

A matron, who is a midwife, constantly resides in the hospital, and acts as such in all natural and easy labours.

A sufficient number of nurses and servants to take care of the patients, and the common business of the house.

Also a beadle, who constantly resides at the hospital, to be ready to go on all messages on sudden emergencies, and summon the governors, &c.

Note, the servants of the house are forbid to take any fee or reward from the patients, on any pretence whatsoever, on pain of being discharged.

#### *Qualification for admission.*

Married women admitted into this hospital, must previously produce a certificate of their marriage from a lawful minister, or in case they cannot, then an affidavit of their being married, and the time when and place where, and also the settlement of the husbands, and by what means such settlement was gained. And no woman is to be taken into the house, who hath any contagious distemper.

The present state of the hospital, together with the number of patients which have been delivered, since its first institution, is as follows:

Women delivered, from the institution of the hospital to the 27th day of July 1769, of whom seventy-five had twins, and one delivered of three children. 6698

Children born	{ Males } 3457	{ } 6775
	{ Fem. } 3318	

	£.	s.	d.
Monies received from the institution of the hospital, to the fifth day of March 1769	20078	1	7
Monies expended, from the institution of the hospital, to the ninth day of the same month	15234	5	4
Four thousand five hundred and fifty pounds Old South-sea annuities, which cost	4367	18	0
Cash in the treasurer's hands to the same day, and at the banker's	475	18	3
	20078	1	7

Besides fifty pounds Old South-sea annuities, transferred by a lady, and 100l. ditto, left by Charles West, esq;

A little to the south of London-house formerly stood the fine mansion of the earls of Westmoreland; but this, like the two former, being deserted by its inhabitants, was afterwards let out in tenements and to mechanic uses; and at length became so decayed, that the whole of the remains have been entirely taken down, and new buildings are now erecting in their stead.

At the south-west corner of this street, where Little-Britain ends in the east, stands the parish church of

#### St. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

This church is so denominatd from its dedication to St. Botolph, a Saxon Monk, and its vicinity to one of the city gates. It escaped the fire of London in the year 1666, but afterwards grew so ruinous, that, except the roof, it was entirely rebuilt. The building is a plain brick edifice, with a Tower supported on a kind of arch-work, and crowned with an open turret and its fane. It was anciently a rectory, but is at present a curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster-abbey; and is subject to the bishop and archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration.

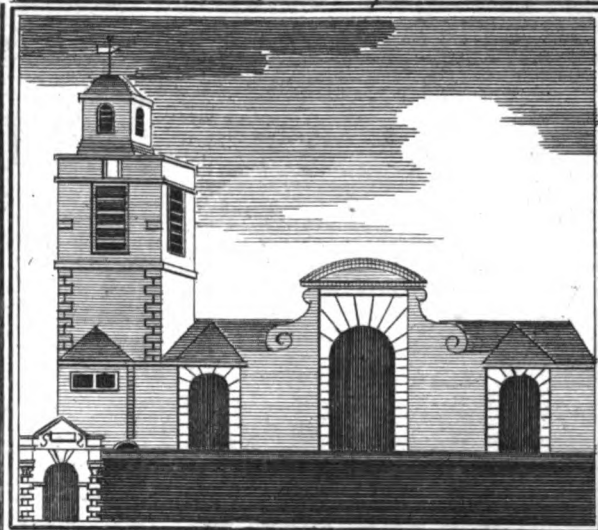
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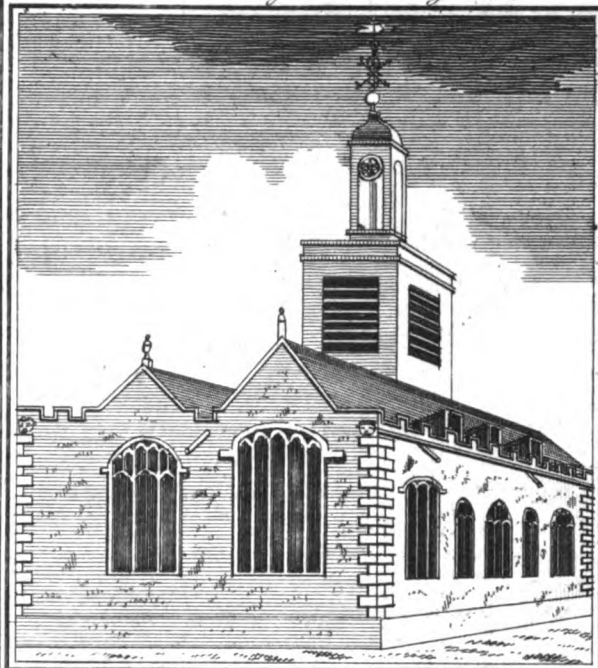
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*St. Anne & Agnes Aldersgate.*



*St. Botolph's Aldersgate.*



*St. Martin Outwich Threadneedle Street.*



*St. Olave's Old Jewry.*



*St. Bartholomew the Great.*



*St. Bartholomew the Less.*

Nearly opposite to this church is

### COOK'S HALL.

Which takes its name from the company of cooks, incorporated by Edward IV. in the year 1480, and is more to be admired for its convenience than elegance in building. This company have two masters, two wardens and twenty-five assistants, and are entitled to the livery of the city; but, in conformity to their charter, every member of the company must be presented to the Lord-mayor before he is admitted into the freedom.

On the north side of St. Anne's-lane, within Aldersgate is the parish church of

### St. A N N E.

This church owes its name to its dedication to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The old church was entirely burnt down in the fire of London, and the present was raised in its place about three years after. It is a very plain edifice: the body is enlightened by a few large windows, cased with rustic; the Tower, which is very plain, is also strengthened at the corners with rustic, and from its top rises a turret and spire. The advowson of this church was given by queen Mary to the bishop of London, in whose gift it continues: and the parish of St. John Zachary, whose church was burnt down in the year 1666, not being rebuilt, is now annexed unto it. These joined together have made the living worth 140l. per annum: and St. John Zachary's being in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the bishop and the dean and chapter alternately present to this united living. It is a rectory, and subject to the archdeacon.

The site and church-yard of the abolished church of St. John Zachary, whose parish is united to St. Anne's, is situate at the corner of Maiden-lane, in Foster-lane; adjoining to which there formerly stood the stately house of Sir Richard Kennet, on whose ruins is raised a handsome modern building for the

### UNION FIRE-OFFICE *of assurance for goods and merchandize from loss by fire.*

This office was erected by a considerable number of persons, who mutually agreeing to insure each others goods and merchandize from loss by fire by an amicable contribution, entered into a deed of settlement for that purpose, on the 16th of February 1714-15, and had it enrolled in chancery on the third of July following; and this deed being signed by all persons desirous of becoming members, they are thereby admitted to an equal share in the profit and loss, in proportion to their respective policies. They insure for all merchants, traders, house-keepers, and others in the cities of London and Westminster, and within ten miles round, merchandize, goods, wares, utensils in trade, household furniture, and wearing apparel; except plate, pictures, glass and china ware not in trade; ready money, jewels, books of account, tallies, writings, barns, ricks, and stacks of corn, hay, straw and horses. The term of insurance is seven years, or less if required.

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The affairs of this office are under the management of twenty-four directors, elected by a majority of the members out of their own body, by ballot, at a general meeting in the month of September; at which time the eldest eight of the twenty-four go out, and eight others are elected in their stead in a way of constant rotation. These appoint all the other officers, and meet every Wednesday in the afternoon, between the hours of three and seven, to dispatch business; and in March to ascertain the dividends and contributions for the preceding year. The directors also chuse out of their own body, by ballot, a treasurer, and two assistant treasurers; also six trustees, three of whom sign all policies; and five auditors to pass and examine the accounts.

There are also porters, watermen, &c. provided by the office, who are commonly called firemen, because it is their duty to attend all fires, and to assist in putting out the same, and moving of goods; and these men are distinguished by the livery and badge of the society.

At the north-east angle of Foster-lane stands

### GOLDSMITHS-HALL.

This spacious building supplies the place of one which was originally built by Drew Berentin, about the year 1407, but was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666. It is an irregular structure built with brick, and the corners wrought in rustic of stone. The door is large, arched, and decorated with doric columns, which support a pediment of the arched kind, but open for a shield, in which are the arms of the company. The hall room is spacious, and both that and the other rooms well enlightened. In the hall are several good pictures, particularly those of Sir Martin Bowers, and Sir Hugh Middleton, both of this company, and great benefactors to it.

The company of Goldsmiths appears to be of great antiquity; for in the reign of Henry II. in the year 1180, it was, among other guilds, fined for being adultering, that is, setting up without the king's special licence. But at length, in 1327, Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company by letters patent, and granted them the privilege of purchasing an estate of twenty pounds per annum in mortmain, for the support of their valetudinary members, which, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the sum of twenty marks. These grants were afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who also constituted this society a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual succession, and a common seal. By the said grant they had likewise the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom; with the power of punishing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver; and the power of making by-laws for their better government.

This fraternity is governed by a prime warden, three other wardens, and a numerous court of assistants.

At the east end of Staining-lane is the site and church.

5 X

church-yard of St. Mary Staining's parish-church, burnt down in 1666, which parish is since united with St. Michael's, in Wood-street.

Towards the north end of Noble-street stands a spacious hall originally built by the Scriveners, an ancient fraternity, denominated "The writers of the court letter of the city of London;" but not incorporated till the year 1616, when king James I. granted them his letters patent by the name and style of "The master, wardens, and assistants of the society of writers of the city of London." This company is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and enjoy the livery: but being reduced to low circumstances, they sold their hall to the company of Coach-makers, from whom it takes its present name of

#### COACH-MAKERS HALL.

This company was incorporated in the year 1677 by the name and style of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the company of coach and coach-harness makers of London." It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-three assistants. The company, however, cannot be in much better circumstances than their predecessors, the hall being at this time let out as an auction room, and for other very trifling purposes.

At the north east corner of Noble-street is situate the church-yard of St. Olave's, Silver-street; this church was burnt down in 1666, and the parish was afterwards united to St. Alban's-church in Wood street.

Barbican is a large street which comes out of the upper end of Aldersgate-street, and runs up to Redcross-street; on the north side of which is Bridgewater-square, the site where once stood a large house fronting Barbican, and the garden of the earl of Bridgewater. It is a small and neat quadrangle, covered with plain, but handsome and convenient houses, with a grass plat and gravel walks, shaded with trees and surrounded with iron rails.

Carthusian-street takes its name from the Charter-house, which, before the reformation, was a convent of Carthusian Monks.

In Little-Britain, anciently called Britain street, was once the city mansion of the duke of Bretagne, near to the church of St. Botolph; but this has for several ages past been razed, and the site alienated to private property.

At the south east corner of the same street, and near the spot where the fourth part of St. Bartholomew's hospital now stands, was formerly Peterborough-house, a palace belonging to the earls of that title. And almost the whole east side of Little-Britain was adorned with a superb palace, the ancient residence of the lord Mountague.

Near the north east corner of Little-Britain, in Aldersgate-street, formerly stood an hospital, hall, or priory belonging to the abbey of Cluny in France; which, among other alien foundations, being suppressed by king Henry V. his majesty granted its revenues to the parishioners of St. Botolph, on condition that they should found in their church a fraternity or altar dedicated to the

Holy Trinity. The site of this ancient religious house remains still, by the name of Trinity-hall, and several tenements in Trinity-lane, in the possession of the parish; and part of the building now remains. The lower part is let out for a coffee-house, (called Aldersgate coffee-house) but the upper room retains something of the appearance of its original use, and is used as a place of worship for a congregation of Non-jurors. This room is likewise used by the parishioners who meet in vestry on particular occasions.

We come now to the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which comprehends no more than that part of the street which runs from Blowbladder-street, on the south, to Bell-court near St. Anne's-lane on the east side: the remaining part of St. Martin's-le-Grand-street being in the freedom of the city.

This liberty was an ecclesiastical foundation. It takes its name originally from a Collegiate church founded by Ingalricus and his brother Edward, in the year 1056, for a dean and secular canons or priests, and dedicated to St. Martin, with the addition of Le Grand, from the great or extraordinary privileges of sanctuary, &c. granted by divers monarchs thereto.

The charter granted by William the conqueror, concerning the ancient privileges of St. Martin's-le-Grand, concludes with this remarkable clause, "that whosoever shall presume to alter any thing hereby granted, let him perish with Judas the traitor."

This charter was confirmed by king Henry III. who granted the dean of the monastery and church more ample privileges. And it was again confirmed by Edward III. with an additional privilege, that no inhabitant within this jurisdiction should be sued out of their own court, except before the king or his chief justice.

King Henry III, Edward I, and king Henry VI. confirmed the foregoing charters; but this last mentioned king established certain articles concerning its sanctuary, in cases of debt, felony, and treason; by which articles of regulations it appears that St. Martin's was at that time a sanctuary for great disorders, and a shelter for the loosest sort of people, such as rogues, ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers; and that every excess of vice and irreligion, fraud, oppression, and breach of the laws, were exercised within its liberty.

By the charter of king Edward III. it was ordained that all inquisitions to be taken by the justices, and other the ministers of the men of the city of London, should be taken at Great St. Martin's in London, and not elsewhere; except inquisitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower of London, and for the jail delivery of Newgate. But king Henry VIII. in the year 1519, revoked that charter, and removed the sessions of the peace from St. Martin's to Guildhall. See page 185.

To so great a height of licentiousness was this sanctuary grown, that in the reign of Henry VII. the sheriffs of London venturing to take from thence by violence a person who had taken shelter there, the abbot of Westminster (to whom the deanery, with its sanctuary and privileges had



been granted) exhibited a bill to the king against them, upon which the cause was heard in the star-chamber, and the sheriff severely fined.

The church of St. Martin's-le-Grand was anciently in the donation of the king, as appears by an inquisition taken at the Tower in the reign of king Edward II. And in this church there was a curfew bell, at whose sound all persons were obliged to repair home, or, at least, not to wander in the streets.

In the year 1585 a great number of foreign tradesmen and artificers planted themselves on this spot; among whom were John James and Anthony Emerick, subjects of Philip, king of Spain, and who were said to have been the first silk-twisters, or silk-throwers, in London, and to have brought that trade into England.

Though this place is in a manner in the heart of the city, it is still in the liberty of Westminster; and the inhabitants are governed and vote accordingly. The courts and alleys are now chiefly inhabited by Taylors and others who are not free of the city; for all foreigners carry on their trades and professions there without molestation.

As St. Martin's-le-Grand is a liberty distinct from the government of London, and subject to the deanery of Westminster, it has a court of record kept every Wednesday, for the trial of all personal actions of what nature soever. In this court the leading process is a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods; so that a man's goods may be seized in his own house, upon the first process, if he himself be not taken.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF ALDGATE WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the east gate of the city, called Aldgate, or anciently Eaklgate. It is bounded on the east by Portoken ward; on the south by Tower-street ward; and on the west and north, by the wards of Langbourn, Lime-street and Bishopsgate. It extends from the place where Aldgate stood, to Lime-street corner in Leadenhall-street, and takes in all the streets and lanes on the one hand to Bevis Marks and Shoemaker-row; and on the other to Ironmongers-hall in Fenchurch-street.

The principal streets which this ward contains are, High-street, Leadenhall-street, as far as Lime-street: Fenchurch-street, as far as Fishmonger's-alley inclusive: Poor Jewry-lane and Crutched-friars, as far as Seething-lane: Shoemaker-row and Bevis Marks, to Camomile-street: St. Mary Axe and Lime-street, as far as Cullum-street. The ward is governed by an alderman, six common-council-men, six constables, twenty inquest men, seven scavengers, and a beadle.

Aldgate High-street, which is the principal, begins where Aldgate formerly stood, and reaches westward as far as the stone pump between Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street; from whence, close to the North-east corner, branches out Shoemaker-row, and thence, more to the north, runs Bevis marks; near the south-east corner, between Heneage-lane and Bury-street, stands the Portuguese Jews synagogue, an handsome, large and commodious brick building, which is supported and frequented only by the sect of the Pharisees;

and in Little Bury-street is an independent meeting. The names of Bevis, Bury, and Heneage, are derived from a mansion-house, which anciently stood upon, and, with courts and gardens, took up the whole site of Heneage and Bury-street, and belonged to the abbots of Bury in Suffolk: from whence the street in which it stood was called Buries-marks. And after the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, this mansion being granted to Sir Thomas Heneage, it was pulled down, and two streets were built upon the site thereof, called Bury-street and Heneage-street.

Close to the spot where Aldgate stood, on the south side of High-street, runs poor Jerwy-lane, on the east side whereof the old houses have been lately pulled down, and handsome ones built in their stead; in which also is a presbyterian meeting-house. And at the north west corner of Crutched-friars\* is a large pile of warehouses built by the East India company, which open a way quite from Crutched-friars to Fenchurch-street; opposite to which is a fine spacious street with new buildings, that leads into the Minories. Adjoining to this new street is Gold-square and Woodroof-lane, which leads to Tower-hill.

On the west side of Shoemaker-row is the synagogue of the Dutch Jews, as they are commonly called, with whom the Jews from all the northern parts communicate, who are a distinct sect from the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, &c. This synagogue has been lately enlarged by an addition of building in brick, which has ap-

\* This street took its name from a monastery of the Holy Cross, at the south-east corner of Hart-street, near Tower-hill. This monastery was founded about the year 1298, and continued till the suppression of the other religious houses. In the reign of Henry VIII. a prior of this house being found in bed with a whore in the day-time, by the visitors appointed by the lord Cromwell, he distributed thirty pounds among them, and promised them as much more; an

account of which being sent by the visitors to Cromwell, these scandalous crimes hastened the dissolution of monasteries. The ruins of this religious house have been entirely razed for a considerable time past, and nothing of it remains but the name, which is given to the street, that is more commonly called Crutched-friars than Hart street. In the place where the monastery stood is now erected the Navy-office, and many other handsome buildings.

proached

proached so near to the church of St. James's, Duke's-place, that the congregation may be heard from each other.

The ward of Aldgate terminates at about two thirds on the east side of Woodroff-lane: and on the west it takes in both that and River-street, Colchester-street, and Draper's-Alley; in the latter of which are fourteen houses called

#### MILBOURN'S ALMSHOUSES.

These were founded and left in trust to the Draper's company, by Sir John Milbourn, Lord-mayor of London, for thirteen poor householders, either married or unmarried, free of the Draper's company, old men and their wives, with an appointment of seven-pence per week each: and in case there should not be found so many poor householders in the Draper's company, as would receive the said alms, then there should be named, to supply the same number of alms-men, other householders of the parish of St. Edmund, in Lombard-street, and St. Bartholomew the Little, to receive the said alms. It was likewise directed and provided by the said founder, that these poor people to be elected should be of sober and honest conversation, and not detected of any open crime; and that after their admission they should be resident and abiding upon the same, and not to keep any common selling of ale, beer or wine, or any thing concerning tippling, or any petty oistrey; with an obligation also that the said alms-men should daily come into the church of the Crossed Friars, place themselves near the founder's tomb, and abide and continue there till service was ended. Over the gate of these houses, towards the street is the figure of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, supported by six angels in a cloud of glory, with this inscription: "*Ad laudem dei et gloriose virginis Maria, hoc opus erexit donus Johannes Milbourn, miles et alderman bujus civitatis, A. D. 1535.*" In English thus: "To the praise of God, and the glory of the Virgin, this edifice was erected by John Milbourn, mayor of this city, in the year 1535." The appointment for the poor of these houses was augmented by Sir Richard Champion, with the addition of nineteen pounds fourteen shillings per annum more. And the Drapers company have not only increased the number of pensioners to fifteen, but have doubled their pensions, with a load of coals, and twenty or more shillings annually, out of the money left to be distributed by that company at discretion.

At the extremity of this ward, in Crutched-friars, is situate

#### The NAVY OFFICE.

Here all affairs relating to the royal navy are managed by the commissioners under the lords of the admiralty. Though the plainness of the building gives us no idea of its importance, yet it must be allowed the merit of being very convenient. The office where the commissioners meet, and the clerks keep their books, is detached from the

rest, as a precaution against accidents by fire; the papers here being of the utmost importance; and in the other buildings some of the commissioners and other officers reside.

The treasurer of the navy is an officer of great trust, as he receives and pays all sums for the use of the navy: his salary is 2000l. per annum, and 800l. for his instruments.

Here are likewise seven commissioners, who have their different departments in the management of the business of the office, and a salary of 500l. per annum each.

One is comptroller of the navy: he attends and controls all payments of wages; is obliged to know the market price of all stores belonging to shipping, and to examine and audit all the treasurers, victuallers, and store-keepers accounts.

Two others are joint-surveyors of the navy; and their business is to know the state of all stores, and to see the wants supplied; to survey the hulls, masts and yards, and to estimate the value of repairs by indenture, to charge all boatswains and carpenters of the navy with what stores they have received; and at the end of each voyage to state and audit their accounts.

The fourth is clerk of the acts. It is his office to record all orders, contracts, bills, warrants, and other business transacted by the principal officers and commissioners of the navy.

The fifth is comptroller of the treasurers accounts.

The sixth is comptroller of the victualling accounts.

And the seventh is comptroller of the store-keeper's accounts.

There are also three extra commissioners, who have 500l. per annum, and 80l. each for house rent.

Besides these there are also a commissioner residing at Gibraltar, who has 1000l. a year, and several officers who have considerable under him. A commissioner resident at Chatham yard, at Portsmouth yard, and at Plymouth yard, who have 500l. a year; but Deptford and Woolwich yards are under the immediate inspection of the navy board; as Sheerness yard is under the inspection of the commissioner at Chatham. The principal of these officers hold their places by patent under the great seal.

On the north side from Aldgate formerly stood the priory of Holy Trinity, founded by queen Maud, wife to king Henry I. in the year 1108, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, with great endowments; amongst which the said king granted the port of Aldgate, and the soke thereunto belonging, &c. And, in order to establish this foundation, the four parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, St. Catherine, and the Blessed Trinity, were united in the one parish of the priory of the Holy Trinity called Christ-church.

This priory was built on a piece of ground upwards of three hundred feet long, in the parish of St. Catharine, near a parochial chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which stood where are now the row of houses by the pump, between Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street. The

The priory was dissolved by Henry VIII. in the year 1531; after which his majesty gave the house, church and site thereof to Sir Thomas Audley, who sold the bells, four to the parish of Stepney (where they now are) and five to the parishioners of Coleman street. The church was pulled down, and the priory converted into a noble mansion, in which Sir Thomas resided when he was lord chancellor, and when he died in the year 1544. His only daughter being married to Thomas duke of Norfolk, the estate descended to his grace, and was from that time called and known by the name of Duke's-place, which it retains to this day. The duke of Norfolk, however, losing his head on Tower-hill, this mansion descended to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, eldest son to the said duke, by Audley's daughter; who by indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 21st. July 34 Eliz. sold the same to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to have and to hold to them and their successors, in as large and ample a manner as the said earl, or lord Audley, or the king, or the prior and convent, or their predecessors at any time before the dissolution of the said priory, or any other time, had, used, or enjoyed the same, by virtue of any grant, privilege, prescription, law, custom, or any other ways or means whatsoever.

Some time before the priory of Holy Trinity was dissolved, the inhabitants within its boundaries, who had been deprived of their parish churches, to make way for that religious foundation, finding it very inconvenient to be confined to the conventual church, petitioned and obtained leave, under certain conditions and restrictions, to build a chapel in the church yard of the said priory, for their own conveniency, which escaping the fate of the religious houses at the dissolution of the priory, became the only place, after the conventual church was pulled down, for the inhabitants within that district to repair to for divine service. This, however, in time, creating some dislike, the inhabitants of Duke's-place were desirous to raise a sufficient parish church for themselves, on the ground within their own precinct; to effect which they applied to the archbishop of Canterbury for his assistance; who having obtained the king's warrant, under the broad seal, for proceeding in their pious intention, prevailed with the lord-mayor, the court of aldermen, and common-council, to build them a church of the stones of the conventual church, which still remained on the premises. And the same was completed, consecrated, and dedicated to St. James, on the second of January 1622, and is now called

#### St. JAMES's, DUKE'S PLACE.

This parish is a precinct within itself, distinct from the ward of Aldgate, under a minister, two church-wardens, an overseer, two constables, two headboroughs, a scavenger, and fifteen jurymen. The church having escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, still remains in its original form. The body is well enlightened, and the Tower, which is composed of four stages, is terminated by a very singular kind of turret in the form of a canopy.

This church is a curacy, the patronage of which being in the Lord-mayor and commonalty of London, the parish claims a right of exemption from the bishop of London's jurisdiction, in matters ecclesiastical. The incumbent receives about 60*l.* a year by tithes, and 13*l.* a year from the chamber of London.

At the south east corner of St. Mary-ax, and at the west extremity of this ward, on the north side of Leadenhall-street, is the parochial church of

#### St. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

This church was originally founded in the year 1362, and obtained the name of Undershaft from a maypole, which was annually raised in the street near it on May-day, and which was called a shaft. The ancient church fell to decay, and the parishioners began to build the present church in or soon after the year 1520. The whole north-side of the great middle isle, both of the body and choir, was built by Stephen Jennings, merchant-taylor, and some time Lord-mayor of London; as appears by his arms carved over every pillar: as was the north isle also, which he roofed with timber and ceiled: also the whole south side of the church was glazed, and the pews in the south chapel were made at his expence. This generous benefactor to the parish died in 1524, and the work went on so heavily after his decease, that it was not finished till the year 1532.

This church is a plain gothic structure, with a well enlightened body, and a square tower terminated by battlements, with pinnacles at the corners, within which rises a turret that contains the bell. It is a rectory in the patronage of the bishop of London: and the incumbent receives 120*l.* per annum by tithes.

At the north east corner of St. Mary ax street stands

#### FLETCHERS HALL.

This is a small, neat, convenient building, and belongs to the company of Fletchers or arrow makers, from the french word *flèche*, an arrow. Though arrows have been near three centuries out of use in England, and notwithstanding this is a company only by prescription and not by charter, they have nevertheless obtained a coat of arms and a livery: they are the thirty-ninth company in the city, and seem in all respects as firmly established as those incorporated by letters patent. This fraternity which entirely consists of people of other trades, is under the government of two wardens, ten assistants, and the liverymen.

On the north side of Leadenhall-street, formerly stood the church of St. Mary-ax. It was originally dedicated not only to the Virgin Mary, but to St. Ursula, and her eleven thousand virgins; but it was commonly called St. Mary at the Ax, from the sign of the ax which hung over against the east end of the church; and sometimes it was named St. Mary Papillar, from a plot of ground belonging to the Skinners company, that lay on the north side of it. But this parish being, about the year 1565, united to the parish-church of St.

Andrew Underhaft, St. Mary at the Ax, was let out as a warehouse to a merchant, and for mechanical uses; but the street, however, in which this edifice stood, still retains its name.

From the time of the union of these parishes, the bishop of London, for the time being, has successively, as the said church of St. Andrew has happened to be void, collated to it with the church of St. Mary-ax thereunto annexed. Besides, queen Elizabeth, at the time she granted the patronage of St. Mary-ax to the bishop of London, also granted the church-yard for burying the dead, and all the houses, buildings, rents, &c. Belonging to the said church of St. Mary, to the rector and churchwardens of the said parish of St. Andrew and their successors for ever, to the use, sustaining, and reparation of the said church of St. Andrew.

Near the extremity of this ward, on the north side of Fenchurch-street, is a very noble, modern building, erected in the year 1748, by the Ironmongers, for transacting their affairs as a body corporate, and from that company called

#### IRONMONGERS HALL.

This edifice is entirely fronted with stone, and the whole lower story is wrought in rustic. The center part of the building projects a little; and in this are a large arched entrance, and two windows, with two others on each side. Over this rustic story rises the super-structure, which has a light rustic at the corners, to keep up a correspondence with the rest of the building: the part which projects is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters coupled, but with a large columniation. In the middle is a very noble venetian window, and over it a circular one. In each space between the pilasters, is a smaller window, with an angular pediment; and over these are also circular ones; but the side parts have arched windows with square ones over them. The central part is crowned with a pediment supported by these pilasters, and in its plain is the arms of the company with handsome decorations in relieve. The rest of the building is terminated by a balustrade crowned with vases.

The Ironmongers company was incorporated by charter from king Edward IV. in the year 1464, and is the tenth of the twelve principal companies in this city. It was incorporated by the name and style of "The master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers of London". And, by virtue of the said charter, the government of this fraternity is now in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants, which consists of the whole livery, and represent the commonalty or whole freedom. This company enjoys very great estates both in their own right and in trust from several donors, by whose will they pay yearly near 1800l. in charities; besides the interest or profits of 26000l. left to them by Mr. Thomas Betton, a Turkey merchant, in the year 1724, under the special trust of employing one moiety of the said profits perpetually in the redemption of British captives from Moorish slavery; and the other moiety to be equally distributed between the

poor of the company of Ironmongers and the several charity schools within the bills of mortality.

At the corner of Magpye-alley, behind the houses that front Fenchurch-street, stands the parish church of

#### ST. CATHARINE COLEMAN.

This church is so denominated from its dedication to St. Catharine, a virgin of Alexandria, and celebrated for her great knowledge in philosophy, and as being a martyr for the christian faith. It received the addition of Coleman from a great yard or garden, called at that time Coleman-haw, in the parish of the Trinity, afterwards Christchurch. It is a rectory of ancient foundation, even so far back as the year 1346. The old church was substantially repaired, and a south isle added in 1489, by Sir William White, Lord-mayor of London; which church escaped the fire of London in 1666, and, with the assistance of several other repairs, stood, but was much buried by the raising of the street, till the year 1734, when it was pulled down, and the present church was erected at the expence of the parish, under the sanction of an act of parliament 12 Geo. II. whereby, and by another act passed for the same purpose, the parishioners were enabled to raise money by annuities at the rate of eight pounds per cent per annum, and to rate the inhabitants to pay the said annuities.

This church was originally in the patronage of the dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and so continued till that religious house with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of Westminster: at whose dissolution it fell to the crown, and the advowson was given by queen Mary, on the third of March, in the first year of her reign, to the bishop of London and his successors in that see for ever. The present church has a lofty body, well lightened with two rows of windows. The steeple is a plain tower, crowned with battlements; and the floor is raised so much above the surface of the street, that you ascend by several steps into the church from the church-yard; by which means there is little reason to expect this edifice will ever fall under the like disadvantage with the former.

In this parish is a select vestry, which consists of those who have served the office of churchwarden. The officers are two churchwardens, who are likewise collectors for the poor.

Adjoining to the south-side of this church-yard is a Jews synnagogue, supported by the congregation of Portuguese Jews. And close to the east side stands a large pile of brick buildings erected by the East India company for warehouses; with convenience for carts and waggons to load and unload within, and to pass through from Fenchurch-street into Crutched Friars.

Opposite St. Catherine Coleman's church is the new street called Fenchurch-buildings, a paved court, well built, and genteelly inhabited; the north-end of which ascends by a harrow passage into Sugar-loaf court.

More to the east is Northumberland-alley, so called from the mansion-house of Henry Piercy,



earl of Northumberland, in the 33d. of Henry VI. This noble mansion soon after fell so greatly to decay that it became the common rendezvous for all sorts of dissolute people. The site of it, however, is at present covered with very mean buildings, inhabited by industrious and labouring people.

About thirty yards from Mark-lane is a new built street, called London street; so called from its being built upon that spot of ground where the London tavern, and the first house of that kind, formerly stood.

At the south east angle of Cree-church-lane, in Leadenhall street, stands the church of

#### ST. CATHERINE-CREE.

So called from its being dedicated to St. Catherine, an Egyptian virgin; and distinguished from other churches of the name, by the addition of Cree or Christ, from its vicinity to the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Christ's church.

King Henry VIII. in his grant of the priory of Holy Trinity to Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards lord Audley, gave this church also to Sir Thomas; the prior and canons of Christ-church having been originally and always patrons thereof. By the will of lord Audley, dated April nineteen, 1544, this church fell to the master and fellows of Magdalen-college, in Cambridge, and their successors, whom he enjoined to serve the cure for ever; who leased out the impropriation to the parishioners for ninety years: but a dispute arising between the college and the parish, at the expiration of the said lease, in 1725, about a renewal, a lease was granted to Jerome Knapp, haberdasher of London; and, in order to settle the difference, it was agreed, that one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, should be raised by the parishioners, in lieu of tythes, &c. out of which the officiating curate should be paid fifty pounds per annum, for the first ten years, besides surplus fees, &c. and after the expiration of that term of years, seventy pounds per annum, besides surplus fees; and this agreement was, in May 1727, confirmed by act of parliament.

The antiquity of this church may be collected from its priority, to the conventual church of Holy Trinity, Christ-church, in which foundation St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and the Blessed Trinity, were swallowed up.

Within the church-yard of the said priory, another church was founded with the addition of

Christ or Cree, to be supplied by one of the canons, and removeable at the pleasure of the prior. This church was so buried, by the frequent raising of the pavement in the high-street, (now called Leadenhall-street) that they were obliged to descend into it by seven steps, and otherwise appeared very old and much decayed, except the bell-tower or steeple, which had been rebuilt, at the expence of Sir John Percival, in the year 1504.

The present edifice was erected in the year 1630: it is built with stone, and of a mixed Gothic style. It has rounded battlements on the top, and a square tower that has the same kind of battlements: this tower is crowned with a square turret, over which is a dome, and from its summit rises the weather-cock.

When this church was built, they took in a cloister, which stood on the back-side of the old church, of more than seven feet in breadth: and at the west-end of this new church, on the south-side, stands a pillar of the old church, as it stood, and was there erected; which pillar being eighteen feet high from the basis or foot to the chapter or head, upon which the old arch was raised, and not above two feet appearing now above the floor of the present church, shews that the floor is raised fifteen feet above that of the old.

This parish church being a donative, pays neither first fruits nor tenths. It is a curacy, and the parishioners have the privilege of chusing their own ministers, who must be licenced by the bishop of London. Here is a select vestry, consisting of the church-wardens, and those who have served or fined for that office: the officers are two church wardens, four overseers, and two side-men.

Nearly opposite to this, but behind houses, on the south side of the High-street, stands

#### BRICKLAYERS HALL.

This is a handsome and convenient building, adapted for transacting the affairs of the company of tylers and bricklayers, who were incorporated in the tenth of Elizabeth, on the third of August 1568, by the style and title of "The master and keeper and wardens of the Society of the free-men of the mystery or art of tylers and bricklayers of London." It is a livery company and governed by a master, two wardens and a court of assistants.

This being the last material building, we shall leave the ward of Aldgate, and proceed to the next chapter.

## CHAPTER V.

*Of BASSISHAW and BILLINGSGATE Wards.*

**T**HE ward of Bassishaw is very small, consisting only of one street, which is called Basinghall street, and derives its name from Basinghall, the mansion-house of the renowned family of Basings, which was the principal house in it, and situate where Blackwell-hall now stands.

This ward is bounded on the east and south by Coleman street ward; on the north by Cripple-gate ward; and on the west by Cheap and Cripple-gate wards. It begins in the south by Blackwell-hall, and runs northward to the spot where London-wall stood. It is governed by an alderman, four common-council men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy; three constables; seventeen inquest men; three scavengers, and a beadle.

Basinghall-street, of which this little ward consists, is of no great uniformity, as not running straight, and of an equal breadth; but it is graced with good buildings, and well inhabited by merchants. Near the center of this street, on the west-side, is the parochial church of

## St. MICHAEL BASSISHAW,

So denominated from its dedication to St. Michael the archangel, and its situation near Basinghaw or hall. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, dedicated to the same saint, in or about the year 1140, at which time, and till the year 1327, it was in the gift of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield; tho' the register of London gives no name of its rector before Ralph de Waltham, who died in the year 1327, at which time the presentation was in Henry Bodyke, citizen of London; but about a century after, it fell to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, from that time to this, have continued patrons thereof.

The old church, which was very beautiful, was entirely destroyed by the fire of London in 1666; ten years after which, the present structure was begun, and finished in 1679. The walls of this building are strengthened with rustic work at the corners, and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows. At the east-end, where the top is terminated by an arch, the light is given by three windows; one of them tall and upright, the two others circular: the steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire. The vestry is general, and the parochial officers, are too church-wardens and two overseers.

On the South-east angle of Mason's-alley, on the east-side of Basinghall-street, is situate

## M A S O N S H A L L.

A small building, but very convenient; it is made of stone, and bounded on the south by Coleman-street church-yard. This company was incorporated about the year 1410, by the name and style of "The Free Maçons;" a fraternity which have been honoured by many of the gentry and nobility, and even by several kings, who have been members of their society. William Hanckstow, clarencieux king at arms, in the year 1477, granted them the arms of their society, as borne at this time: but the present company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of Charles II. on the seventeenth of September 1677, by the name of "The master, wardens, assistants and commonalty of the company of Maçons of the city of London." Under which title they enjoy the privilege of the livery, and are governed by a master and two wardens, who are chosen annually, as in all other companies; and a court of assistants, who are chosen for life, except guilty of some capital offence.

From this hall we proceed to another in the same street, called

## W E A V E R S H A L L.

It is handsomely built, and neatly adorned on the inside with hangings, fret work, and a crown of the Ionic order.

From the origin of this company we have reason to imagine it was the first incorporated society in the city of London. Anciently the weavers were named Thelarii; and in the reign of king Henry I. they paid sixteen pounds to the crown for their immunities, and eighteen marks annually. King John, in the year 1200, disfranchised them, at the instance of the mayor and citizens of London. for which favour the citizens paid the king twenty marks per annum. This difference between the citizens and weavers, in all probability, arose from some bad practices of the latter, who, by virtue of a power granted by king Henry II. in the thirty-first year of his reign, were put under the inspection of the portgreve, or chief magistrate of London; for, amongst other articles, the king ordained, "if any man made cloth of Spanish wool mixed with English wool, the portgreve, or chief magistrate of London, ought to burn it."

In the seventh of Henry IV. this company which originally consisted of tapestry and cloth-weavers, were reinstated with their freedom, and by act of parliament put under the management and

and authority of the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city; but its present state is very different, consisting chiefly of worsted, cotton, and silk weavers.

This fraternity is governed by two officers called bailiffs, two wardens, and a court of assistants. It is privileged with the livery, and is the forty-second company.

To the north of this stands

#### GIRDLEERS HALL.

A handsome and convenient building, finished in 1681, well wainscotted within, and adorned with a screen of the composite order for transacting the affairs of the company, which is a livery company, and the twenty-third on the list. It was incorporated in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. on the sixth of August 1449; and re-incorporated with the Pinners and Wire-drawers by queen Elizabeth on the twelfth of October 1568, by the name of "The master and wardens or keepers of the art or mystery of the Girdlers of London." It is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

Between the church-yard of St. Michael Basinghaw and Guildhall passage stands

#### COOPERS HALL.

This is a stately edifice, and well built of brick. The hall is a handsome room, paved with marble and wainscotted, about fourteen feet high. The company was incorporated in 1501, by king Henry VII. under the title of "The master, wardens, and assistants of the company of coopers of London and suburbs thereof;" and in the succeeding reign was impowered to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels within the city of London, and two miles round its suburbs, for which they were allowed a farthing for each cask. They are governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants; and their livery are very numerous.

On the south side of Basinghall-street is situated

#### BLACKWELL HALL.

This is a very ancient edifice, and has been used for several ages past as a market for all broad and narrow woollen cloth brought to London. It was originally called Basinghaw or hall, from the family of the Basings, who built the house, and gave name also to the ward. In process of time this house descended to Mr. Thomas Bakewell in the 36th of Edward III. and from him called Bakewell-hall. It afterwards fell to the

crown, and was sold, with its gardens and appurtenances, by king Richard II. to the city of London for fifty pounds; and has, from that time, been called Blackwell hall, and employed as a weekly market for all broad and narrow woollen cloths brought out of the country.

This hall, which was rebuilt in 1558, was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and the present structure was erected in 1672. It is a square building with a court in the middle, surrounded with warehouses, and has two spacious entrances or gates for carriages; one from Basinghall-street, the other from Guildhall-yard, where is the principal front, and a door-case, adorned with two columns of the Doric order, with their entablature and a pediment, in which are the king's arms, and the city arms a little lower, enriched with cupids.

These buildings have likewise an entrance on the west side from Cateaton-street; and within them are divers apartments or warehouses, called the Devonshire, the Gloucestershire, the Worcestershire, the Kentish, the Medley, the Spanish, and the blanket halls; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a half-penny per week resting; by which means it is said, there arises a revenue of eleven hundred pounds per annum; which, by the generosity of the citizens, is applied towards the support of Christ's Hospital; the governors whereof have the sole management of these warehouses.

This market may be said to be the greatest woollen cloth market in the world; and therefore it has always been the particular care of the city of London to keep it under the most established regulations and orders: for, so early as the 21st of Richard II. it was ordained, that no manner of person should sell any woollen cloths, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged at the common market of Blackwell-hall, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. And that ordinance was confirmed by an act of common-council, held on the first of August, 8 Henry VIII. with this addition, that no manner of person, being freeman of this city, suffer any manner of person whatsoever, be he free or foreign, to buy or sell any manner of woollen cloths, harboured, or lodged, contrary to the said ordinance, within his shop, chamber, or other place within his house, unless the said cloths were first brought to Blackwell-hall, and there bought and sold; under the penalty of six shillings and eight-pence for every broad cloth; three shillings and four-pence for every Kersey; and twenty-pence for every Desein of Bridgewater and other pieces of cloth. Double for a second offence; and disfranchisement for a third.

## OF BILLINGSGATE WARD.

**F**ROM whence this ward took its name, is not quite certain. Some authors have deduced it from king Ballinus; but the most probable opinion refers us to some eminent person, who, in ancient times, had large possessions in this part of the city, or held this ward by the same tenure as the Balings, &c. held other wards. It is situated on the river side, and is bounded on the south by the Thames; on the east by Tower-street ward; and on the west by the ward of Bridge Within. It extends from the west end of Tower-street ward, about to Smart's-key in Thames street, from whence it runs, on the south-side of Thames-street, to St. Magnus church, at the foot of London-bridge; and from Smart's-key, it runs up almost to Fenchurch-street, in a direct line, and then westward, within a few houses of Gracechurch.

This ward is divided into twelve precincts, viz. St. Mary Hill, Smart's-key, Billingsgate, Love-lane; the three precincts of St. Botolph Billingsgate; two precincts of St. Andrew Hubbard; St. George, Botolph-lane, Pudding-lane, and Rood-lane. It is governed by an alderman, ten common-council men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) eleven constables, fourteen inquest men, six scavengers and a beadle.

Thames-street is a place of very considerable trade, on account of its convenient situation near the river, the Custom-house, Billingsgate, and the several wharfs and keys for lading and unlading merchants goods, &c. and is well adapted for that purpose. The keys, wharfs, and docks, which are assigned by act of parliament, for shipping, lading, and landing of goods and merchandizes, are as follow: Brewer's-key, Chester's-key, Galley-key, Wooldock, Custom-house-key, Porter's-key, Bear's-key, Sab's-key, Wiggan's-key, Young's-key, Rafe's-key, Dice-key, Smart's-key, Somer's-key, Lion's-key, Botolph's-key, Hamon's-key, Gaunt's-key, Cock's-key, Fresh-wharf, and Billingsgate: the latter of which is not so remarkable for loading and landing of goods and merchandize, as it is for being the greatest market for fish in England, and the only port for fish in London. It is a large water-gate or key, or port for small vessels, laden with fish of all sorts, oranges, lemons, Spanish onions, and other commodities. It is likewise the port for Gravesend boats and wherries to take in their fare, from whence they are (under a penalty) to depart at the ringing of a bell, erected near the stairs for that purpose, which rings a quarter of an hour, to give notice of the time of high-water at London-bridge, and the time of ebb. On the wharf is the common exchange every day at noon, for masters of colliers, and dealers in coals concerned in the Newcastle coal trade.

Nearly opposite Billingsgate, is the street called St. Mary-hill; on the west-side of which is situate the church of

## St. MARY at HILL.

This church is so called, from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its situation on an eminence. With respect to the original foundation, we have no certain date; but, if we may be permitted to conjecture, from its being so much decayed in the year 1497, as to require rebuilding, it must be allowed to have stood above two hundred years at least before that time. Besides, we can account for one hundred and sixty years: for Rose de Wrytel founded a chantry in the church of St. Mary at Hill, in the year 1330, and Richard de Hackney, citizen of London, presented Nigellus Dalleye to this living, in the year 1337.

It is remarkable, that, in digging the foundation of the new church, in 1497, the corpse of Alice Hackney, who died about the year 1322, was discovered in a very rotten coffin; and that the skin was found and flexible, and the joints pliable, though buried about one hundred and seventy-five years. The body was kept above ground three or four days, without any noisome smell, but then beginning to be tainted, was again laid in the ground.

Though this church was not entirely destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, every thing combustible in it was consumed: it was, however, soon after repaired, and the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard annexed to it. It is a well-proportioned Gothic structure, consisting of a plain body, enlightened by large windows, and a tower crowned by a handsome turret. The vestry, which is select, consists of nineteen members, and the officers are two church-wardens, and two side-men.

The advowson appears to have been in private hands, till about the year 1638, when it was purchased by the parish; but since the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard was united to it, the duke of Somerset, who is patron thereof, presents in his turn. The rector receives two hundred pounds a year in lieu of tythes.

In this church is founded a divinity-lecture, to be preached every Thursday morning, endowed with forty pounds per annum, by Sir John Loman.

Annually, on the Sunday after Midsummer-day, according to ancient custom, the fraternity of fellowship porters of the city of London, repair to this church in the morning, where, during the reading of prayers, they reverently approach the altar, two and two; on the rails of which are placed two basons, into these they put their respective offerings; and being generally followed by the congregation, the money offered is distributed among the aged poor and indigent members of that fraternity.

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In



In this church is the following epitaph on Sir Thomas Blancke, Lord-mayor of London, in the year 1582.

Here lyeth a knight, in London borne,  
 Sir Thomas Blancke by name,  
 Of honest birth, of merchants trade,  
 A man of worthy fame.  
 Religious was his life to God,  
 To man his dealing just;  
 The poor and hospitals can tell,  
 That wealth was not his trust.  
 With gentle heart and spirit milde,  
 And nature full of pitie,  
 Both sheriff, Lord-mayor and alderman,  
 He ruled in this citie.  
*The good knight* was his common name,  
 So call'd of many men:  
 He lived long and died of yeares  
 Twice seven and six times ten.  
 Obijt 28 Octob. Ann. Dom. 1588.

The parish church of St. Andrew Hubbard stood where, at present, the king's weigh-house is situate, between St. Botolph's-lane, and Love-lane in Little Eastcheap. The patronage of which, anno 1389, was in the earl of Pembroke, who being killed in a tournament at Woodstock, and leaving no issue, the crown seized on the advowson for some time, till it came to John lord Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, in whose family it continued till the death John earl of Shrewsbury at the battle of Northampton, anno 1460, when it came to Edward IV. who a few years after restored it to that noble family; wherein it continued till it came to the earls of Northumberland, from whom by marriage it went to the duke of Somerset. This church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and not rebuilt; the parish thereof was by act of parliament, annexed to that of St. Mary Hill, whereupon the parishioners disposed of the ground both of church and cemetery to the city, the purchase-money whereof they gave towards new paving the church of the said St. Mary Hill, the place of public worship for the united parishes.

On the west side of Botolph-lane is a parochial church, dedicated to St. George of Cappadocia, and patron of the English nation. It is called

#### St. GEORGE, BOTOLPH-LANE.

From its situation near the middle of the hill that leads from Thames-street to Little-eastcheap. It is a rectory founded in the year 1321, and was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Saviour's Bermondsey; at whose dissolution it came to the crown, where the patronage still remains. This church was burnt down in 1666; after which the present structure was raised. It is built of stone, and though small, yet it is very neat; the outside is handsome, the inside well adorned. The parish of St. Botolph Billingsgate was annexed to it when rebuilt; and their yearly value together was settled by act of parliament at 180l. in lieu of tythes.

The church of St. Botolph Billingsgate, de-

stroyed by the fire, and not rebuilt, was a very ancient foundation. It was a rectory, and stood opposite the end of Botolph-lane, on the south side of Thames-street, and gave name to the adjoining gate or wharf, known by the name of Botolph's-gate in the reign of Edward the Confessor: in the reign of Richard I. the patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The greatest part of the ground on which the chancel stood was, after the fire of London, taken into the passage to Botolph-wharf; and on part of the ground where the body of the church stood, there was built a house, at six pounds per annum, ground rent. The rest was walled in for a burying-place. About 1677, a vault was built for the interment of the dead in part of the church-yard; and a lease was let to Francis Minshall, to build a shop or shed thereon for the benefit of the poor at four pounds per annum. The parishioners also built another vault in a different part of the said church-yard; and, for the benefit of the poor, did, in 1693, let to the said Minshall the site thereof for sixty one years, at the rate of two pounds per annum, and a fine of one hundred and fifty pounds to build a shop over the said vault. There was also another church-yard or burying place in Botolph-lane belonging to this parish, part of which was leased out to Joshua Green for seventy-one years, at twenty pounds per annum on a building lease. Both vestries are general; and the officers of each parish are, two church-wardens and two overseers.

At the south east angle of Rood-lane, in Little Tower-street, stands the parochial church of

#### St. MARGARET PATTENS.

It is so called, from its dedication to St. Margaret, virgin and martyr, and its standing in a lane, which was entirely occupied by makers and dealers in pattens. In after-times, however, this lane was called Rood-lane, on account of a rood or cross set up in the church-yard of St. Margaret, when pulled down to be rebuilt. This cross or rood was blessed in a particular manner, and privileged by the pope with many indulgences, for the pardon of their sins who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings towards the rebuilding of St. Margaret's-church: by which means much money was collected from the devotees that frequented the tabernacle in which this rood was placed or set up. But the church being finished in the year 1538, soon after the reformation, some people unknown assembled without noise in the night of the twenty-second of May that same year, and broke the rood to pieces, and demolished the tabernacle in which it was erected. The lane adjoining has, however, ever since been called Rood-lane.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was anciently in the family of the Nevils, in which it continued till the year 1392, when it came to Robert Rickenden of Essex, who, in the year 1408, confirmed the same to Richard Whittington: and in 1411 the said Richard Whittington conveyed it to the mayor and commonalty of London;

don; since which time it has been in the gift of the citizens, who have presented thereto after various manners, viz. sometimes the mayor alone; at other times, the mayor and aldermen; then, the mayor and commonalty; and again, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, in whom it still remains.

This church was entirely destroyed in the lamentable fire of 1666, and the present one was erected in the year 1687. It is built part of stone and part of brick, and consists of a plain body, 66 feet in length, 52 feet broad, and 32 feet in height to the roof. The windows are arched, with port-hole windows over them. Over the front door is a large Doric window, with a cherubim's head and a large festoon over it; and above these is a pediment, which stretches from the steeple to the end of the church. The tower rises square to a considerable height, and is terminated by four plain pinnacles, crowned with balls, and a balustrade, within which rises a very solid spire, terminated by a ball and fane.

The officers of this parish are, one churchwarden, and one overseer or collector for the poor; and the vestry is general.

After the fire of London, the living of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, which was entirely destroyed, was annexed to St. Margaret Pattens. That was also a rectory, founded about the year 1321, and dedicated to the angel Gabriel; it stood in the middle of Fenchurch-street, in the broad way near Cullum-street, and was originally a small church, but was enlarged and richly beautified in 1632.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been anciently in the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, in whom it continued till the suppression of their priory, when it devolved to the crown, in which it still remains. The vestry is general, and has but one churchwarden.

The living of these two parishes, since the union, is settled at 120l. per annum, in lieu of tythes; and as there is but one rector to serve them both, the patrons of each present alternately.

At the north-west corner of Love-lane, as you enter into Little Eastcheap, is situate

### The KING's WEIGH-HOUSE.

This house stands on the ground where the church of St. Andrew Hubbard stood before the fire of London, at which time the weigh-house was in Cornhill. The original intent of this house was, to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandize brought from beyond seas, by the king's beam. It was under a master and four master porters, with labouring porters under them; who used to have carts and horses to fetch the merchants goods to the beam, and to carry them back. The house belongs to the Grocers company, who chose the several porters, &c. but of late years little is done in this office, as a compulsive power is wanting to oblige merchants to have their goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unnecessary trouble and expence.

In a large room over the weigh-house is a commodious meeting-house used by a congregation of protestant dissenters.

In Pudding-lane, the west boundaries of this ward, is situate

### BUTCHERS HALL.

This is a neat convenient little building, and is finely adorned with fret-work and wainscot.

The fraternity of butchers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the 26th of Henry II. it was fined for setting up a guild without the king's licence. And its present charter, under which the butchers act, was not granted till the third of James I. who, on the 16th of September 1605, did, by letters patent, incorporate them by the style of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of butchers of the city of London." The company is governed by a master, five wardens, and a court of assistants: it is a livery company, and the twenty-fourth in the city list.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF BISHOPSGATE and BREAD-STREET WARDS.

**T**HE ward of Bishopsgate takes its name from a gate which stood almost in the center thereof, between the north-west end of Camomile-street and the north-east end of Wormwood-street. It is bounded on the east by Aldgate ward, Portsoken ward, and part of the Tower liberty; on the south by Langbourn ward; on the west by Broad-street ward, and Moorfields; and on the north by Shoreditch; and extends from the bars at the north end near Spital-square, on both sides of the way, including almost half of Houndsditch, as far as the pump, at the corner of St. Martin's Outwich;

and then winding by the west corner of Leaden-hall, down Gracechurch-street, to the south-west corner opposite Fenchurch-street.

This ward consists of two parts, viz. Bishopsgate within, and Bishopsgate without: and is divided into nine precincts, five in the former, and four in the latter. It is under the government of one alderman, two deputies, twelve common-council-men, seven constables, thirteen inquest-men, nine scavengers, and two beadies.

In surveying this ward we shall begin at the south extremity, which takes in that part of Gracechurch-street, on both sides the way, that reaches

reaches from the north-west corner of Leadenhall-street, and north-east corner of Cornhill, to Lombard-street and Fenchurch-street.

Grace, or Grafs-church-street, is a large and spacious street, with well built and lofty houses, and inhabited by good tradesmen. The whole street begins at Eastcheap, and falls into Leadenhall-street at the four cross streets; but the part in this ward begins only at Lombard-street end, as mentioned before.

Leadenhall herb market, which is large and not inferior to any in London, is in this ward; but the other parts of Leadenhall, viz. the flesh market, and the fish market, &c. are in Lime-street ward.

Bishopsgate-street is large, long and spacious, and generally well inhabited: on the east side of which is Crosby-square, so called from Sir John Crosby knt. who built a great house thereon in the year 1466, upon a building lease of ninety-nine years, from the prioress and convent of St. Helen's. In this house Richard, duke of Gloucester, who seized upon the crown by contriving the death of his two nephews, resided during the time he was forging his designs and plots to pave his way to the throne. Part of this house, as it was repaired and carried higher by a turret built by alderman Bond, in the year 1576, is still to be seen on the north side of the entrance into the square from Bishopsgate-street; the square being chiefly built upon the garden ground. Part of the house is at this time used by a congregation of dissenters.

Nearly opposite to this square stood Gresham college. This ancient building, which was the mansion-house of the renowned Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, has been lately taken down, and a most superb edifice of stone is at this time erecting (as an Excise office) in its stead.

In a spacious court called Great St. Helen's, on the south side of this street, is situate the church of

#### ST. HELEN'S,

So denominated from its dedication to St. Helen the mother of Constantine the Great. The patronage of this church appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for one Ranulph, about the year 1180, granted the same to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, by whom it was some time after granted to William, son of William, the Goldsmith, who founded the adjacent priory of St. Helen; on the prioress and nuns of which he conferred the advowson thereof, in whom it continued till the suppression of their convent in 1539, when it came to the crown. Edward VI. in the year 1550, granted the advowson to Nicholas, bishop of London, and his successors; which was confirmed by queen Mary in the year 1553. But it having been since re-granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they are both patrons and ordinaries, and collate to the vicarage.

This church escaped the fire of London in 1666, and is a gothic structure of the lighter kind, consist of a plain body, with large

windows. The Tower was not built till the year 1669, and is wrought with rustic at the corners, and is crowned with a turret and dome, with a bell in it. In this church are several very curious monuments; particularly that of Francis Bencroft, who having in a course of years amassed a very considerable sum of money, left the principal part of it in trust to the draper's company to found and maintain an alms-house and a school, and to keep this his monument in good and substantial repair; within which he is emboweled, embalmed, and in a chest or box, made with a lid to fall down, with a pair of hinges without any fastening; and a piece of square glass in the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square; and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs; but the keys of the iron rails about the monument, and of the vault door, are kept by the clerk of the drapers company. The minister has twenty shillings for preaching a sermon once a year in commemoration of Mr. Bencroft's charities; on which occasion the alms-men and scholars attend at church, and are, by the will of the founder, entertained with a good dinner at some neighbouring public house. The sexton has forty shillings a year for keeping the monument clear of dust.

At the west end of the church in the center of the square, lies the church-yard, which is enclosed with a wall and iron rails, and ornamented with tall trees.

The officers of this parish are, two churchwardens, four overseers of the poor, and two sidesmen; and the vestry is general.

Just at the entrance of this square are the alms-houses founded by lady Holles, and given by her ladyship in trust to the skinners company for six poor men or women, and endowed the same with lands, lett at ten pounds per annum, out of which each person was to receive seven pence per week. Alice Smith afterwards gave more lands, lett at fifteen pounds per annum for their support. And these estates being increased in value, the company has rebuilt the house in a very handsome manner, and augmented the allowance of the pensioners.

A little beyond this, on the same side, is another court called Little St. Helen's. On this spot stood the nunnery, which was annexed to the above church, and from which this court is separated only by a row of dwelling-houses, built on the ruins of that religious fabric: some remains of which are still to be seen in

#### LEATHERSELLERS HALL,

Which contains the nuns hall, and other apartments belonging to that nunnery, purchased from the crown from the company of leatherfellers; and notwithstanding its antiquity, may be said to vie with most of the halls in London, for neatness and convenience. The entrance into the common hall is up a handsome flight of stone steps from the court yard. The screen is magnificently adorned with six columns of Ionic order, enrichments, &c. and the ceiling enriched with fret work.

The company of leatherfellers was incorporated by letters patents of the twenty second of Henry VI. in 1442, by the name of, "the wardens and society of the mystery or art of leatherfellers of the city of London." They are governed by a prime, three wardens, and a court of assistants. It is a livery company, and the fifteenth among the corporations of this city.

By a grant of Henry VII. the wardens of this corporation, or their deputies, were empowered to have the inspection of sheep, lamb and calves leather throughout the kingdom, for the more effectually preventing frauds in these several commodities.

Not far from the hall is an alms-house for four poor men and three women, erected by the company of leatherfellers, agreeable to the will of John Haldwood, who endowed them with eightpence per week each; since which it has been augmented by other benefactions to two shillings per week, and six bushels of coals at Christmas. In this court is likewise a presbyterian meeting-house.

Some little way further to the north, in Bishopsgate-street, stands the parish church of.

#### ST. ETHELBURG.

This church is so denominated from its dedication to Ethelburga, the first christian Saxon princess, and daughter to Ethelbert king of Kent, the first christian Saxon prince, and patron to Austin the monk, the English apostle.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was in the prioreis and nuns of St. Helen, till the suppression of their convent in the year 1539; when coming to the crown it was some time after granted by queen Elizabeth, to the bishop of London and his successors, who have ever since collated and inducted to the same. And in ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the arch-deacon. This church is very ancient, having escaped the fire of London. The body is irregular and in the Gothic style, with very large windows: and the steeple is a tall spire, supported on a square tower. The rector receives about 60l. a year in lieu of tythes.

Being now arrived at the site of Bishopsgate, we enter that part of the ward called Bishopsgate-without: on the north side of which stands the parochial church of

#### ST. BOTOLPH'S, BISHOPSGATE.

This church appears to be of very ancient foundation, and dedicated to St. Botolph, an English saxon saint, who died about the year 680; but the first rector we have any account of was John of Northampton, who resigned the same on the fourth of June 1323. At which time it was, and still remains, in the gift of the bishop of London.

The old church, which was built of brick and stone, escaped the fire of London, but became so ruinous, that the parishioners thought it necessary to apply to parliament to enable them to raise money by annuities, to pull it down and build a

new church; which was begun in 1725, and finished in two years after.

The present structure is massy and spacious; the body is built with brick, and well enlightened, and the roof hid by a handsome balustrade. The steeple, though heavy, maintains an air of magnificence. In the center of the front is a large, plain, arched window, decorated at a distance with pilasters of the Doric order. Over this window is a festoon, and above that an angular pediment; on each side is a door, crowned with windows, and over these there are others of the port hole kind; above which rises a square tower, crowned with a dome, whose base is circular, and surrounded by a balustrade in the same form; by the side of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled corinthian pillars, supporting other urns like the former, and over them rises the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vase, with flames. The roof within-side is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of corinthian columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret work. The whole expence of building this church amounted to £10,444 1s. 8d.½

This church has a select vestry, which consists of twenty-seven, including the rector and churchwardens for the time being; and there are two churchwardens and four overseers. The rector besides other considerable advantages, receives about 300l. per annum by tythes.

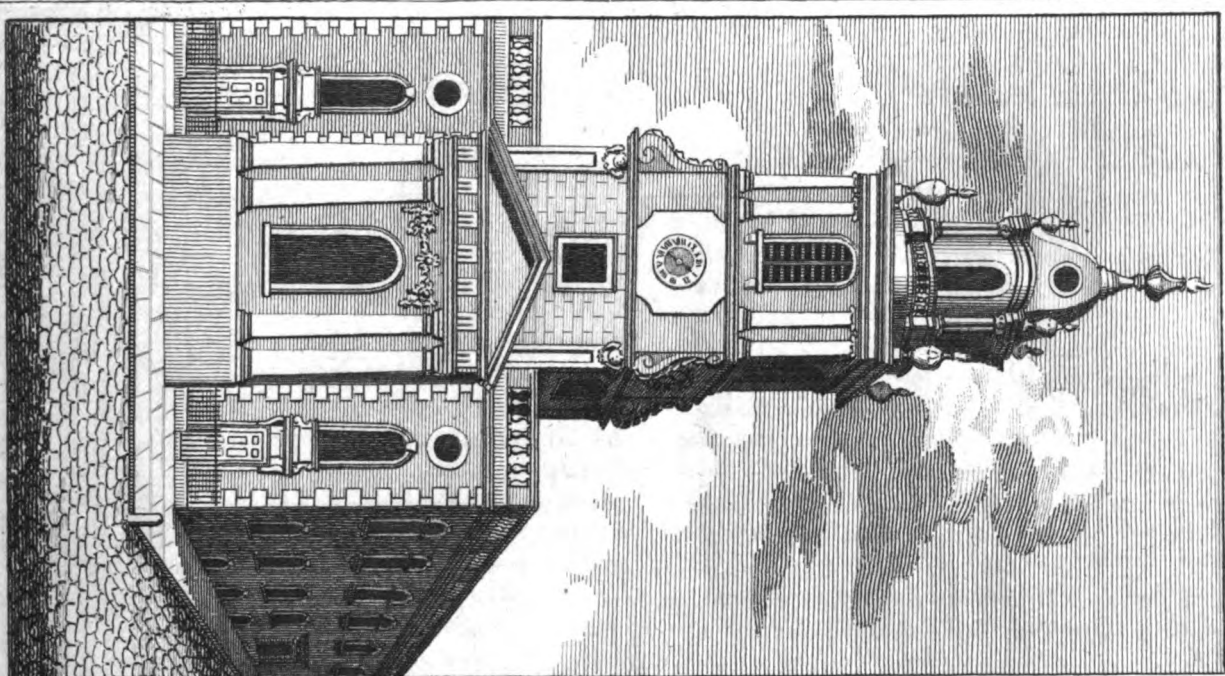
This parish being greatly confined for room to bury their dead, the city, in the year 1615, gave them a piece of waste ground, which is now the church-yard, and is handsomely railed with iron work: since which time that spot of ground has been raised above eight feet.

At the West end of this burial ground, and east side of Moorfields, was a street of mean buildings, denominated Petty France, from its being originally inhabited by people of that nation. But this place, which about forty years ago was little better than a lay stall, is now covered with capital houses, inhabited by some of the most reputable citizens; and is called New Broad-street; at the south west angle of which is a Presbyterian meeting-house, and at the north east corner an independent meeting-house.

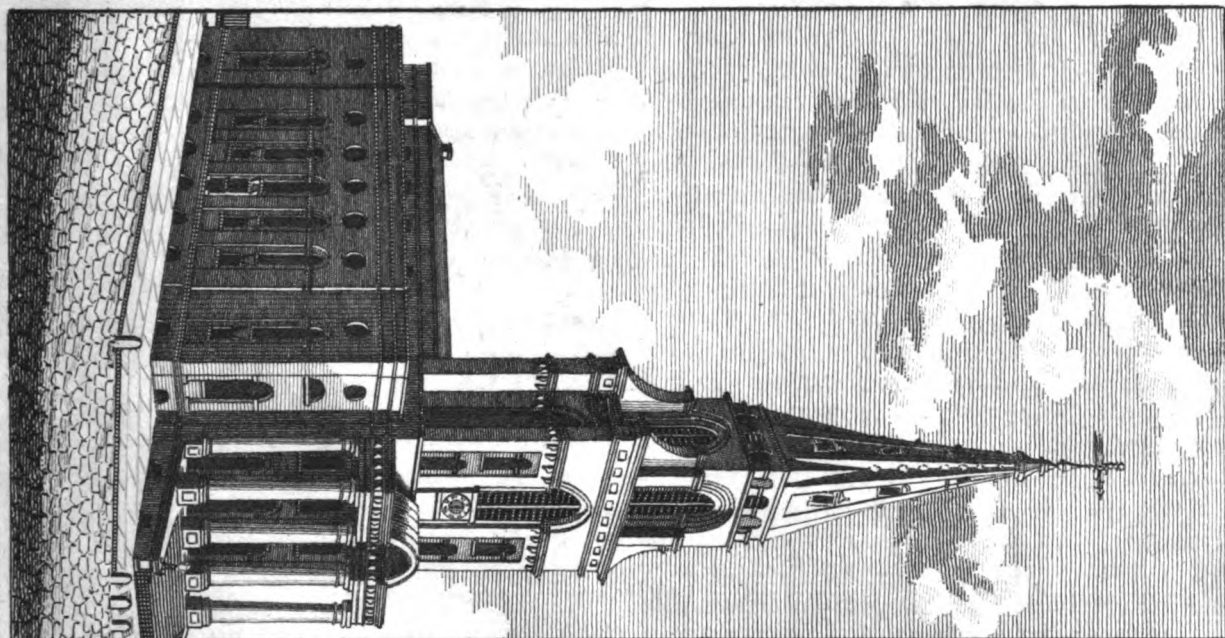
From this street we proceed to a place called Old Bethlehem, (or more commonly Old Bedlam) which was originally a priory, founded in the year 1247, by Simon Fitzory, alias Fitz-Mary, sheriff of London, for the support of a community of brothers and sisters that wore a star upon their outer garments; and dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem.

This priory, however, undergoing the fate of all other religious houses, was suppressed by king Henry VIII. and in the year 1546, the mayor and commonalty of London purchased the said priory from the crown; and it was by them converted into an hospital for the cure of lunatics, at a certain expence to be paid weekly by the relations or parish of the patient admitted. And at a court of aldermen held the seventh of April, 5 Edward

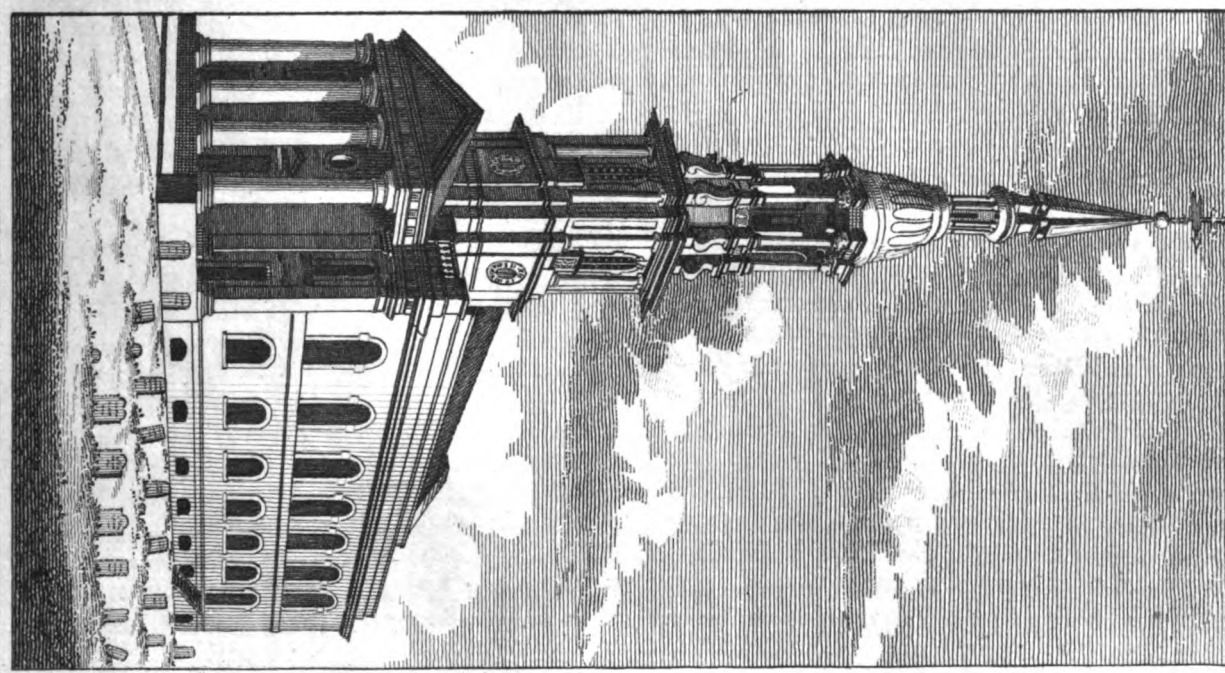




VIEW of ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH }  
*Bishopsgate Street.*



VIEW of CHRIST CHURCH }  
*Spitalfields.*



VIEW of ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH }  
*Shoreditch.*



5 Edward VI. it was ordered, that the inhabitants within the precinct of Bethlehem should be from thenceforth united to the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and to be allotted and charged to all officers and charges, tythes and clerks wages excepted.

This priory enclosed all the estate and ground, in length, from Bishopsgate-street east, to the great ditch in the west, which was called deep ditch, dividing the said lands from Moorfields, and in breadth, to the land of Ralph Downing, viz. Downing's-alley in the north, and to the land of the church of St. Botolph in the south.

The site and lands of this priory, after its dissolution, being disposed of to the citizens, it was immediately let out to divers tenants, and was built upon and divided into streets, alleys and courts, except a square piece of ground, consisting of about one acre, which is at the north east extremity of the lower Moorfields, commonly known by the name of Broker's-row, where formerly was the place called deep ditch.

In the year 1568, Sir Thomas Roe, merchant-taylor and Lord mayor of London, caused this ground to be inclosed with a brick wall, to be a common burial-ground, at a low rate, for such parishes in London, as wanted convenient burial places. He called it the New church-yard near Bethlehem, and established a sermon to be preached there on Whitsunday, annually; which, for many years, was honoured with the presence of the Lord-mayor and aldermen. This, however, has been for a considerable time discontinued, and the burial place shut up.

On the south side of this burial ground, opposite the street leading from Moorfields, is situate Devonshire square. On this spot originally was a large house built by the lord John Powlet; and near that a still more beautiful house, built by Jasper Fisher, a freeman of the Goldsmiths company, one of the six clerks in chancery, and a justice of peace. It was afterwards the earl of Oxford's house, and then earl of Devonshire's, whose name is still preserved in the street and square built upon its ruins. This house being so large and sumptuously built by a man of no great birth or fortune, (for he was much in debt) was mockingly called Fisher's Folly.

This is a neat but small square, surrounded with good houses, with rows of trees before them which are principally inhabited by wealthy merchants; and just without the east passage is a baptist meeting-house, and a quaker's meeting-house.

North east from this lies a spacious inclosure called the artillery-ground, let by the prior of St. Mary Spittal to the gunners of the Tower, for thrice ninety-nine years, for the use and practice of the great and small artillery. And they came hither every Thursday to exercise their large artillery; which moved his majesty king Henry VIII. to grant them a charter; and the same was confirmed in 1584, and was established, with additions, for the increasing of good gunners for the royal navy and forts. In both those charters this ground being nominated and ordered to be set apart for those uses, the artillery ground be-

came subject to the Tower hamlets, and the inhabitants are still summoned on juries belonging to the court held on Tower-hill.

At the south east corner of Halfmoon-alley, on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, is a large and commodious brick building, called

### The LONDON WORK-HOUSE.

This edifice was founded by act of parliament, in 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the punishing vagrants and disorderly persons within the city and liberties of London. However, in the year 1662, the continual increase of the poor, and the defects in the laws relating to the settlement of them, occasioned another act, by which the governors were constituted a body corporate with a common seal; the Lord-mayor for the time being was appointed president, and the president and governors were allowed to purchase lands or tenements to the annual value of 300l. Besides, the common-council were empowered to rate the several wards, precincts, and parishes of this city, for the support of the said workhouse; as will more clearly appear from the following extract:

"Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said president and governors of the said corporation for the time being, or any two of them, or to or for any person authorized and appointed by them, or any two of them, from time to time, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any rogues, vagrants, sturdy beggars, or idle or disorderly persons, within the said city and liberties, places, divisions, and precincts, and to cause them to be kept and set to work in the several and respective corporations or workhouses.

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if the president and governors of any of the said corporations shall certify, under their common seal, their want and defect, either of a present stock for the foundation of the work, or for supply thereof for the future, and what sum or sums of money they shall think fit for the same, to the common-council of the said city of London, that thereupon the common-council of the said city of London are hereby required, from time to time, to set down and ascertain such competent sum and sums of money for the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one year's rate from time to time usually set upon any person, for or towards the relief of the poor, and the same to proportion out upon the several wards, precincts, and parishes, as they shall think fit: and thereupon the aldermen, deputies, and common-council-men of every ward in the city of London, shall have power and authority, and are hereby required, equally and indifferently, according to the proportions appointed, as aforesaid, for the several wards, precincts and parishes, as aforesaid, to tax and rate the several inhabitants within the said respective wards, precincts, and parishes, as well within the liberties as without, with which tax if any person or persons find him or themselves aggrieved, supposing the same to be

be unequal, he or they shall and may make their complaint known to the justices of the peace at the next open sessions, who shall take such final order therein, as in like case is already by the law provided.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any alderman of the city of London, or his deputy, by their warrant under their hands and seals, to authorize the churchwardens or overseers for the poor within the places and parishes aforesaid, to demand, gather, and receive of every person and persons such sum and sums of money, as shall be assessed upon them by virtue of the taxations and contributions aforesaid; and for default of payment within ten days after demand thereof made, or notice in writing left at the dwelling-house or lodging of every person so assessed, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods of every such person, and after satisfaction made, to restore the surplussage to the party so distrained.

“ And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the respective president and governors, or any seven of them, shall have power from time to time to make and constitute orders and bye-laws for the better relieving, regulating, and setting the poor to work, and the apprehending and punishing of rogues, vagabonds, and beggars, within the city, liberties, and places aforesaid, that have not wherewith to maintain themselves, and for other matters aforesaid.

“ Provided the said orders and bye-laws shall from time to time be presented to the justices of the peace in their quarter sessions assembled, to be allowed by the major part of them, and confirmed by order of the said court.”

The several parishes, besides their assessments, formerly paid one shilling per week for parish children; but in 1751 the governors came to a resolution, that no more children paid for by the parishes to which they belong, should be taken into the house; and since that time it has been resolved, that only such children should be taken in, as were committed by the magistrates of the city, found begging in the streets, pilfering on the keys, or lying about in glass-houses and uninhabited places; the common receptacles of the wretched and the wicked.

These poor abandoned children are educated according to the usage of the church of England, and meet at six in the morning and evening in a large room, which serves them both for a chapel and dining room, where they hear prayers; they are taught the catechism; have a minister who attends upon them; and on Sundays they all go to church at Great St. Helen's. A part of the day is appropriated to their learning to read, write, and obtaining some knowledge of arithmetic; the rest of their time is spent in weaving nets for the British fishery; and the girls are employed in sewing, knitting, and other labour, by which they are qualified for service. The boys make twenty-five yards of netting per week; and, as an encouragement to industry, every boy who makes above twenty-four yards,

receives a penny a week. There are here seldom less than four hundred children thus employed, all of whom are dressed in russet cloth, and wear a round badge upon their breasts, representing a poor boy and a sheep with the following motto: *God's providence is our inheritance.* These children thus saved from the miseries of vice and beggary, after being instructed and inured to labour, are put out apprentice; the boys to the sea service or to trades, and the girls to service in honest families.

It may not be altogether unpleasant to recite the speech of John Trusty, one of these poor boys, to her majesty queen Anne, upon her coming to dine at Guildhall, on Thursday the 29th of October 1702, the Lord-mayor's day.

“ May it please your most excellent majesty to pardon this great presumption in us poor children, who throw ourselves at your royal feet, among the rest of your glad subjects, that here in crouds appear to behold your sacred majesty.

“ We, madam, have no fathers, no mothers, no friends; or, which is next to none, those who, through their extreme poverty, cannot help us. God's providence is our inheritance, [pointing to the motto on his breast.] All the support we have is from the unexhausted charities of your loyal citizens of London, and others your good subjects, and the pious care of our governors, who are now teaching our little hands to work, and our fingers to spin.

“ These threads, madam, [holding out some yarn, which he had in his hand] are some of the early fruits of our industry. We are all daily employed in the staple manufacture of England, learning betimes to be useful to the world. And there seemed nothing wanting to compleat our happiness, but the opportunity which this day affords us, of being the objects of your tender pity and compassion. One gracious smile from your majesty on this new foundation will make us live—and live to call you blessed.

“ And may God Almighty long preserve your majesty, for the good of these your kingdoms, and your royal consort the prince. So pray we, your little children: and let all your people say, Amen.”

In another part of the house, called The Keeper's side, are kept beggars, vagrants, dissolute and abandoned sturdy fellows, who have no honest means of support; and the lewd women who are taken up in the streets. All these are kept to hard labour and employed in beating of hemp and washing of linen. All these are not only supported, but in case of sickness, broken limbs or wounds, have advice, physic and surgery gratis.

It is a large, strong and useful building, with three long rooms or galleries one over another, which are filled with boys and girls at work, who have a proper number of men and women to instruct them. They have likewise a large and convenient brewhouse for brewing their own drink, and



and over that a malt house. In short, every thing is managed with the greatest prudence and economy.

Farther to the north is Lamb-alley; in which are two charitable foundations.

1. Alleyn's alms-houses for ten poor men and women, built and endowed with forty shillings per annum each, by the founder of Dulwich college, in 1614, in Petty France, now New Broad-street. And

2. Alms-houses for sixteen poor old women, built and endowed with two shillings and sixpence a month each, by one Mr. Underwood.

Both these charitable foundations were removed from their situation into Lamb-alley; where they are accommodated with new houses, at the expence of the parish, and builders of New Broad-street.

Returning again to the east side of Bishopsgate-street, we come to Spittal-square, and the site of the ancient priory and hospital of St. Mary Spittal, founded in the year 1197, by Sir Walter Brune, and Rossia his wife, for canons regular, and dedicated to the honour of Jesus Christ, and his mother the Blessed Virgin Mary.

This foundation was of very considerable extent; for in the composition made by the prior with the rector of St. Botolph's, concerning tythes, it appears to have begun at Berwards-lane, towards the south, and to run as far as the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to the north, in breadth: and from the king's street in the west, to the bishop of London's field, called Lallorfworth, (now Spittalsfield) on the east.

At the dissolution of this priory in the reign of Henry VIII. it was valued at 478l. per annum, and there were found in it 178 beds for the receipt of the poor.

On the spot where this hospital stood, and near adjoining, are now many handsome houses, inhabited by manufacturers, and merchants of great trade and worth.

A part of the large church-yard pertaining to this hospital, and severed from the rest by a brick wall, was for a long time remaining, with a pulpit cross therein, somewhat like to that in St. Paul's church-yard; and against the said pulpit, on the south side, before the charnel and chapel of St. Edmond the bishop, and St. Mary Magdalen (which chapel was founded about the year 1391) there was a handsome house of two stories high, for the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other persons of distinction to sit in, to hear the sermons preached in the Easter holidays.

It was for a long time a custom, on Good Friday in the afternoon, for some learned man, by appointment of the prelates, to preach a sermon at Paul's cross, treating of Christ's passion; and upon the three next Easter holidays, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, other learned men, by the like appointment, preached in the forenoon at the Spittal, to persuade the articles of Christ's resurrection. And then, on Low Sunday, before noon, another learned man, at Paul's Cross, was to make rehearsal of those four former sermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him, (by judgment of the learned divines) was thought

convenient; after which he was to make a sermon himself. At these sermons, so severally preached, the mayor, with his brethren the aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their violets at St. Paul's on Good Friday, and in their scarlets, at the Spittal in the holidays, except Wednesday in violet, and the mayor, with his brethren, on Low Sunday, in scarlet, at Paul's cross.

This custom was kept up till the year 1642; but in the grand rebellion the pulpit was broken down, and the custom of preaching was discontinued. However, at the restoration, it was so far revived, that the Spittal sermons have been since preached every Easter at St. Bride's in Fleet-street, and honoured with the presence of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c.

We shall leave this ward at the south-east corner of Bishopsgate-street, next Cornhill, where are a row of spacious new buildings, which supply the place of those consumed by fire in the year 1765. Among these is one remarkably extensive and lofty, which was built at the expence of some principal merchants, who are proprietors thereof, as a tavern, and is called *The London*.

It is worthy of remark, that in clearing the rubbish to make way for these new buildings, there appeared the remains of an ancient church or chapel, which had long served for the uses of cellaring to the four houses that covered this relic of antiquity; but when, or by whom this old church was founded, we have no account. In taking the dimensions of it, the inside measured forty feet in length, and twenty-six feet and an inch in breadth. The length consisted of four arches; and the breadth of two isles: that towards the south being of nine feet three inches broad, and that on the north sixteen feet. The roof of this subterraneous monument was at that time only ten feet nine inches above the present floor, occasioned by the extensive raising of the ground in this part of the city. And if we may be allowed to form a conjecture upon a well grounded authority, that this was once a church dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle, *super* or at the top of Cornhill, which cannot be applied to St. Andrew's Undershaft, without many objections; and as there are no other remains of a church near the top of Cornhill, besides these ruins, it appears very probable that the premises here described are the remains of the church, which once stood at the top or above Cornhill, dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle, from which the other church at the corner of St. Mary-ax, dedicated to the same saint, was distinguished by the addition of Undershaft.

About twelve feet more to the north, and under the very house where the fire was supposed to have begun, there was another stone building, thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and eight feet six inches above the present floor, with a door on the north side, a window at the east end, and the appearance of another at the west end. This building was covered with a semicircular arch, made of small pieces of chalk in the form of bricks, and rubbed with stone, resembling the arches of a bridge: but this structure did not appear to have any connection or communi-

cation with the before-mentioned. Nor does any ancient history give us the least account thereof; nor of any religious or other remarkable foundation in this neighbourhood, serving to lead us to a discovery and explanation of so remarkable a building, buried by the streets of London.

## OF BREADSTREET WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the principal street therein, called Bread-street, where formerly was held the bread-market; as appears by records of the year 1302, when the bakers of London were obligated not to sell any bread in their shops or houses, but in open market.

Bread-street ward is encompassed on the north and north-west by the ward of Farringdon within; on the east by Cordwainer's ward; on the south by Queenhithe ward; and on the west by Castle Baynard ward. It begins in Cheapside on the north, and runs on the south side from where the standard, to where the cross formerly stood, then called Goldsmiths-row. It extends on the south in Watling-street up almost to the house next to St. Augustin's church on the north side; and on the south side, up to the Old Change; and down the same at the east side, by the west end of Maiden-lane, or Distaff-lane, to Knight-riders-street, or, as that part is called, Old Fish-street; and all the north side of the said street, till over against the Trinity church and Trinity-lane.

This ward is divided into thirteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, twelve common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) thirteen constables, thirteen inquest-men, thirteen scavengers, and a beadle.

The principal streets and places in this ward are, Watling-street, Bread-street, Friday-street, Distaff-lane, Basing-lane, with the east side of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Austin's gate to Old Fish-street; and the north side of Old Fish-street and Trinity-lane, with part of the south side of Cheapside, betwixt Friday-street, and St. Mary-le-Bow church.

Bread-street is an open street, well built, and principally inhabited by hop-merchants and other great dealers; on the east side of which, at the corner next Watling-street, is situate the parish church of

## ALLHALLOWS BREAD-STREET.

This church, which is a rectory, and a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, owes its name to its situation, and dedication to All Saints.

The advowson of this church was in the prior and canons of Christ's church in Canterbury till the year 1365, when, in return for the many favours conferred upon them by their archbishop, they, on the twenty-fourth of April, by a proper instrument under their common seal, did convey and assign the right of presentation to Simon arch-

bishop of Canterbury, and his successors, in whom it still continues.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present edifice was erected in 1684, at the expence of the public; and serves not only for the accommodation of the inhabitants of its own parish, but likewise those of St. John the Evangelist's, who are thereunto annexed by act of parliament. This church consists of a plain body, with a square tower eighty-six feet high, divided into four stages with arches near the top. The inside is handsomely wainscoted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the sounding-board veneered, a neat gallery at the west end, and a spacious altar-piece well adorned and beautified. The vestry is general, and the officers are two church-wardens.

At this church are prayers every Thursday at five o'clock in the afternoon, from Michaelmas to Midsummer, and a sermon, the gift of Mr. Daniel Eliot. And on the twenty-fifth of July is another gift sermon in memory of the defeat of the Spanish armada.

The parish church of St. John the Evangelist burnt down in 1666; (and afterwards united to Allhallows) was a rectory, and stood on the east side of Friday-street, next Watling-street. It was founded about the same time as Allhallows, and was in the gift of the prior and chapter of Christ church, Canterbury, till they conveyed it, with the aforesaid church, to the archbishop of Canterbury.

The site of this church remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of this parish. The vestry is general, and they have two church-wardens. The two parishes united together produce the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes.

On the same side of this street stands the parish church of

## ST. MILDRED, BREADSTREET.

So denominated from its dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon saint, who was abbess of a monastery in the Isle of Thanet, where she died in the year 676.

It is a rectory, founded by lord Trenchant of St. Albans, about the year 1300; but it had neither vestry-room nor church-yard till 1428, when Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will gave a vestry and church-yard to the parishioners, and a parsonage house to the rector. After this church was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt, it had the parish of St. Margaret Moles united to it.

The front of the present edifice is built of free-stone; the other parts of brick: the roof is covered

vered with lead, and the floor paved with purplebeck stone. Within is a neat wainscot gallery at the west end, and the pulpit is enriched: the altar-piece is handsomely adorned; and the communion table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble, inclosed with rails and banisters.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the prior and canons of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, till Bartholomew, the prior, and convent, in the year 1533, granted the patronage thereof to John Oliver and others, for a certain term of years; after the expiration of which it came to Sir Nicholas Crispe, in whose family the gift is said still to remain. The vestry is general, and the parish officers are only two churchwardens.

The parish of St. Margaret Moses, which is annexed to St. Mildred, was a rectory, the church whereof stood at the south west corner of Pissing-alley (now Little Friday-street) opposite distaff-lane. It received its name from being dedicated to St. Margaret, virgin and martyr of Antioch in Pisidia; and takes the addition of Moses from one of that name who was a considerable benefactor or rebuildier thereof.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for Robert Fitzwalter gave the same to the prior and canons of St. Faith's, at Horeham in the county of Norfolk; which being confirmed to them by a bull of pope Alexander III. in the year 1163, it continued in the said prior and canons till the suppression of their convent by Edward the third: when this church came to the crown, where it has ever since continued.

This church, which was burnt down in 1666, being annexed to St. Mildred's, the yearly value of both these rectories was settled by act of parliament at 130l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

One part of the site of this church was sold to the city for widening Pissing-alley, lying between Friday-street and Bread-street; and the money which arose from the sale thereof was applied towards the paving and beautifying the said church of St. Mildred; the other part now remaining is the burial place for the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish.

The officers of this parish are two churchwardens; and the vestry is general.

The patronage of St. Mildred's being in the family of the Crisps, and that of St. Margaret's in the crown, they present to both livings alternately.

On the north side of Great Distaff-lane is a handsome brick building, consisting of several good rooms, called

#### CORDWAINERS HALL;

The principal room of which, is adorned with the pictures of king William and queen Mary.

This company was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers and Coblers, the latter of which names was then far from being a despicable term, as it signified not only a shoe-maker, but a dealer in shoes; and it does not appear that the word shoe-maker was then in use.

King Richard II. marrying the daughter of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia, the English by her example wore long peaked shoes tied to their knees with silk laces, or silver chains gilt. This preposterous fashion occasioned the passing of an act of parliament, in the reign of Edward IV. in which it was enacted, that no cordwainer or cobbler within the city of London, or three miles of it, should make any shoes, galoshes or huseans; that is, boots or buskins, with any pyke, or poleyn, exceeding the length of two inches, to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the same mystery in London; nor should they presume to sell, or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins, on Sundays, or on the feasts of the nativity and ascension of our Lord, or on Corpus Christi day, on the penalty of paying twenty shillings for each offence. See page 131.

This company, by a late charter, is stiled, "The master, wardens and commonalty of the mystery of cordwainers, of the city of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. It is a livery company, and the twenty seventh on the city list.

On the west side of Bread-street formerly stood a prison-house belonging to the sheriffs of London, called the compter. But in the year 1558 the prisoners were removed from thence to another new compter in Wood-street; provided by the city's purchase, and built for that purpose. The cause of this prison being removed may be seen in page 203.

On the south side of Basing-lane is situate

#### GERARD'S-HALL-IN N.

This building has stood many generations in great repute, for its accommodations and good entertainment, both for man and horse, and for all kinds of carriages. It is built upon the remains of the mansion-house of the ancient family of Gisors, some of whom, for many ages, filled, and with dignity and honour served, the chief offices in the magistracy of this city. In those days it was called Gisor's hall. John Gisor, mayor of London, was owner of it in 1245, and by descent it came to another of the same name in 1386, who made a scoffment of it. From which we are to look upon the present appellation of Gerard's-hall to be no other than a corruption of Gerard for Gisor, and Gerard's-hall for Gisor's hall; without having recourse to the fabulous tradition which was swallowed by our credulous ancestors, who were weak enough to believe that this was the habitation of Gerard, a giant, who used a poll in the wars forty feet long, and fifteen inches round; and whose skull being found would hold five pecks; and his thigh bone was six feet long, and one of his teeth weighed ten pounds troy: without considering that a person of such prodigious dimensions could not possibly inhabit a house or hall of the size this appears to have been by its remains, which are still to be seen in the arched vaults, supported by sixteen pillars, built of stone brought from Caen in Normandy, and are now used for cellars, being entirely under the floor of the building.

Before

Before we leave this ward, we shall take notice of a most beautiful set of houses and shops which were, in ancient times, situate between Bread-street end, and the cross in Cheap, at that time called Goldsmith's Row. This row of houses was built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, one of the sheriffs of London in the year 1491. It contained in number ten dwelling houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the goldsmiths arms, and the likeness of woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts; all which were cast in lead,

richly painted over and gilt. These he gave to the goldsmiths, with a stock of money to young men who inhabited these shops. This said front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1593, Sir Richard Martin being then mayor.

The goldsmiths originally kept their shops and trade in West-cheap, even before the days of king Edward III. to the time of king Charles I. And the Exchange for the king's coin was not far off the place now called the Old Change, as appears by record, which not only shews the place of the goldsmiths habitation, but their occupation and business about the coin and plate.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Of BRIDGE-WARD *Within* and BROAD-STREET Ward.

**B**RIDGE Ward within derives its name from its connection with London-bridge; for it begins at the end next Southwark, from whence it reacheth direct north up Gracechurch-street, as far as the corner of Lombard-street and Fenchurch-street, including all the bridge, the greatest part of all the alleys and courts on the east side, and on the west side all the alleys, courts and lanes in Thames-street on both sides to New key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane.

It is encompassed on the south by Southwark and the river Thames; on the east by Billingsgate ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the west by Candlewick and Dowgate wards.

The government of this ward is an alderman, fifteen common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) fourteen constables, fifteen inquest-men, fourteen scavengers and a beadle.

London bridge, which is the first principal place in this ward, the reader will find particularly described (from its origin to its present situation) in pages 29—34.

At the north end of this bridge, under the four arches, are fixed the works of a water company, who, from this situation, are called the company of the London-bridge water-works. It was originally the invention of Peter Maurice, a Dutchman, in 1582, to supply the city with water from the Thames through wooden pipes. (See page 207) This invention has, by many improvements, arrived to such perfection, under the direction of that great master the late Mr. Hadley, that these works, in their present condition, are said to be superior to the most famed water-engine at Marli in France, which costs 25000*l.* sterling per annum, to keep it in repair.

The wheels placed, under the arches, are moved by the common stream of the tide water of the river Thames. One turn of the four wheels makes 114 strokes; and, when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute; and but four and a half at middle water; so that the

number of strokes in a minute are 684. And as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven inch-bore, which raises three ale gallons, they raise 2052 gallons in a minute; that is, 123,120 gallons, or 1954 hogheads in an hour; which is at the rate of 46,896 hogheads per day, to the height of 120 feet, including the waste, which may be computed at a fifth part of the whole. The wheels force the water to a basin on the top of a high tower of wood, which stands on the sterling of the first arch on the north west end of the bridge; by which means the water is raised to any part of the city. A farther addition has been lately made to these water-works on the south-west side of the bridge.

Exclusive of the improvements made to London bridge, the narrow entrance on the north side is made as wide as the bridge, by pulling down all the houses on the west side of the street as far as Thames-street, and throwing the new buildings backwards; and on the east side a footway is made under the steeple or tower of the church of

#### St. M A G N U S.

This church, which is a rectory, situate at the north-east corner of London-bridge, owes its name to its dedication to St. Magnus, who suffered martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian, in the city of Cæsarea, for his steadfast adherence to the christian religion.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the abbots and convents of Westminster and Bermondsey, who presented alternately, till the general suppression of monasteries; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, by her letters patent, A. D. 1553, granted the same to the bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still remains.

The old church suffered the like fate with others in the general conflagration in 1666; and when rebuilt, was made the parochial church for this and the parish of St. Margaret, New Fish-street,



street, which is annexed to it by act of parliament. The body of the present structure was built in the year 1676, but the steeple was not added till several years after.

It is a spacious and massy stone building; plain, and yet well ornamented. The corners have rustic quoins, and the body is enlightened by tall arched windows, over each of which is a cornice supported by scrolls, and between these is a cherub over the center of each window. At the west end coupled pilasters rise on each side the door, from a plain course, and support a pediment. The door on the northside is also placed under a pediment, but without the particular decorations of the other. Over each door is an oval window, and the last is decorated with festoons. The roof is hid by a kind of attic course, from which the tower rises square and plain; and from this the dial, which is very richly ornamented, projects over the street. The course above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting an open work in the place of a balustrade, with large urns at the corners of an uncommon shape. From within this open work rises the lantern, which has also Ionic pilasters, and arched windows in all the intercolumniations. The dome rests upon these pilasters, and on its crown is placed a piece of open work like that which surrounds the base of the lantern. On this is raised the turret which supports the spire.

The vestry is select, and consists of thirty-three members; and the officers are, two churchwardens, one of whom is collector for the poor. In this church is a peal of ten bells.

Before the fire of London the parochial church of St. Margaret was situate on the east side of Fish-street-hill (so called from the number of fishmongers which formerly inhabited this street; but now there is only one of that trade, or two at the most) on the spot where the monument now stands, and dedicated to Margaret, a virgin, who was beheaded for the christian faith under the emperor Decius.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been in the abbot, and convent, and bishop of Winchester, till queen Mary, by her letters patent, in the year 1553, granted the same to the bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still continues.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

This parish being annexed to St. Magnus, the two are valued together at 170l. in lieu of tythes.

On the site of St. Margaret's church now stands the monument, which the reader will see fully described in page 253-4

At the south west corner of Fenchurch-street is situate the parochial church of

#### St. BENNETS GRASS-CHURCH,

So called from its dedication to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the grass or herb market, which was anciently kept before the west door of this church.

It is a rectory, and in the gift of the canons of

St. Paul's, London, in the year 1181, in whom the patronage still continues.

The old church, being much damaged by the fire in 1666, was taken down, and the present structure erected in its place, which is built principally of stone, and is a regular, convenient and neat edifice, without the expence of columns and porticos. It has a handsome balustrade at the top, and a very high spire of the obelisk kind, the base of which is supported by four porticos. The inside is well wainscoted and handsomely pewed; the pulpit well veneered, carved, and adorned with cherubs, &c. Here is a Sunday's afternoon lecture, with an endowment of forty pounds per annum, founded by Mrs. Joan Newton.

The vestry is select; and the officers of the parish are, only two churchwardens.

This church not only accommodates its own inhabitants, but likewise those of the parish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, which is annexed to it; and both together are of the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes.

The church of St. Leonard Eastcheap was burnt down in 1666, and never rebuilt. It was dedicated to one Leonard, a french saint, and bishop of Limoges, and was some time named St. Leonard Milk-church, from William Malher, the builder thereof.

The patronage of this rectory, which was anciently in the prior and convent of Canterbury, is at present in the dean and chapter of that see. The site of it remains now only a burial place for the inhabitants of this parish, whose vestry is select, and has no more officers than two churchwardens.

Some little way from the bridge, on the west side of this ward, opposite the Thames, stands

#### FISHMONGERS HALL.

The front entrance to this hall is from Thames-street, by a handsome passage, that leads into a large square court, paved with flat stones, and encompassed by the great hall, the court room for the assistants, and other grand apartments, with galleries. These are of an handsome construction, and are supported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The back front, or that next the Thames, has a grand double flight of stone steps, which lead to the first apartments from the wharf. The door is adorned with Ionic columns, and these support an open pediment, in which is a shield, with the arms of the company. The windows are ornamented with stone cases, and the quoins of the building are wrought with a handsome rustic. Within is the statue of Sir William Wallworth, knight, fishmonger, who, when he was Lord-mayor, slew Wat Tyler. (See page 85.)

The company of fishmongers, as well as other persons concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were anciently under the immediate direction of the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to whom this power was confirmed by an act of parliament in the seventh of Richard II. in the year 1384. At that time the dealers of fish consisted of two communities, viz. the stock fishmongers and salt fishmongers; and both of them

no less than six halls; two in Thames-street, two in New Fish-street, and two in Old Fish-street; and were in such reputation for valuable members, that six Lord-mayors were chosen out of them in twenty-four years.

The salt fishmongers were incorporated in the year 1433, but the stock fishmongers not till 1509. This separation, however, proving prejudicial to both, they united, and obtained a char-

ter from king Henry VIII. in 1536, by which they were incorporated by the name of "the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of fishmongers of the city of London."

This is one of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a prime, five other wardens, and a court of assistants. It is a livery company, and the fourth on the list of the city corporation.

## OF BROAD-STREET WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from that part of it called Old Broad-street, which before the fire of London, was accounted one of the broadest streets in the city.

It is bounded on the north and east by Bishopsgate-ward, on the south by Cornhill-ward and Wallbrook-ward, and on the west by Coleman-street ward: and extends from the east corner of Helmet or Cross keys court in Wormwood-street in the north east, to the iron grate over the common sewer, near the backgate of Bethlehem-hospital, in the north west; and from the east corner of Allhallows church, where New Broad-street begins, in the north, to the iron grate over the common sewer, under the east end of St. Margaret's church in Lothbury, in the south west, and up pig-street, to the pump facing St. Bennet Fink's church in the south; and from the pump near the north east corner of St. Martin Outwich's church-wall in Bishopsgate-street, in the south east, to scalding-alley in the Poultry, which is the south-west extremity, including Threadneedle-street, both sides; Bartholomew-lane; Princes-street, almost as far as Catharine-court on the east side; both sides of Lothbury, from the grate eastward; Throgmorton-street, Pig-street, and Broad-street, both sides; Winchester-street, Augustine-friars, and Wormwood-street, as far as Helmet-court in the east; and so much of London-wall as extends from the north west corner of Old Broad-street to the grate near Bethlehem back-gate, with the alleys and courts on the south side, as far as Swan-alley in Little Bell-alley, Coleman-street parish.

This ward is governed by an alderman, ten common-council-men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) ten constables, thirteen inquest men, eight scavengers, and a beadle; and is divided into ten precincts.

We shall begin the survey of this ward in that street which gave rise to its name, viz. Old Broad-street; on the east side of which stood a set of alms-houses, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in the year 1575, for eight decayed poor men, citizens of London, which Sir Thomas endowed with six pound, thirteen shillings and four pence per annum for each person, to be paid quarterly out of the chamber of London; a load of coals every year, and a gown once in two years. And the Lord-mayor and commonalty of London were empowered to execute the said

trust. These houses however have been lately taken down to make way for the new excise office.

On the west-side of this street, nearly opposite the back entrance of the South sea-house, is situate the parish of

### St. PETER LE POOR.

We cannot minutely account for the origin of this church; but that it is of ancient foundation is manifest from the state thereof in 1181. It was dedicated to St. Peter, the apostle, and distinguished from other churches of that name, by the addition of le Poor, either from the builder's name, or the poor state of the parish at the time of its foundation.

This church, which escaped the general conflagration in 1666, is supposed to have been rebuilt in the year 1540. And in 1615 it was enlarged with the left wing, at the sole expence of Sir William Garway, Knt. who expended 400l. in the improvement for the convenience of the parishioners. After which the parishioners, being animated by this generous act, repaired and beautified the whole church, new built the steeple and a good gallery at the west end, and new cast and hung the bells, at the charge of 1587l.

It is a gothic structure, but mean in itself; and made more so by its untoward situation: one of its corners being thrust as it were into the street, makes the street narrow, obstructs the passage, and destroys the vista. It is of very considerable breadth in proportion to its length, viz. fifty four feet long, and fifty-one broad; the height to the roof is no more than twenty-three feet, and the height of the tower and turret together seventy-five feet. The body is plain and unornamented; the windows are very large; and the dial is fixed to a beam, that is joined at one end to a kind of turret, and extends across the street like a country sign post. The tower rises square, without diminution, is strengthened at the corners with rustic; and upon this is placed a turret, which consists of strong piers at the corners arched over, and covered with an open dome; whence rises a ball, with a fane.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, appears to have been all along in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The tythes at present amount to about 130l. a year; and the other profits by annual

annual donations settled upon the rector, are supposed to amount to near as much more.

The vestry is general, and the parish officers are, six auditors of accounts, two churchwardens and two sidersmen.

A little to the north of this church is a street known by the name of Austin-friars. On which spot was a priory dedicated to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo in Africa, and founded for the Friars Eremites, of that order, in the year 1253, by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex. These eremites or friars, were of the mendicant sort, and continued in the possession of the place till its dissolution by king Henry VIII. who granted a great part of it to William Pawlet, lord St. John, afterwards marquis of Winchester; since which time the greatest part has been pulled down, and many houses built; but a part of the old church belonging to the priory is still remaining. King Edward VI. granted all the church, except the choir, to a congregation of Germans, and other strangers, who fled hither for the sake of religion, ordered it to be called *the Temple of the Lord Jesus*; and several successive princes have confirmed it to the Dutch, by whom it is still used as a place of divine worship.

It is a large and spacious Gothic edifice, supported by two rows of stone pillars. At the east end are several steps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with seats against the wall, and forms round, for the use of the holy communion, and the windows on one side have painted on them in several places, the word *Jesus Temple*. On the west end over the screen is a library thus inscribed, *Ecclesia Londino Belgica, Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariae Dubois 1659*. It contains several valuable manuscripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

This church is now called the Dutch church in Austin Friars; and is served by two ministers, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They administer the sacrament on the last Sunday of every month; and exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for their administration of the Eucharist, their own church in Threadneedle-street being too small for them. The ministers have good salaries, and the church provides a sufficient subsistence for their widows.

In 1704 this Dutch congregation in Augustin-friars, built at their common charge, in Middle Moorfields, a handsome alms-house, containing twenty-six rooms, for maintaining their poor men or women, and a room for the elders and deacons of their church to meet weekly upon business, and to pay the alms people, who receive more or less, as their necessities may require. The whole charge of their poor is computed at 1200l. per annum, part of which is collected after sermon every Sunday, &c. at the church door.

A little to the east of Bethlehem hospital is situate the parochial church of

#### ALLHALLOWS, LONDON-WALL.

It does not sufficiently appear when this church

was founded; but we have reason to suppose it was some time after the foundation of the priory of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate, in whose patronage this church was originally, and who presented Thomas Richer de Sanston thereunto in the year 1335. At the dissolution of their religious houses under king Henry VIII. this church was, with the priory, unto which it belonged, surrendered to the crown, in whom the advowson still remains, the lord-chancellor or lord-keeper, for the time being, presenting thereunto.

The old church escaped the fire of London in 1666; but was become so ruinous, that in 1765 the parishioners obtained an act of parliament to empower them to pull it down, together with the parsonage-house, and to enable them to raise money by annuities to rebuild the same. This church, which has been finished some time, is built with brick and stone; and though plain, yet is very neat. It is somewhat longer than the old church, and the parsonage house is built at the north east corner of the church-yard.

The produce of this living is computed to be about 150l. per annum. The vestry is select, and formed of such as have served or fined for churchwardens and constables. And the parish officers are two churchwardens, two overseers of the poor, and two sidersmen.

In a court on the south side of the street called London Wall, nearly opposite the east end of Bethlehem hospital, is situate.

#### CARPENTERS HALL.

This building, though very old, and composed of timber and plaister, is not without its beauty and peculiar ornaments; and it enjoys an agreeable prospect into drapers gardens, which lie towards the south.

This fraternity, which is very ancient, was incorporated by king Edward III. in the year 1344, with power to make by-laws. It is now governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants; and has a livery.

At the south east corner of Great Winchester-street is

#### PINNERS OR PINMAKERS HALL.

This hall is principally used as a meeting-house for independents and anabaptists; and is the only meeting-house in London where the audience are not Calvinists. The independents meet on the Sunday morning; and the anabaptists on the Sunday afternoon.

This company was incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1636; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants: but have not a livery.

This end of Winchester-street leads us into Old Broad-street, and terminates on the north side with

#### THE PAY OFFICE.

This office, whose front is in Old Broad-street, is kept in a large house, part of the remains of the marquis of Winchester's mansion-house, called Winchester-

Winchester-place. It is under the direction of a treasurer and paymaster, who pay for all the stores used in the royal navy, and the wages of those that sail in his majesty's service. The treasurer's salary is 2000*l.* per annum; and the paymaster, who is also accomptant, has 500*l.* a year: under this last are eight clerks who attend the payment of wages; three who have eighty pounds a year; and five who have forty pounds a year each; besides two extra clerks who have each 50*l.* a year. There are also five clerks for paying bills in course, and writing ledgers, viz. three who have eighty pounds a year; and two who have only forty pounds a year each; besides an extra clerk who has 50*l.* a year.

In this office there is likewise a cashier of the victualling, who has a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and has three clerks under him; one of 70*l.* one of 50*l.* and one of 40*l.* a year.

Not far from this is Wormwood-street, in which are a set of alms-houses for twelve poor women, founded by Mr. Kemp, and endowed with one shilling per week, with other perquisites.

From this street we return back to Throgmorton-street, on the north side of which is situate

#### DRAPERS HALL.

This is a spacious and noble edifice, built upon the ruins of a palace erected on that spot by Thomas lord Cromwell in the reign of king Henry VIII: which, being forfeited to the crown by his attainder and execution for high treason, was purchased by the company of drapers, who converted it into a hall for transacting the business of their corporation: and that building being destroyed in the fire of London, the drapers company built the present hall, which is a most elegant building, composing the four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches, formed in a piazza round a square court; and between each arch is a shield mantling and other fretwork. On the east side is the common-hall, to which you ascend by a grand stair-case; and within it is adorned with a stately screen and fine wainscot. On the screen between the two doors, hangs the picture, a three quarters length of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, a draper, and the first Lord-mayor of London. At the north end of this room are the pictures, at full length, and as big as life, of king William III. king George I. and king George II, in their royal robes.

At the north west angle of this room a door opens into another called the court room, richly wainscoted and furnished; at the east end of which hangs an original picture of Mary queen of Scots, at full length, with her infant son, king James I. in her hand. From this court room another door, at the west end, opens into a large gallery, at the north end of which a folding sash-door opens into a ground square room called the ladies chamber; in which, formerly, the company treated their wives and friends with a ball. In the center of this room hangs a large and beautiful chandelier of cut glass, presented to the company by Sir Joseph Eyles, *knt.* and over the chimney is a fine picture of Sir Robert Clayton,

*knt.* sometime Lord-mayor of London. The south end of this gallery leads into the apartments allotted to the clerk, which are very commodious and elegant, with offices below for the transacting of business. And these apartments, with the accommodation for the upper porter, fill up the whole front of this noble building.

At the north-west angle of this quadrangle there is a paved passage to the gardens belonging to this hall. Over this passage, upon an arch built of brick and stone, is a strong room, covered with a large back or cistern of water. This is the record room, where the company keep their writings, books, and papers; and their plate, which for quantity and workmanship, is said to exceed all the services of plate in other companies. The gardens, which are pleasant and commodious, are open every day except Sundays and wet days, for the recreation of all persons decently dressed. The ground which they occupy is very near upon a square: the middle is inclosed with iron rails, and laid out in grass beds, gravel walks and borders of flowers; with a statue of Flora in the center. Without the rails are fine spacious walks, kept in good order, and agreeably shaded with rows of lime trees. At the south west corner is a very handsome pavilion for the accommodation of company in hot weather, when tired with walking: and near the north east angle is a very commodious house for the use of the upper beadle of the company. The north side lies open to carpenters hall; and at the south east angle there is a privy garden, inclosed with walls; on the south side of which, under the ladies chamber, is a private room elegantly furnished, where the managers, or ruling part of the company, hold their secret committees, or previous meetings, before matters are represented to a general court.

This company was an ancient society or guild, devoted and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI. A. D. 1439, by the stile and title of "the master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of drapers of the city of London."

This is the third of the twelve principal companies, and is governed by a master, four wardens and a court of assistants. They have very large estates, and pay to charitable uses about four thousand pounds per annum.

Near the south end of Princes-street, on the north side of Threadneedle-street, is situate the parochial church of

#### St. CHRISTOPHER.

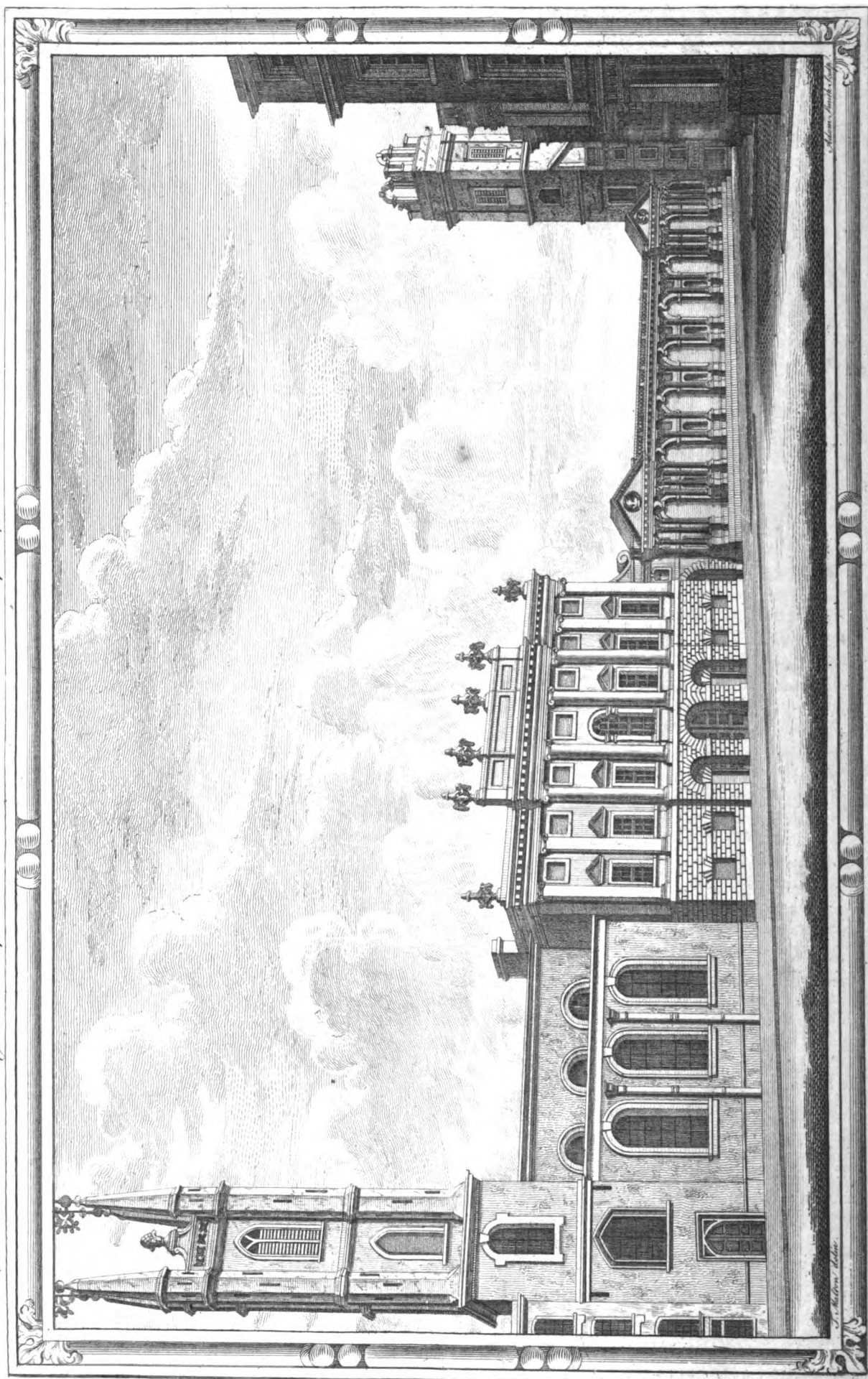
This church, which is a rectory, was founded by the noble family of the Nevils about the year 1368, and dedicated to St. Christopher, a convert from paganism, and martyr for the christian faith under Decius the emperor. It was rebuilt of stone in 1506 in its present form, except the inside, which was entirely consumed by the fire in 1666. The body is well enlightened, and the tower is crowned with four handsome pinnacles.

The patronage of this church has been in the bishop





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London*



*ST. CHRISTOPHER'S Church, The BANK of England & ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church  
Threadneedle Street*

bishop of London for upwards of three hundred years; and the rector besides other advantages, receives 120l. a year in lieu of tithes.

Here are two pious foundations: one by Mr. John Kendrick, citizen and draper, who left lands to the drapers company to pay 20l. per annum for ever to the curate of this church, to read divine service in the said parish-church at six o'clock in the morning every day in the week, except Sundays; with fifty shillings per annum to the clerk; the like to the sexton; and five pounds to the churchwardens yearly for ever, for the support of lights in the winter. The other was founded by Mr. Benedict Harlewing, who gave certain houses in Fleet-street to this parish, on condition they should pay, out of their rent 20l. per annum to the curate, for reading prayers every day in the week, Sundays excepted, at six o'clock in the evening.

The vestry is general, and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and overseers, and two sidesmen.

A little to the east of this church stands

#### The BANK of ENGLAND.

This is a stone building, the front of which next Threadneedle street is about eighty-feet in length, of the Ionic order, raised on a rustic basement, in a good stile. Through this front is a grand gate that opens into the court yard, and leads into the great hall. This is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a balustrade and handsome vases, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in relieve the company's seal, viz. Britannia sitting with her shield and spear, and at her feet a cornucopia pouring out fruit. The hall within this building is seventy-nine feet long, and forty feet broad, wainscoted about eight feet high, with a fine fretwork ceiling, and is adorned with the statue of king William III. in a nich at the upper end. On the pedestal of the statue is a latin inscription, the translation of which the reader will find in page 297.

Behind this is another quadrangle, with an arcade on the east and west sides thereof: and on the north side is the accomptant's office, which is sixty feet long and twenty-eight feet broad. Over this and the other sides of the quadrangle are handsome apartments, with a fine stair-case, adorned with fretwork; and under it are large vaults, with strong walls and iron gates, for the preservation of the cash.

Very considerable additions having been lately made to this noble edifice, and a new street is opened before it, which shews the front to great advantage. This street which leads from the bank gate into Cornhill, consists of no more than one large building on each side, made of brick and stone, and uniform, to serve for public offices. The old offices next St. Bartholomew-lane have been taken down, and new ones erected in their stead; as have likewise all the houses from the east side of the bank, now built to Bartholomew-lane, and down that lane within fifty feet of Lothbury. In short such extensive improvements have been already made, and others still in-

tended, that when finished it will in all probability be the most magnificent building of a public nature in the whole universe.

The bank was established by act of parliament in the year 1693, under the name of "the governor and company of the Bank of England," in consideration of 1,200,000l. lent to the government by the subscribers, at the rate of eight per cent.

This company is now under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty four directors, who are annually elected at a general court by ballot. Thirteen make a court of directors for managing the affairs of the company. And if the governor and deputy governor should be absent two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the directors may chuse a chairman by majority; all whose acts are equally valid, as if the governor and deputy governor had been present.

The privileges of this bank are,

1. Their sealed notes were by law made transferable by indorsement.
2. They have power to purchase lands, (except those of the crown) and to receive goods as a security for money lent, to buy gold or silver bullion, and to sell goods, &c. forfeited to them.
3. Their stock shall not be taxable in any case.
4. They may negotiate bills of exchange, and receive or take them for other bills or cash.
5. The government was to give them a year's notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000l.
6. To counterfeit their notes was made felony.
7. No person dealing in this stock could be a bankrupt thereby, nor the stock liable to foreign attachment.
8. During the continuance of this bank, the time for which was enlarged, no other bank shall be erected by parliamentary authority.

The transfer days of the Bank have been various times altered, but at present they are as follows:

Bank Stock—Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.  
 4 per cent. consolidated annuities—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.  
 3 per cent. consolidated } ditto  
 3 per cent reduced }  
 3 per cent. 1726—Wednesday and Saturday.  
 3½ per cent. 1756—Tuesday and Thursday.  
 3½ per cent. 1758—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
 Long annuities—Wednesday and Saturday.

The hours of transfer are from eleven to one; and the hours of payment of dividends from nine to eleven, and one to three, except on the following holidays, which are equally observed at all other public offices.

January.	25. St. Paul.
1. New Year's Day.	30. King Charles's martyrdom.
6. Epiphany.	
18. Q. Charlotte born.	

6 D

February.

February.	August.
2. Purification of Virgin Mary.	12. P. of Wales born.
24. St. Matthias.	24. St. Bartholomew.
March.	September.
25. Lady Day.	2. Fire of London.
April.	21. St. Matthew.
23. St. George.	22. King George III. coronation.
25. St. Mark.	29. St. Michael.
May.	October.
1. St. Philip and Jacob.	18. St. Luke
19. Q. Charlotte birth D. kept.	25. King George III. Inaug.
21. King Charles II. restoration.	28. St. Simon and Jude.
June.	November.
4. King George III. born.	1. All Saints.
11. St. Barnabas.	4. King William born.
24. St. John Baptist.	5. Gunpowder treason.
29. St. Peter and Paul.	9. Lord-mayor's Day.
July.	30. St. Andrew.
25. St. James.	December.
	21. St. Thomas.
	25. Christmas day.
	26. St. Stephen.
	27. St. John.
	28. St. Innocents.

## Moveable Holidays.

Shrove Tuesday.	Ascension-day.
Ash Wednesday.	Whit. Monday.
Good Friday.	———Tuesday.
Easter Monday.	———Wednesday.
———Tuesday.	Fasts, and
———Wednesday.	Thanksgiving days.

*This account is taken from a correct copy at the Bank, in the month of October, 1769.*

At the south east corner of St. Bartholomew-lane, stands the parish church of

St. BARTHOLOMEW, *Exchange.*

So called from its dedication to St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and its situation near the Royal-Exchange.

This church is of great antiquity; for it was founded before the year 1231, when John de Tyerne was presented to the living, on the death of John de Aldeburgh, the rector; and, it was become so decayed in 1438, as to require rebuilding.

The old church being consumed in the general conflagration in 1666, the present structure arose in its place, and consists of a very irregular body, with a tower crowned with arches, supported by columns of the Corinthian order.

The living, at the time of the reformation, being in the gift of the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, fell, with the dissolution of that religious

house, into the hands of the crown, in whom it has continued to the present time. The value of the living, as settled by act of parliament, in lieu of tythes, is no more than 100l. per annum: but the value of the glebe, &c. is computed at 300l. more.

The vestry is general, and the parish officers are, two church-wardens, and five auditors of accounts, besides the common-council-men.

Here is founded a Tuesday's lecture, endowed at 70l. per annum, paid by the company of haberdashers. One upon Wednesdays, at 20l. per annum, paid by the church-wardens for the parish. Another upon Fridays, at 25l. only for three quarters of a year, paid by the mercer's company. Another at 12l. per annum, on the last Saturday of every month, paid also by the mercers; besides the donation of James Wilford, sheriff, in 1499, who appointed by his will, a doctor of divinity, every Good-Friday, for ever, to preach a sermon in the evening at this church, on the passion of our Saviour.

A little eastward from the Royal Exchange, on the south-side of Threadneedle-street, is situate the church of

## St. BENNET FINK.

This is a curacy, and so denominated from its dedication to St. Benedict, an Italian saint, and founder of the order of Benedictine monks; and it received the addition of Fink from its re-builder, Robert Fink. It is of ancient foundation, and was originally a rectory, John de Anefty being collated rector thereof before the year 1323. The patronage of this church, which was anciently in the family of the Nevils, falling to the crown, king Edward IV. gave it to the dean and chapter of Windsor; and the impropriation being in the said dean and chapter, it is supplied by one of the canons of Windsor, or such as they shall appoint, to be licensed by the bishop of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present structure was erected in 1673. The body is of an irregular form, enlightened by large arched windows, which reach to the roof. This is encompassed with a balustrade, and crowned with a lanthorn: a dome rises upon the whole extent of the tower, and on its top rises a turret.

The church-yard was given for a free burial-place, without any charge to the parishioners who use it. The vestry is general, and the parish officers are, two church-wardens, and thirteen auditors of accounts.

The curacy is rated by act of parliament, at 100l. in lieu of tythes; besides which, there is a considerable glebe worth near 100l. per annum more.

Near the south-side of Pig-street, on the north-side of Threadneedle-street, stands the French and Walloon protestant church, founded upon the ruins of the hospital of St. Anthony\*, which had

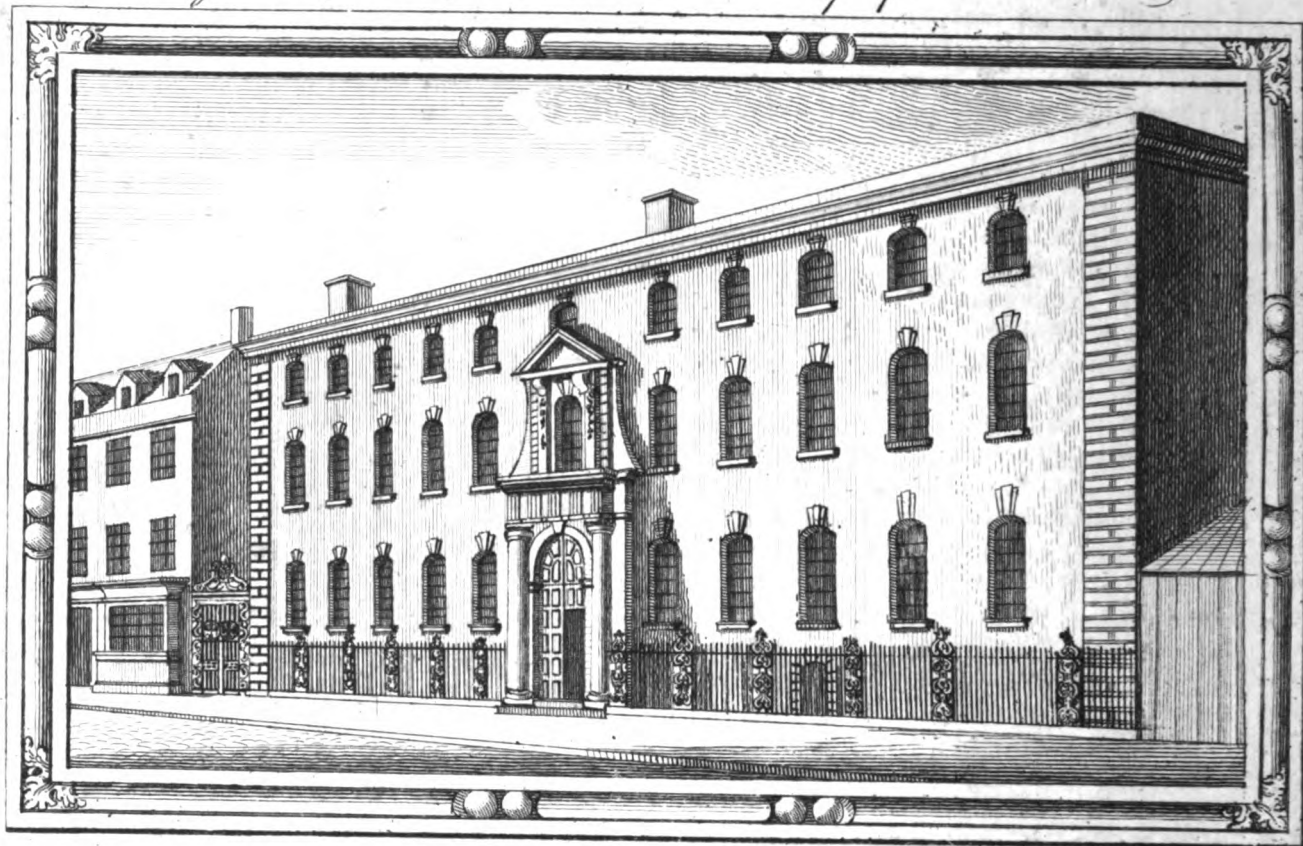
\* Among other accounts of this hospital, a former writer says, he could remember, that the overseers of the markets in

this city, would take a starved pig from the market people, and having slit its ear, would give it to this hospital; and that the

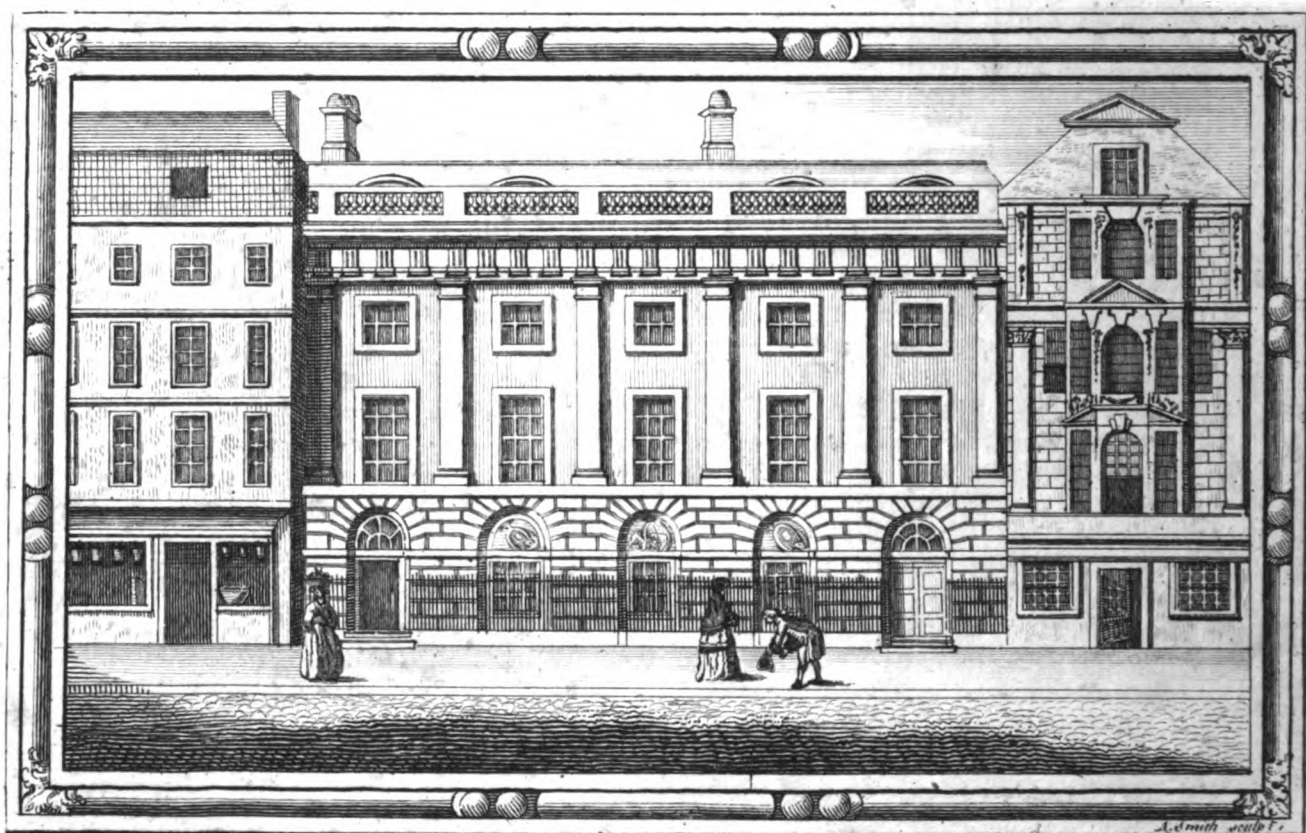




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*VIEW of the* **SOUTH SEA HOUSE.**



*VIEW of the* **EAST INDIA HOUSE.**

had been a Jew synagogue, built about the year 1231, and converted into a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This hospital flourished, raised a large free-school, and built alms-houses at the west-end of the church for poor men. Its demolition is attributed to one Johnson, a school-master, who becoming a prebendary of Windsor, first dissolved the choir, then conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the bells; and lastly, turned the poor out of the alms-houses, let out the premises for rent, and the church for a place of worship to the French protestants, who hold it of the dean and chapter of Windsor to this day. They perform divine service in the French tongue, after the manner of the church of England.

The old building being entirely destroyed by the fire of London, the present church was erected, at the sole expence of the French protestants. It is a small, but neat place of worship, with a convenient vestry at the south-east corner. They have alms-houses, containing apartments for forty-five poor men and women, who are allowed two shillings and threepence, and a bushel of coals every week, and apparel every other year. They maintain their own poor, and their church is governed by a minister, elders and deacons.

At the south-east corner of Threadneedle-street, is a spacious building, called

#### MERCHANT-TAYLORS HALL.

In the front of this hall, is a large handsome door-case, adorned with two demi-columns, whose entablature and pediment are of the Composite order. The inside is furnished with tapestry, containing the history of their patron, John Baptist, and tho' these hangings are old, they are curious and valuable. The great hall is so capacious, that it is better adapted for the reception of numerous assemblies, than any other in the city, and is generally used for such purposes.

This company, antiently denominated "Taylors and Linen Armorers," was incorporated by letters patent, of the 5th of Edward IV. in the year 1466: but many of the members of the company, being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member thereof, he, by letters patent, of the 18th of his reign, A. D. 1503, re-incorporated the same, by the name of "The master and wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. Their livery is very numerous, and their estates are very considerable; out of which they pay to charitable uses, pursuant to the wills of the respective donors, about two thousand pounds per annum.

At the south-east angle of Threadneedle-street, and partly in Bishopsgate-street, is situate the parochial church of

#### St. MARTIN'S OUTWICH.

This church was dedicated to St. Martin, bishop of Tours in France, about the year 376, and receives the addition of Outwich from two brothers of that name, who were some time proprietors thereof. The earl of Surry presented to the living in the year 1325: but he dying without issue, and leaving his estates to the crown, the advowson was purchased in 1387 by William and John Otewich, who, by licence of king Henry IV. in the sixth year of his reign, gave the advowson of this church, four messuages, and seventeen shops, with the appurtenances, in the said parish, to the master and wardens of the taylors and linen-armorers (now the company of Merchant Taylors) and to their successors, in perpetual alms, to be employed for the help and relief of the poor brethren and sisters of the said company; by virtue of which grant the Merchant-Taylors have the right of patronage. The additional epithet of Otewich or Outwich, might, in all probability, have been given by the above company, in grateful commemoration of their great and generous benefactors.

This church, which was rebuilt about the year 1540, is one of the few that escaped the fire in 1666. It is an old gothic structure, of the meaner style, sixty-six feet long, and forty-two broad; the height of the roof thirty-one feet, and the height of the steeple sixty-five feet. The body is of brick, strengthened at the corners by a massy rustic. The windows, which are large, are of the coarse gothic kind, and the top is surrounded with plain square battlements. From the tower rises a turret that is open, arched, and supported by four piers; and from the dome rises a fane. This church received so much damage by the fire in Bishopsgate-street in 1765, that the turret, dome and fane were entirely rebuilt: they are of the same principle as before, though the workmanship is rather more modern.

The living of this church, which is a rectory, including the parsonage-house, is not allowed to be more than 120l. per annum, except the fees. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two church-wardens.

Opposite to this church, at the north east corner of Threadneedle-street, is situate

#### The SOUTH-SEA-HOUSE.

This building, in which the company's affairs are now transacted, is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, about a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle-street is beautiful, and of the Doric order. The walls are of a great thickness, and the several offices admirably disposed. The back front, which runs as far as Old Broad street, facing the church of

the proctors of St. Anthony's, having turned it out into the streets, with a bell about its neck, the pig might range about the city without danger. If any person gave it bread, or other feeding, the subtle creature would watch him, and whine after him for more: from whence arose the proverb,

that, "he follows me like a Tamony, or St. Anthony's pig." But he adds, when any of these pigs became fit for the spit, the proctor took them up for the use of the hospital.

of St. Peter le Poor, was formerly the Excise-office; then the South-Sea company's office; and at this time known by the name of the Old South sea house.

The origin of the South-sea company is as follows: In the glorious and successful war against France, in the reign of queen Anne, the seamen employed in the royal navy had tickets granted them instead of cash; which they were frequently obliged to get discounted at 40l. and sometimes 50l. per cent. to avaricious men, who taking advantage of their necessities, amassed very considerable fortunes.

The debt due from the government upon this and other accounts, unprovided for by parliament, amounted to 9,177,967l. 15s. 4d. and these people taking it into their hands, were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1710. The following year the company, after the discharge of the debt due to them from the government, was made perpetual; and her majesty incorporated them by the name of "The governor and company of merchants of Great Britain trading to the South-seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery." And in 1714, they lending the government an additional sum of 822,032l. 4s. 8d. the capital of the company was, by act of parliament, enlarged to ten millions; for which the members received six per cent. interest, or 600,000l. per annum. But in 1720, an act of parliament was passed, by which the company were granted the sole privilege of trading to the South-seas within certain limits, and enabled to increase their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts; but by the arts used on this occasion by some in power, the capital stock of the company was raised to 33,543,263l. By this iniquitous scheme many weakly persons lost their estates, and others acquired immense fortunes; and a considerable number of the directors were obliged by parliament to refund their ill-gotten treasures. (See p. 282, 283.)

This company, however, was not dissolved; and in the year 1733, it was enacted by parliament, that the capital stock of the South-sea company, which then amounted to 14,651,103l. 8s. 1d. and the shares of the respective proprietors, should be divided into four equal parts: three fourths of which should be converted into a joint stock, attended with annuities after the rate of four per cent. till redemption by parliament; and should be called the New South-sea annuities: and the other fourth part should remain in the company as a trading capital stock, attended with the residue of the annuities or funds, payable at the exchequer to the company till redemption.

It is necessary to observe with respect to this company, that, notwithstanding the terms of their charter, they have never carried on any considerable trade. Indeed, by the assiento contract they had, for some years, the privilege of furnishing the Spaniards with negro slaves for their mines and plantations in America, and of sending a large ship annually, with European goods, consisting chiefly of our woollen manufactures, to the Spanish West Indies; and for nine years they annually sent a small number of ships to fish on

the coast of Greenland. At this time, however, they have no trade: they only receive interest for their capital, which is in the hands of the government, and also 8000l. a year out of the treasury, towards the expence attending the management of their affairs.

The business of this company is managed by a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-one directors, annually chosen before the sixth of February, by a majority of votes. Such members of the company as have 1000l. in the capital stock in their own names, having one vote; such as have 3000l. two votes; such as have 5000l. three votes; and such as have 10,000l. stock or more, four votes, and none above: but no person can be governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, or director, while he is governor, deputy-governor, or director of the Bank of England.

The hours of payment of dividends are from nine o'clock to twelve, and the hour of transfer from twelve to one.

The days of transferring South-sea stock are, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Old Annuities, ditto.

New Annuities, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

3 per cent. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday. Except on holidays, which are the same as at the Bank.

On the north side of Throgmorton-street, nearly opposite Bartholomew lane, is the chief office for the Penny Post, which, before the enlargement of the Bank, was kept in St. Christopher's church-yard.

This office is under the direction of the post-masters general; who appoint a comptroller, accountant, receiver, and comptroller's clerk and messengers. There are six sorters, and eight sub-sorters of the letters, seventy-four messengers, or letter carriers, and 334 houses within the bills of mortality for receiving or taking in letters; which are divided amongst the six following offices:

1. The general office in Throgmorton-street.
2. The corner of Bull-head court, Newgate-street.
3. At Lincoln's-Inn.
4. In Westminster.
5. In King street, Little Tower-hill.
6. In St. Mary Overies, Southwark.

Each of these has a number of villages and places under its particular direction: from and to the most distant of which letters are carried and returned at least once in the day.

This useful method of circulating letters in, and ten miles round the metropolis; was projected by one David Murray, an Upholder, in Pater-noster-Row, in the year 1683, who communicated the scheme to Mr. William Dockwra, who carried it on for some time with great success, till the government laid claim to it as a royal prerogative; Dockwra was obliged to submit, and in return had a pension allowed him by the king of two hundred pounds per annum, during his life.



It was erected to carry any parcel of paper under one pound within a certain circuit for one penny, to be paid by the person that sent it; but in length of time it has been so managed as to oblige the party to whom the letter or parcel is directed or delivered, to pay one penny also, if that party happens to live out of the bounds of London, Westminster, or their suburbs and liberties, or out of the Borough of Southwark. And by

a late act of parliament the weight of the parcels to be sent by penny-post is reduced to four ounces.

We shall conclude the account of this ward with mention of a free-school belonging to it for the education of fifty boys and thirty girls, situate opposite the Back-gate of Bethlehem Hospital. The house was rebuilt in 1763, and the charity is supported by private subscription.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## OF CANDLEWICK WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from a street formerly called Candlewick, or Candlewright-street (now Canon-street) which was principally inhabited by candle-wrights, or candle-makers, both in tallow and wax. It is bounded on the east by Bridge-ward, on the south by Bridge and Dowgate wards; on the north by Langbourn-ward; and on the west by Dowgate and Wallbrook wards.

Though this ward is but small, yet it is divided into seven precincts; and is governed by an alderman, eight common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) seven constables, thirteen inquest men, seven scavengers and a beadle.

Great Eastcheap, \* which is a principal street in this ward, begins at the top of Fish-street-hill, and runs westward to the end of Clement's-lane, where Canon-street begins. On the south side of this street stands the Bear's-head tavern, accounted the oldest in London, and the house in which Shakespear laid some of the scenes of his Henry IV. where he introduces prince Henry and his companions. And at the upper end of Maidenhead-court is a baptist meeting-house.

Not far from this street is St. Michael's-lane, on the east side of which stands the parish church of St. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE.

So called from its dedication to St. Michael, and its vicinity to the above-lane.

This church is of ancient foundation, as appears by John de Borham, who was rector thereof in the year 1304: at which time it was a very ordinary small building, and stood amidst lay-stalls and slaughter-grounds used by the butchers of Eastcheap-market. But in 1366 John Love-

ken or Loufken, four times Lord-mayor of London, obtained a grant of the ground where the lay-stalls were, and built a handsome and capacious church thereon. This church received considerable additions from Sir William Walworth, Lord-mayor, who likewise founded a college for a master and nine priests; settled his own new built house adjoining to the church for an habitation of the said master and chaplains, or priests, for ever, and was buried in the north chapel by the choir.

This church, however, being entirely destroyed by the great conflagration in 1666, the present edifice arose in its stead. It is a plain structure built with stone, and enlightened by a series of large arched Windows. The Tower, which is at the west end, is carried square to a considerable height, and the upper-most window in the center of each face, is ornamented with a head, and handsome festoons. From hence, instead of a balustrade, is a range of open work of the Gothic kind, with vases at the corners. From within this part the tower rises circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress rising from each corner of the square tower, to the top of the first stage; from this buttress rises a large scroll, to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage, above which rises a kind of short round spire of a peculiar kind; it swells out at the bottom, and then rounding off rises to a small height, where it is terminated by a gilt ball and fane.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the prior and convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till the year 1408, since which time it has been in the archbishops of that see, and is

6 E

one

\* This street originally took its name from a market kept there, to serve the east part of the city; which was afterwards removed to Leadenhall-square. And by the early account we have of Eastcheap-market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or Roman trajectus, over the Thames, we have great reason to suppose this to be the first, or one of the first markets in London, even of a Roman date. In which state it continued for many ages, especially for victuals; as may be collected from the following song, called *London Lickpenny*, made by Lidgate, a monk of Bury, in the reign of Henry V. in the person of a countryman coming to London, and travelling through the same. In Westcheap (saith the song)

he was called on to buy fine laxon, Paris thread, cotton umble, and other linen cloths, and such like; but not a word of silks. In Cornhill, to buy old apparel, and household stuff, where he was forced to pay his own load, which he had lost in Westminster-hall. In Candlewright-street, drapers proffered him cheap cloth. In Eastcheap, the cooks cried, hot ribs of beef roasted, pieces well basted, and other victuals. There was clattering of pots, harp, pipe and fawtrie; yea by cock, nay by cock, for other greater oaths were spared. Some sang of Jenkin and Julian, &c. all which melody liked well the passenger, but he wanted money to abide by it, and therefore got him into a Graveland barge and home into Kent.

one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to Canterbury. The rector, in conformity to an act of parliament granted in the reign of king Charles II. receives, besides his other profits, 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

Among the several monuments in this church is that of Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler; (see page 85,) the inscription on which is as follows:

Here under lyth a man of fame,  
William Walworth callyd by name;  
Fishmonger he was in life-time here,  
And twise Lord-mayor as in bookes appere;  
Who with courage stout and manly might,  
Slew Wat Tyler in king Richard's fight;  
For which act done, and trew intent,  
The king made him knight incontinent:  
And gave him armes, as here may see,  
To declare his fact and chivalrie.  
He left this life the yere of our God,  
Thirteene hundryd fourscore and three od.

Here is also a monument erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth; and the following very concise inscription on the tomb of William Wray:

Here lyeth, wrapt in clay,  
The body of William Wray,  
I have no more to say.

In an alley on the other side of St. Michael's-lane is an independent meeting-house.

On the north side, and at the extremity of Great Eastcheap, is Clement's-lane; on the east side of which is situate the parish church of

#### St. CLEMENT, EASTCHEAP.

This church is dedicated to St. Clement, disciple of St. Peter the Apostle, and ordained bishop of Rome in the year 93. It receives the additional epithet of Eastcheap, not only on account of its situation, but likewise to distinguish it from other churches dedicated to the same saint. It was founded in or before the year 1332; and before the suppression of religious houses, was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Westminster. But queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, gave the advowson thereof to the bishop of London for ever, who is now the patron.

The living of this church is considerably augmented by the parish of St. Martin's Orgar being annexed to it, which, by act of parliament, makes it of the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes.

This church sharing the common fate in the year 1666, was rebuilt in 1686; and is a very plain, neat structure, with a tower crowned only by a battlement. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

The parish of St. Martin's Orgar is a rectory, the church whereof (before the fire of London) stood on the east side of St. Martin's-lane, near Canon-street; and is so denominated from its dedication to St. Martin afore said; and the additional epithet of Orgars is a corruption of Odgarus, or Ordgarus, who was the founder and patron thereof, who granted the same to the dean and canons of St. Paul's about the year 1181. From which time the advowson has continued in the said dean and chapter.

Since this parish has been united to St. Clement's Eastcheap, the site of the church is made a burial place for the parishioners. Part of the steeple, however, remains, in which is a dial projecting into the street; and part of the nave also being found repairable, a body of French protestants, in communion with the episcopal church of England, obtained a lease of the tower and ruinous nave from the minister and churchwardens, and got it confirmed by parliament in pursuance of which the purchasers erected a church for their own use; in which they continue to perform divine service according to the rights of the church of England. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, five auditors of accounts, two churchwardens, and a collector for the poor.

On the north side of Cannon-street is another lane, on the west side of which stands the parish church of

#### St. MARY ABCHURCH.

This church owes its name to its dedication to the Virgin Mary; and the additional appellation of Ab or Upchurch, was given it on account of its elevation in comparison of the neighbouring ground towards the Thames; and to distinguish it from the many other churches of the same name in this city. A church dedicated to St. Mary has stood here from very early times; and we find that in the year 1448, it was in the patronage of the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy's; but devolving to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, her majesty granted the perpetual advowson to Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, in whom it has continued to the present time.

The old church being consumed by the fire in 1666, the present one was raised in its stead; and to which, by act of parliament, is annexed, the parish of St. Laurence Poultny, whereby the rectorial profits are greatly augmented, the two together producing the yearly value of 120l. in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general, and the parish officers are only two churchwardens.

This structure is built of brick, strengthened by rustic quoins of stone at the corners, with three windows on each side, of which the middle one is the principal, that rising higher, and taking up the space above, while the others, which are smaller have round windows over them; these have all stone cases. The tower rises square with the corners strengthened with rustic; and a large window in the center of each face, ornamented like the rest. From this tower rises a kind of

dome, and upon its summit stands a plain spire supported by a lanthorn base.

The church of St. Laurence Poultney, which was a curacy, stood on the west side of Lawrence Poultney-lane, on the south-side of Cannon-street; and received the addition of Poultney, from its great benefactor Sir John Poultney, who, about the year 1345, founded in the ancient

church, a college of Jesus and Corpus Christi, for a master, warden, thirteen priests and four choristers. This living is at present absorbed in the patronage of Abchurch, and the site of the old church and college remains only as a burial place for the inhabitants of the parish. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD.

**T**HIS ward is bounded on the east by Queenhithe and Broad-street wards; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon within.

It takes its name from an ancient castle which stood on the bank near the Thames, and was built by one Baynard, a nobleman of great au-

\* The great privileges enjoyed by Robert Fitz-Walter, in consequence of this office, were as follows:

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banners of London, in fee for the castelary, which he and his ancestors had by Castle-baynard in the said city. In time of war the said Robert and his heirs ought to serve the city in manner as followeth: that is,  
"The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms, on horseback, covered with cloth or armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul's, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And, when he is come to the said door, mounted and apparelled as before is said, the mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; which banner shall be gules, the image of St. Paul, gold; the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver: and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner; he shall alight from his horse and salute the mayor, and say to him, *Sir mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city.*  
"And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, *We give to you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern the honour of this city to your power.*  
"And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth 20l. which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with findals of the said arms.  
"Also they shall present to him 20l. sterling, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert, for his expences that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which being done, the said Robert shall command the mayor and burgeses of the city to warn the commons to assemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; and the said Robert shall bear it himself to Aldgate, and there the said Robert and mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And, if they are to go out of the city, then the said Robert ought to chuse two out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity near Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have, for every siege, of the commonalty of London, one hundred shillings, and no more."

thority who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. This castle, after the decease of the above Baynard, (which happened in the reign of William Rufus) fell into the hands of various people, and at length became the possession of Robert Fitz-walter, who was castelain and standard-bearer \* of London in the reign of king John, A. D. 1213. At which time there arose

The rights belonging to him and his heirs in the city of London, in time of peace, were as follow:

"That is to say, the said Robert Fitz-Walter had a foke or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouse of St. Paul, to the Thames, and so to the side of the mill which was in the water coming down from Fleet-bridge, and went by London-wall betwixt the friars preachers and Ludgate, and so returned by the house of the said friars to the wall of the canonry of St. Paul; that is all the parish of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his ancestors by the said seniority; and so the said Robert had appendant unto the said foke all the things underwritten:  
"That he ought to have a fokeman, and to place what fokeman he will, so he be of the fokemanry, or the same ward: and if any of the fokemanry be impleaded in the Guildhall of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is not lawful for the fokeman of the fokemanry of the said Robert Fitz-Walter to demand a court of the said Robert; and the mayor and his citizens of London ought to grant him to have a court; and in his court he ought to bring his judgments, as is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given him.  
"If any therefore be taken in fokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his foken; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought to be given of him; but his judgment shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.  
"And the judgment shall be such, that, if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the Thames, at a good wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flowings of the water.  
"And if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought to be led to the elms, and there suffer his judgment as other thieves. And so the said Robert and his heirs hath honour, that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the mayor of the city and citizens are bound to do him right; that is to say, that, when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert and his heirs to be with him in council of the city; and the said Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city against all people, saving the king and his heirs. And when the said Robert cometh to the hustings of the Guildhall of the city, the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him; and so long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgments ought to be given by his mouth, according to the record of the recorders of the said Guildhall: and so many waives as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the council of the mayor of the city."

a great

a great contention between the king and his barons, on account of Matilda, called The Fair, a daughter of the said Robert Fitz-Walter, whom the king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other causes of the like sort, there ensued a war throughout the realm. The barons, being received into London, did great damage to the king; but in the end the king not only banished the said Fitz-Walter, among others, out of the kingdom, but likewise caused his castle, called Baynard's-castle, and two other houses, to be demolished. (See page 41.) After which a messenger was sent to Matilda the Fair about the king's suit; but she, not consenting to it, was poisoned.

King John being in France in the year 1214, with a great army, a truce was made between the two kings for five years. There being a river or arm of the sea between the two armies, a knight among the English called out to those on the other side to challenge any one among them to come and take a joust or two with him: whereupon, without any delay, Robert Fitz-Walter, who was on the French side, ferried over, and got on horseback, without any one to help him, and shewed himself ready to the face of this challenger; and at the first course struck him so violently with his great spear, that both man and horse fell to the ground; and, when his spear was broken, he went back again to the king of France. King John, seeing this, cried out, "By God's tooth, (his usual oath) he were a king indeed who had such a knight." The friends of Robert, hearing these words, knelt down, and said, "O king, he is your knight; it is Robert Fitz-Walter." Whereupon he was sent for the next day, and restored to the king's favour; by which means a peace was concluded, Fitz-Walter was restored to his estates, and had permission to repair his castle of Baynard.

This ward is divided into ten precincts, and is governed by an alderman, ten common-councilmen, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) nine constables, fourteen inquest-men, seven scavengers and a beadle.

We shall begin the survey of this ward on the north side of Thames street, where, at the south west corner of Bennet's-hill is situate the parish church of

#### St. BENNET, PAUL'S WHARF.

This church is so called from its being consecrated to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the above wharf. It is of very ancient foundation, as appears by Dicets, dean of St. Paul's, who has it in his register, under the year 1181. The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present one was erected in its place from a design of Sir Christopher Wren. It is a neat structure; the body is well proportioned: the tower has rustic corners, and the turret and small spire are raised from the crown of a dome.

This church is a rectory, the collation to which is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The parish of St. Peter, Paul's wharf is united to it, and the rector receives 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general; and the parish

officers are, two churchwardens and two overseers.

On the east side of Bennet's-hill, at the south west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, stands the college or office of arms, commonly called

#### THE HERALDS OFFICE.

This office was destroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, and rebuilt about three years after; the expence of which, at a moderate computation, amounted to 5000l. but the corporation not being able to discharge that sum, petitioned his majesty for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal; and, upon their lordship's report, a commission was granted, bearing date the sixth of December, 1672: but the commission directing the money so collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner, as the earl-marshal should appoint, it disgusted the officers so much, that it caused a coldness and inactivity in them to promote the subscription; so that, although they had reason to hope for large contributions, little more than 700l. was raised by this commission: what sums were necessary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members. Sir William Dugdale built the north west corner at his own charge; and Sir Henry St. George, *Clarenceux*, gave the profits of some visitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to 530l. the houses on the east side, and south east corner, were erected upon a building lease, agreeable to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building, as it now appears, and is one of the best designed and handsomest brick buildings in London: and the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a curiosity. In November, 1683, the college part of the building being finished, the rooms were divided amongst the officers according to their degrees, by agreement among themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marshal; which apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective offices. The inside of the lodgings were finished, at different times, by the officers to whom they belonged.

It is a square inclosed by regular brick buildings, which are extremely neat, without expensive decorations. The floors are raised above the level of the ground, and there is an ascent to them by flights of plain steps. The principal front is in the lower story, ornamented with rustic, upon which are placed four Ionic pilasters, that support an angular pediment. The sides which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, that are also supported by Ionic pilasters. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour, a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants.

This corporation consists of thirteen members, viz. three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms; who are nominated by the earl-marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and



and hold their places by patent during their good behaviour. They are all the king's servants in ordinary, and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl-marshal, have been sworn into their offices by the lord-chamberlain.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the first Thursday in every month, or oftener if necessary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

The kings are Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy. Garter was instituted by king Henry V. in the year 1417, for the service of the most noble order of the garter; and, for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, subject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter, king of arms of England. By the constitution of his office he must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms usurped or borne unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is likewise his office to go next before the sword in solemn procession, none interposing except the marshal, to administer the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the register of the order; with baron's service in the court, and lodgings in Windsor castle; he bears his white rod; with a banner of the ensigns of the order thereon, before the sovereign: when any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his post to assign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensigns of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; for the execution of which he has a salary of 100l. a year, payable at the exchequer; and 100l. more out of the revenue of the order; besides his fees.

The others are called provincial kings, and their provinces together comprise the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarenceux comprehending all to the south of the river Trent, and that of Norroy all to the north of that river; but, though these provincials have existed time immemorial, they were not constituted to these offices by the titles of Clarenceux and Norroy before Edward III.

Clarenceux is thus named from the duke of Clarence, the third son of king Edward III. It is his duty, according to his commission, to visit his province, to survey the arms of all persons, &c. and to register their descents, marriages, &c. to marshal the funerals of all persons within his province not under the direction of Garter; and in his province to grant arms, with the consent of the earl-marshal. Before the institution of Garter, he was the principal officer of arms, and, in the vacancy of Garter, he executes his office. Exclusive of his fees he has a salary from the exchequer of 40l. per annum.

The duty and office of Norroy, or North Roy, that is, North king, is the same on the north of the Trent as that of Clarenceux on the south.

The kings of arms were formerly created by the sovereign with great solemnity, upon some high festival; but, since the ceremonies used at

the creation of peers have been laid aside, the kings of arms have been created by the earl-marshal, by virtue of the sovereign's warrant. Upon this occasion he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup, with a cover; his title is pronounced; and he invested with a tabart of the royal arms richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portcullises of silver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl-marshal places on his head the crown of a king of arms, which formerly resembled a ducal coronet; but, since the restoration, it has been adorned with leaves resembling those of the oak, and circumscribed, according to ancient custom, with the words, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*. Garter has also a mantle of crimson sattin, as an officer of the order; with a white rod or scepter, with the sovereign's arms on the top, which he bears in the presence of the sovereign; and he is sworn in a chapter of the Garter, the sovereign investing him with the ensigns of his office.

The kings of arms are distinguished from each other by their respective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, Garter's being blue, and the provincials purple.

The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset; who take place according to seniority in office. They are created with the same ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabart of the royal arms, embroidered upon sattin, not so rich as the kings, but better than the pursuivants, and a silver collar of SS. They are esquires by creation, and have a salary of 26l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and fees according to their degree.

The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, to shew that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four pursuivants, who are, *Rougecroix*, *Bluemantle*, *Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, are also created by the earl-marshal, when they take their oath of a pursuivant, and are invested with a tabart of the royal arms upon damask. They have a salary of twenty pounds a year, with fees according to their degree. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, by a monthly rotation.

Besides these particular duties of the several classes, it is the general duties both of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend his majesty at the house of peers, and, upon certain high festivals, to the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the Garter, &c.

All these officers have apartments in the college, annexed to their respective offices. They have likewise a public hall, in which is a court for the earl-marshal, where courts of chivalry are occasionally held, and the officers of arms attend in their tabarts, his lordship being present. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility,

lity, and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

Facing the north west corner of the herald's office is a passage into

### DOCTORS COMMONS.

This is properly a college for such as study and practice the civil law, and where causes in civil and ecclesiastical cases are tried under the bishop of London, and the archbishop of Canterbury. The addition of commons is taken from the manner in which the civilians live here, commoning together, as practised in other colleges.

The front of this college is situate in Great Knight-riding-street, and consists of two square courts, chiefly inhabited by doctors of the civil law. Here are tried all causes by the court of admiralty, and the court of delegates. Here are offices where wills are registered and deposited, and licences for marriage, &c. are granted, and a court of faculties and dispensations. Several other offices are likewise kept here, viz. The registry of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the registry of the bishop of London: in which offices are registered all wills, and other matters done in the ecclesiastical courts of those sees.

The causes, whereof the civil and ecclesiastical law take cognizance, are these: blasphemy, apostacy from christianity, heresy, schism; ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortueries, delapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, administrations; simony, incests, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of chastity; pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, and other such like, reducible to these matters.

The courts belonging to the civil and ecclesiastical law are various; such as

1. *The Court of Arches.* This is the highest court under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. It takes its name from Bow-church which was originally built upon arches, and in which this court first sat for the dispatch of business. Here all appeals are directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is stiled *the dean of the Arches*, because he holds a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, exempt from the bishop of London's jurisdiction. The officers under this judge are, an examiner, an actuary, a beadle or crier, and an apparitor; besides advocates, and procurators or proctors.

2. *The prerogative court.* This court is thus denominated from the prerogative of the archbishop of Canterbury, who by a special privilege beyond those of his suffragans, can here try all disputes that happen to arise concerning the last wills of persons within his province, who have left goods to the value of five pounds and upwards, unless such things are settled by composition between the metropolitan and his suffragans; as in the diocese of London, where it is ten pounds. To this court belongs a judge, who

is stiled *Judex Curie, Prærogative, Cantuariensis*, and a register, who hath convenient rooms in his office for the disposing and laying up safe all original wills and testaments. This register also hath his deputy, besides several clerks.

3. *The court of faculties and dispensations.* This court can empower any one to do that which in law he could not otherwise do, viz. to marry without the publication of banns; to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible, &c. This authority was given to the archbishop by the statute 25 Henry VIII. cap. 21. And the chief officer of this court is called *Magister ad Facultates*; under whom is a register and his clerks.

4. *The court of admiralty.* This court was erected in the reign of Edward III. and in former times kept in Southwark. It belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and takes cognizance of the death or maihem of any person murdered on the high seas. Here also are cognizable all matters relating to seamen's wages, &c. The judge of this court must be a civilian, and is called *Suprema curiæ admiralitatis anglie locum tenens judex*; under whom is a register and a marshal, who carries a silver oar before the judge; besides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of Doctors-commons, where the other civil courts are kept; except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea; on which causes the admiralty court sits at the sessions house in the Old Bailey.

5. *The court of delegates.* This is the highest court for civil affairs belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the spiritual courts; for upon the abolishing of the papal power within this kingdom by Henry VIII. in the year 1534, it was enacted by parliament, that no appeals should from thence forward be made to Rome; in default of justice in any of the spiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king in his court of chancery upon which a commission under the great seal should be directed to such persons as his majesty should think fit to nominate. These commissioners to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally consist of noblemen, bishops, and judges, both of the common and civil law; and as this court is not fixed, but occasionally, these commissioners; or delegates, are varied at the pleasure of the Lord chancellor, who appoints them. No appeals lie from this court; but upon good reasons assigned, the lord chancellor may grant a commission of review.

The practisers in these courts are of two sorts, viz. advocates and proctors.

The advocates are such as have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counsellors or pleaders. These must first upon their petition to the archbishop, obtain his *fiat*; and then they are admitted by the judge to practice. The manner of their admission is solemn. Two senior advocates in their scarlet robes, with the mace carried before them, conduct the doctor up the court with three reverences, and present him with a short latin speech, together with the archbishop's rescript; and then having taken the oaths, the judge admits him, and assigns him a place or a seat in the court, which he is always to keep

keep when he pleads. Both the judge and advocates, if of Oxford, wear in court scarlet robes, and hoods lined with taffaty; but if of Cambridge, white miniver, and round black velvet caps.

The proctors or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients; and make themselves parties for them, and draw and give pleas, or libels and allegations, in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. These are also admitted by the archbishop's *fiat*, and introduced by two senior proctors. They wear black robes and hoods lined with fur.

The terms for the pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts, are but little different from the term times of the common law. The order as to the time of sitting of the several courts, is as follows: The court of arches having the pre-eminence sits first in the morning. The court of admiralty sits in the afternoon on the same day; and the prerogative court sits also in the afternoon.

In the account of this place we must not forget its library, which is a spacious room, well stocked with books of all sorts, especially in civil law and history: for which they are greatly indebted to James Gibson, esq; and to the benefactions in money given by every bishop at his consecration, to purchase books for this library.

This learned body were originally seated in Pater-noster-Row, and in the very place where now stands the Queen's-head tavern; which aforetime had been a house for a residentiary of St. Paul's. But that situation being found very inconvenient, doctor Henry Harvey, dean of the arches, purchased and provided a large house in Knight-riders-street which at that time was an old stone building belonging to and let out by the canons of St. Paul's.

The present college was built upon the ruins of the house, given by the above doctor Harvey, and burnt down in the general conflagration of this city in 1666: on which occasion the business of the institution was transferred to, and carried on at Exeter-change, in the Strand, till the new college was finished in a more convenient and elegant manner.

On the north side of Knightriders-street is Bell-yard, which leads into Great Carter-lane, inhabited chiefly by gentlemen belonging to or depending upon the courts of Doctors commons. On the north side is Dean's-court, which is but small, but graced with the remarkable buildings, viz. the prerogative court, and a large house on the west side, the seat of the deans of St. Paul's successively.

On the south side of Little Carter-lane is a place called Sermon-lane, corruptly for Shermonger's-lane, this having once been the place where the silver was prepared, cut, and rounded for the coiners in the Old-change. On the west side of this lane is a school belonging to Castle Baynard ward, purchased and beautified by alderman Barber, for the education of thirty boys and twenty girls.

In a court near this is the paying office for the

city of London's new pavements: and nearer to the Old-change, on the south side of Little Carter-lane, is a celebrated Presbyterian meeting-house.

On the north side of Knightriders-street, and at the south-west angle of the Old Change, stands the parish church of

#### St. MARY MAGDALEN, *Old Fish-street,*

So called from its dedication to the above saint, and its vicinity to Old Fish-street. This was a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's in the year 1181: but now, and for some ages, it has been a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present structure arose from its ruins, and was built in the year 1685.

It is a small well proportioned church, built with stone, sixty feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and thirty in height to the roof. It is enlightened by a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and scrolls, supporting a cornice, which runs round the building; but these windows are of such an unusual height from the ground, that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them: both these and the windows are of the same general construction, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. The tower is divided into two stages, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes in the manner of high steps on each side, and on the top of these is a turret, crowned with a very short spire, on which is placed a fan with flames.

This was originally a very poor living, but since the parish of St. Gregory's has been united to it, and made parochial for both parishes, it is raised by act of parliament to the value of 120*l.* per annum, in lieu of tythes. And though St. Gregory's still remains an impropriation to the petty canons of St. Paul's, who are to receive all tythes, oblations, and duties of that parish, in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly they have, or lawfully might have done; yet the parishioners thereof are obliged to pay their quota of the said 120*l.* which by act of parliament is to be levied on both these parishes, in lieu of tythes to the incumbent. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and two overseers.

The church of St. Gregory, which was anciently a rectory, was situate at the south-west angle of St. Paul's cathedral; and took its name from Gregory the Great, bishop of Rome, who sent hither Austin the monk, to convert the English nation to christianity.

This is one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries; and it is not charged with first fruits and tenths, but only with procurations yearly to the dean and chapter aforesaid. After its union with St. Mary Magdalen's, the ground on which it stood was laid open to St. Paul's church yard.

The

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens, and three overseers and collectors.

On the east side of Puddle-dock-hill, near the wharf, is situate the parish church of

#### St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

This church is a rectory of very ancient foundation, originally known by the name of St. Andrew near Baynard's castle; but that castle being afterwards destroyed, and the king's wardrobe built near the church, it changed its name from Castle-Baynard to that of St. Andrew Wardrobe. It is very probable this church was founded about the same time as Castle-Baynard was erected, and perhaps by the same nobleman: for the patronage descended to the noble family of Fitz-Walters, from whom it passed into many hands, and at length came to the crown, who have presented to this living from the reign of king Charles II. by the lord-chancellor, who alternately presents with the patrons of St. Anne's, Black-friars, annexed to it after the fire of London. And, by the act of their union, the living is made of the value of 140l. per annum, in lieu of tythes.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present structure, which was built in 1670, was made the parochial church of this parish and that of St. Anne, Black-friars. The body is enlightened by two rows of windows, but the tower has neither turret, pinnacle, nor spire. The roof is adorned with fret work of flowers, fruits, &c. the pews are very neat, and the walls well wainscotted, with two handsome galleries, a carved pulpit, a veneered sounding board, and a very complete altar-piece. The vestry is select; and the officers are two churchwardens.

The church of St. Anne, Black-friars, (which was a donative or curacy) stood on the east side of Church-yard alley, in the precinct of Black-friars; but having suffered in the fatal calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the parish was annexed to the above mentioned St. Andrew's. The antiquity of this church will appear from the following account: In the year 1276 Gregory Rokeley, mayor, and the barons of London, granted and gave unto Robert Kilwarby, archbishop of Canterbury, two lanes or ways next the street of Baynard's-castle, and the tower of Mountfitchet, to be destroyed; on the site of which streets the said Robert built the church of Black-friars, with the residue of the stones that were left of the said tower, which were not used by the bishop of London in the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral.

This priory church was very large, and highly favoured by king Edward I. and his queen Eleanor; and, in process of time, divers parliaments and other great meetings were held here: particularly the tribunal by the cardinals Campejus and Wolsey for annulling the marriage of king Henry VIII. with queen Catharine of Arragon, his royal consort, and the parliament which soon after condemned cardinal Wolsey in a *præmunire*. This priory enjoyed many and great privileges; but they all fell at once; when this house sur-

rendered into the king's hands, in the 30th of Henry VIII. and were granted to Sir Thomas Corden, who soon demolished both the house and church. The parishioners, who had been accommodated for their religious rites in the priory church, and now left without a place of worship, complained thereof in queen Mary's reign; and Sir Thomas being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber above stairs, which, in the year 1597, fell down. After this the parishioners purchased an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by subscription; and it was consecrated and dedicated to St. Anne, on December 11. A. D. 1597, and ordained to be thenceforward called "the church or chapel" of St. Anne, within the precinct of Black-friars." This precinct increased so much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it necessary to enlarge their church; and for that purpose purchased so much ground on the south side thereof as enlarged the church thirty-five feet, eleven inches in breadth, and fifty-four in length; whereon they built an ayle, as an addition to it, and also a vault for a burial place beneath: having before purchased the church, church-yard, porch and parsonage house, with the right of patronage, from Sir George Moore. But it had no tythes belonging to it.

The site of St. Anne's church, at this time, serves only as a burial place for the inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars. And though the parish was annexed to St. Andrew's Wardrobe, yet it is directed by its own officers, viz. two churchwardens and two overseers of the poor: and they have a general vestry, in whom centers the election of a minister for the united parishes alternately with the lord chancellor.

We shall leave this ward by the way of St. Paul's church-yard: on the south side of which, at the very extremity, is St. Paul's college, or the college or place of residence for the petty canons, which is a small court backwards, consisting of several houses appropriated to each stall. And nearly opposite this college, at the north west corner of the said church, (which is now called London-house-yard, and covered with houses, that pay a ground rent to the bishop of London) there formerly stood the bishop of London's-palace, a very large and magnificent house, which was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666.

In this palace king Edward V. took up his lodging when he was brought to London to take possession of the crown; and under king Edward VI. the Scotch queen was here entertained.

The dean's lodging on the other side, directly against the palace, was a fair old house; and also divers large houses were built on the same side, which, of old time, were the lodgings of prebendaries and residentiaries, who kept great households and liberal hospitality.

In the south church-yard of St. Paul's was the south side and west end of the said church, at which end were three stately gates or entries, curiously wrought of stone: in the center of the middle gate was placed a massive pillar of brass, in which the leaves of the said great gate closed, and were fastened with locks, bolts and bars of iron;

iron; notwithstanding all which, on the twenty-fourth of December, 1565, by a tempest of wind, these gates were blown open, and the bars, bolts, and locks, broken asunder, or greatly bent.

At each corner of this west end was a strong

tower of stone, made for bell towers; one of which was called the Lollard's tower, \* and used as the bishops prison, for such as were detected for opinions in religion contrary to the faith of the church.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF CHEAP WARD.

**T**HIS ward receives its name from the Saxon word *Chepe*, which signifies a market, and was formerly held in this division of the city. This market was peculiarly known by the name of West-cheap from its situation, to distinguish it from the market between Candlewick-street and Tower-street, which, from its situation also, was called East-cheap.

It is bounded on the east by Broad-street and Wallbrook wards; on the north by Coleman-street, Bassishaw and Cripplegate wards; and on the south by Cordwainer's ward. It extends from the entrance of Scalding-alley in the north east to near the east corner of Milk-street, on the north west; and from the west corner of the Mansion-house on the south east to within thirty-three feet west of Bow-lane on the south west: within which circuit is encompassed the Poultry, the east end of Cheapside, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-street and Bow-lane; and on the north side, Grocer's-alley, about 136 feet of the south end of the Old Jury, Ironmonger-lane, King-street, Laurence-lane, and the principal part of Cateaton-street and Honey-lane market, exclusive of all the courts, alleys, &c. within these limits.

This ward is divided into nine precincts; and is under the government of an alderman, twelve common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) eleven constables, thirteen inquest men, nine scavengers, and a beadle.

We shall begin the survey of this ward on the north side of Cheapside, where, behind the houses nearly opposite Bow-church is situate

#### HONEY-LANE MARKET.

After the fire of London Honey-lane, and other buildings were converted into this market, among which was the parish church of Allhallows, Honey-lane. It is the smallest market in the city, being but 193 feet in length, from east to west, and 97 from north to south. In the middle is a market house which stands on pillars, has rooms

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\* It was in this tower that Richard Hunne, a citizen of London, in the year 1515, a man of fair character, and well beloved, was made prisoner, on pretence of having Wickliffe's bible: but, indeed, the occasion of his ruin was a dispute he had with a clerk about a mortuary, which was made the cause of the whole clergy. He submitted to the bishop's correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined penance, and set at liberty; but he was found hang-

over it, and is crowned with a bell tower. In this market are a number of standing stalls for butchers covered over, and also several stalls for fruiterers; the passages into it are inhabited by fishmongers, poulterers, &c. It is famous for the goodness of the provisions sold there, with which it is well supplied on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

From this market we return into Cheapside, and proceeding more eastward on the south side, we come to New Queen-street, which, before the fire of London was called Soper-lane, on the east side of which this ward turns down Pancras-lane into Bucklersbury.

On the north side of Pancras-lane were formerly two parish churches, viz. St. Pancras Soper-lane, and St. Bennet Sherehog. The former was consumed in the fire of London, and not rebuilt; the site of which, since that time has been used as a burial place for the inhabitants of the parish, which is annexed to St. Mary-le-Bow. And the latter sharing the same fate, the site has been likewise converted for a burial place to the parishioners who are united with the parish of St. Stephen, Wallbrook.

Turning to the south east end of Cheapside you enter Bucklesbury, (corruptly Bucklersbury) which leads to the head of Wallbrook, and is so called from one Buckle, lord of the manor, who resided and kept his court in a large stone house that stood where now is Barge-yard. This place is so called from the barges which were rowed up hither from the Thames when the stream of Wallbrook was open for navigation. And where Bucklersbury meets Cheapside, viz. at the west end of the Poultry, there formerly stood the great conduit, which was the first erected to convey sweet water in leaden pipes under ground from Paddington to this place. It was castellated with stone and cisterned with lead. But these conduits becoming less useful, as the New-river and Thames water-works improved; and such a large building standing almost in the middle of the

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the

ing in his chamber, and his neck broken; which murder, the bishop's sumner owned that he, and the chancellor, doctor Horsey, and the bell ringer, had committed: and when the coroners inquest proceeded to trial, the bishop began a new process against the dead body for heresy, which, not contented to have murdered, they afterwards burnt in Smithfield.



the street, being incommodious for coaches and carts, the magistracy did not rebuild it, but removed it quite away after the fire of London.

The Poultry, which begins on the west, by the Old Jewry where Cheapside ends, and reaches to the Mansion-house by Cornhill, is not only well built and inhabited by capital tradesmen, but may be counted the greatest thoroughfare for carriages and foot passengers from the western divisions of this metropolis; it lying close to the center of business, for those who frequent the 'Change, the Mansion-house, Lombard-street, the Bank, and other public offices.

In this street, at the west side of Scalding-alley, \* is situate the parochial church of

#### St. MILDRED'S POULTRY.

The foundation of this church appears to be very ancient; for so early as 18 Edward II. we find it with the chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary de Coney-hope annexed: which chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary stood at the end of Coney-hope-lane, or the rabbit market, now called Grocer's-alley; and being suppressed by king Henry VIII. on account of a fraternity found therein, it was purchased by one Thomas Hobson, who converted the chapel into a warehouse.

The old church which had been rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666; and when the present one was built, the legislature annexed thereunto the parish of St. Mary Colechurch; and the living was thereby endowed by parliament with 170l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The patronage of this church, before the reformation, was in the convent and prior of St. Mary Overies; but from the suppression of that religious house, it fell to the crown, in whom it has continued to the present time.

This church is a plain substantial stone building, enlightened by a series of large windows and strengthened with rustie at the corners. The tower is crowned with a plain course, without pinnacles, turret, or any other ornament; except a clock, whose dial projects about half way over the street. The inside is paved with purbeck stone mixed with black marble; and at the west end there is a handsome gallery, and a good pulpit. The vestry is select, and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, two sidesmen, and six auditors of accounts.

St. Mary Colechurch, whose parish is annexed to that of St. Mildred's, was so called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary; and received the additional epithet of Cole from the name of its founder. It was built upon a vault, after the fashion of most of our modern churches, above ground, so that there was an ascent up to the floor of the church by several steps.

The origin of this church does not plainly appear, but we have reason to suppose it of great antiquity, from the baptism of St. Thomas-à-

Becket, (as commonly called) and St. Edmund, both archbishops, registered in this parish. And it is conjectured that the impropriation anciently belonged to the master and brethren of the adjoining hospital of St. Thomas de Acon Martyr, now called Mercer's chapel; the site of which, together with the advowson of St. Mary Colechurch, was granted by king Henry VIII. in the year 1542, to the company of mercers, in whom it has remained as a donative ever since.

When this church was burnt down in 1666, the parish was annexed to St. Mildred's Poultry: and the mercers company, empowered by act of parliament, built a free-school and other buildings, on the site thereof. In this school twenty-five boys are taught the classics, for which the master receives 40l. per annum, besides the use of a commodious dwelling-house.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

On the north side of the Poultry, a little to the westward of St. Mildred's church stands

#### The POULTRY COMPTER.

This prison is called the compter, from the prisoners being obliged to account for the cause of their commitment before they are discharged; and the addition of Poultry is to distinguish it from another compter in Wood-street. The charge of these prisons is committed to the sheriffs, under whom are the following officers in each compter, who give security to the sheriff for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts.

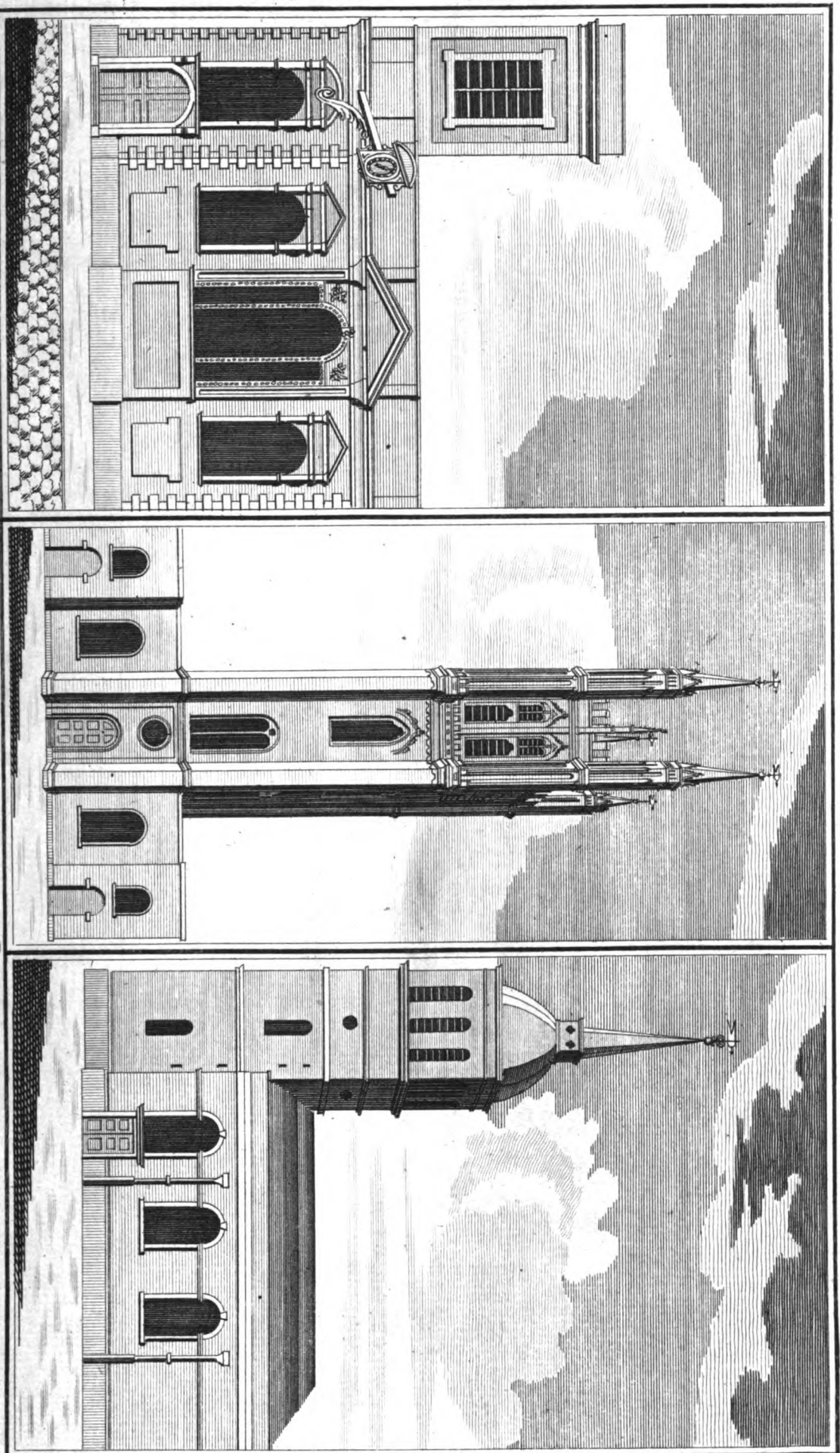
1. The principal officer, next to the sheriff, is the secondary, whose business is, to return writs, mark warrants, impanel juries, for the courts both above and below, and also for the sessions.
2. The clerk of the papers; whose office is to impanel juries for the sheriffs court; and who enters upon judgment, and makes out all processess.
3. Four clerk-sitters, who enter actions, take bail, receive verdicts after trial, &c.
4. Eighteen serjeants at mace, each of whom has his yeoman or follower. Their office is to arrest persons for debt, to execute all processess, to serve writs, executions upon actions, and summonses from above, as well as from the courts below. Each of these serjeants gives 400l. security to the sheriff, for the due execution of his office. Four of these serjeants, and as many yeomen out of each compter, wait upon their respective sheriffs daily; and during the time of sessions, double the number. At which time in the morning they bring the prisoners down from Newgate to the Sessions-house; put them in the dock; and after waiting all day, return the prisoners back to the jail at night; they also attend at the execution of prisoners. Upon their days of waiting they always wear blue cloth gowns, which are given them annually by the sheriffs.

\* In this alley was formerly a large house, known by the name of the Scalding-house; for the street called the Poultry

containing a number of Poulterers stalls, the fowls they sold there were first scalded in this house.

To

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*

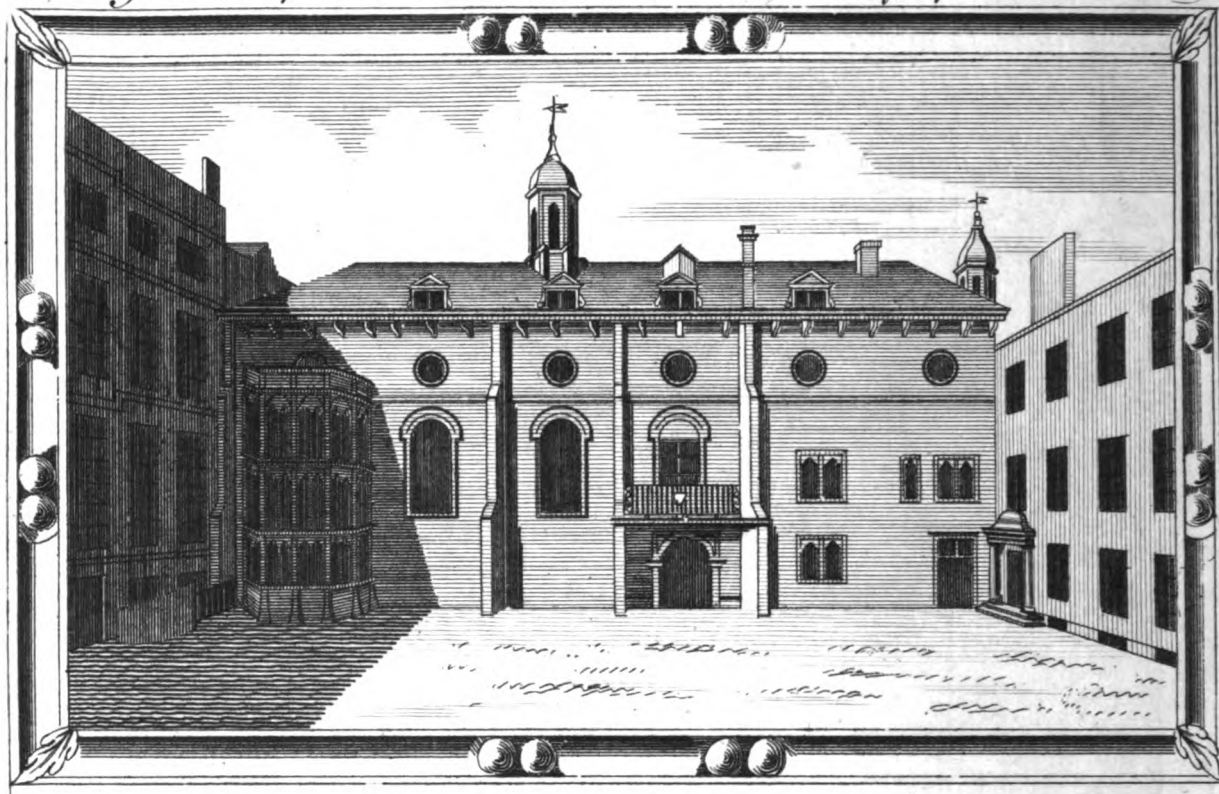


View of ST. MILDRED'S Church } View of ST. MICHAEL'S } View of ST. PETER'S Cornhill  
in the County. Church Cornhill.

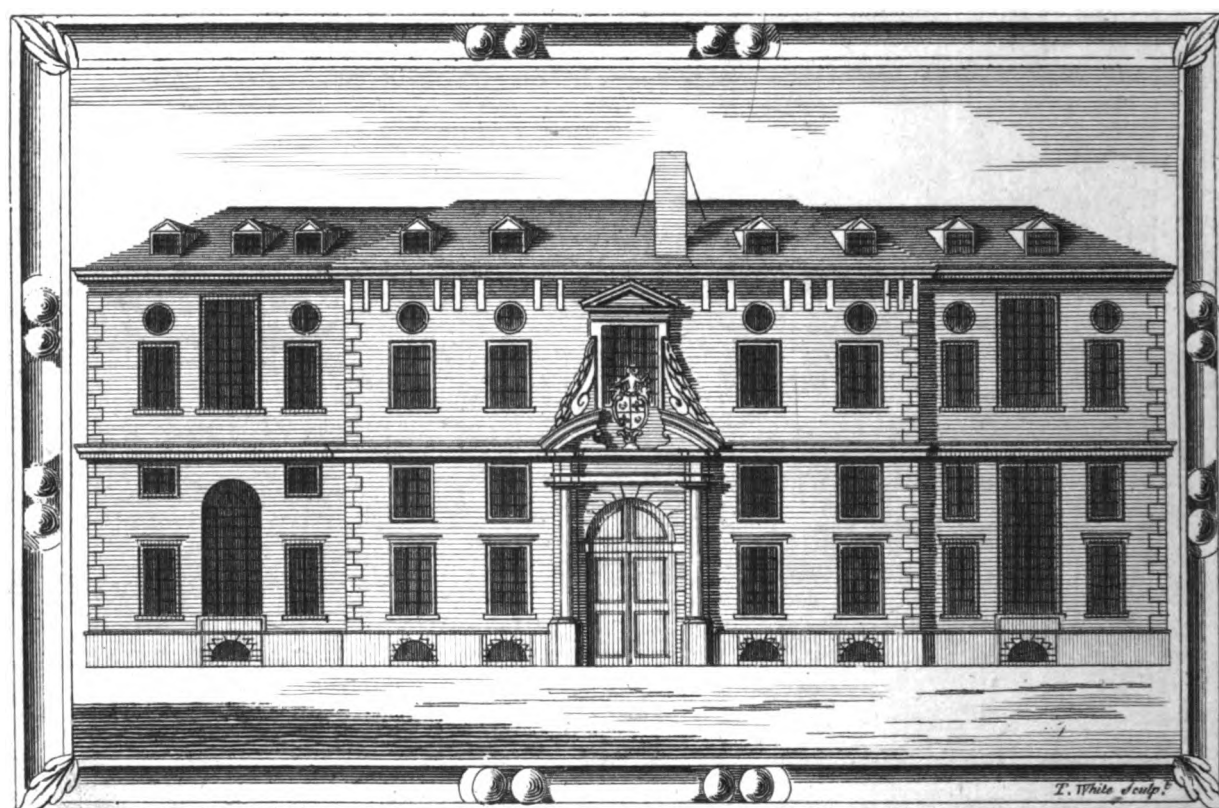




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



**VIEW of GROCER'S HALL.**



**VIEW of GOLDSMITH'S HALL.**



To each compter also belongs a master-keeper, and under him two turnkeys, and other servitors.

The poorer sort of prisoners, as well in this compter as that in Wood-street, receive daily relief from the sheriffs table, of all the broken meat and bread; and there are also several benefactions made by charitable persons, for the releasement of those, whose debts are small, or perhaps have lain a considerable time for want of discharging the prison fees.

On the north side of the Poultry, and at the farther end of Grocers-alley (formerly called Coney-hope-lane) stands

### GROCCERS HALL.

This building is situate on a spot of ground purchased by the Grocers company in the year 1411, of Robert Fitz-Walter, for three hundred and twenty marks. The building is well designed and executed for the purposes of a common hall; and is not only a stately edifice, but so capacious, that for many years it served for the uses of the Bank of England, which was kept in this hall, till the edifice in Threadneedle-street was erected for that purpose. The ancient stone and brick building at the north west corner of the garden, inhabited by the beadle of the company, is probably part of the ancient city mansion of the noble family of Fitz-Walter, and consequently the oldest building within the city walls.

The company of Grocers is the second of the twelve principal companies, and was anciently denominated Pepperers; but having changed their name to that of Grocers, were, under that denomination, incorporated by letters patent of Edward III, in the year 1345, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the Grocers of the city of London;" which was confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1429. These grants were afterwards confirmed by a new charter of Charles I. in the year 1640, with an additional power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all Grocers within the city and suburbs of London, and three miles round. They had anciently the management of the king's beam in the city, with the right of appointing a master-weigher, and four porters to attend it.

This corporation consists of a prime minister and three other wardens, with a numerous court of assistants. It is a livery company; and out of their possessions they pay about 700l. per annum to the poor.

About the middle of Grocer's-alley, on the west side is Dove-court, which leadeth into the Old Jewry, \* nearly opposite, at present, (1769)

### The EXCISE OFFICE.

This is a large brick building, formerly the dwelling-house of Sir John Frederick: and tho' it has nothing to recommend it in its outward ap-

pearance, yet it is capacious and well adapted for the particular uses to which the government have appointed it. It is the principal office of excise within his majesty's dominions, and is managed by nine commissioners whose appointments are 1000l. per annum each. Under these are a great number of officers, both within and without the house, viz. five commissioners for appeals; a secretary with three clerks; five accountants general; four general surveyors; a receiver general; comptroller of the cash; inspector general for coffee and tea; an auditor of excise; an auditor of hides, and a comptroller, with clerks in each office.

These receive the produce of excise on beer, ale, and spirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, soap, starch, candles, paper, calicoes, gold and silver wire, vellum, parchment, hides and skins, plate, and wheels of body carriages, collected all over England, and pay it into the exchequer. And for the collecting, surveying, &c. of which monies, and things exciseable, they have a great number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain districts, or divisions, both horse and foot, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loss in the duties of excise. Before the commissioners of excise are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commissioners of appeal for a rehearing.

This office is intended to be removed, as soon as the new structure, now erecting on the site of Gresham college, is finished.

On the north of Cheapside, almost in the center between the Old Jewry and Ironmonger-lane, is situate

### MERCERS HALL and CHAPEL.

On this spot, in ancient times, stood an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acars, or Acons, and was founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, and his wife Agnes, sister to Thomas-à-Becket, who was born on the same spot in the reign of king Henry II.

Thomas-à-Becket (to whom this hospital or chapel was probably dedicated) was the son of Gilbert Becket, a citizen of London, and of Matildis his wife, who was the daughter of a pagan prince, under whose custody Gilbert being taken prisoner, when he travelled into the Holy Land, was for a year and a half in confinement, and at last escaping by the help of this Matildis (who fell in love with him, being converted to the christian religion) he came again safe into England, whom Matildis, not long after, for love of him, adventured to follow, and getting away from her father, came at last to London, where finding Gilbert, he married her, and of her begat this Thomas, who was born in his father's house, which was then in the place where Mercerschapel in Cheapside now stands.

\* This street was originally called the Jewry, from its being the residence of the Jews in this city; but the Jews being banished by Edward I. they, upon their re-admission

into England, settled near Aldgate, in a place from them called Poor Jewry-lane; on which occasion this, their ancient place of abode was called the Old Jewry.

He was murdered in his own cathedral church at Canterbury, on Innocent's day, at even, anno 1170, as he was going up the steps towards the choir, by four knights, named Reynald Fitz-Urse, Hugh de Mortenill, William de Tracy, and Richard Briton, none of which (as the report is) lived above three years after, and then died very penitent. And as he suffered for his zeal in defence of the papacy, we find him soon after canonized, and worshipped by the pope's command.

Why this chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, by the name of St. Thomas of Acons, is not perfectly known; but the following account, from the X. *Scriptores*, seems very probable: when the city of Acars, or Acon, in the Holy Land called also Ptolematis) was besieged by the christians, one William, an Englishman by nation, being chaplain to *Radulphus de Diceto*, dean of London, when he went to Jerusalem, bound himself by a vow, that if he should prosperously enter Acon, he would build a chapel to St. Thomas the Martyr, at his own charge, according to his ability; and would procure there, to the honour of the said martyr, a church-yard to be consecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all parts to serve in this chapel, William himself, as a token of his christianity, took on him the name of prior; who, whilst he served bodily as a soldier of Christ, had an especial care of the poor, and he freely bestowed all his diligence and labour, in burying the bodies of such as died, as well natural, as of others who were slain with the sword, representing himself in man's sight, the next successor of that great Tobias.

There is another testimony out of the Theatre of honour, lib. 9. cap. 11. where the author repeating the military orders of the Holy Land, faith thus: "The order of St. Thomas was instituted by the king of England, Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lyon, after the surprisal of Acars, and being of the English nation, they held the rule of St. Augustin, wore a white habit, and a full red cross, charged in the middle with a white scallop; they took for their patron the archbishop of Canterbury, the metropolitan of England, Thomas-à-Becket, who suffered martyrdom (as his favourers say) under the king of England, Henry II. of that name. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, who had been five years in the Holy Land, removed the church there of St. Thomas the martyr, from an unfit place to a more convenient, and caused the patriarch of Jerusalem to take order, that the brethren of this church, who were before laymen, might be under the order of the Templers, wearing a cross on their breast. He bequeathed also to this house of St. Thomas of Acons, 500 marks." So much *M. Paris in vita Hen. III.* p. 472. *sub anno* 1238.

Hereby it is clear, that the dedication of this hospital, or chapel, to St. Thomas of Acons, or Acars, must have relation to the like dedication of the chapel and holy order in the city of Acars, in the Holy land to the same archbishop; all these three dedications being near about one and the same time, within few years after the archbishop's

death. And it is probable, that in imitation of those dedications at Acars, this in London might do the like.

From this St. Thomas anciently was a solemn procession used by the new mayor; who, the afternoon of the day he was sworn at the exchequer, met with the aldermen here; whence they repaired together to St. Paul's, and there prayed for the soul of the bishop William at his tomb; who was bishop of London in the time of William the conqueror. Then they went to the church-yard, to a place where Thomas-à-Becket's parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful souls departed. And then they went all back to St. Thomas of Acons again; and both mayor and aldermen offered each a penny.

This hospital, after its surrender, 30 Hen. VIII. was purchased by the mercers company, and opened by them immediately under the name of Mercer's chapel. They were both destroyed by the fire of London in 1666; after which the school was re-established and built over or near the site of St. Mary Cole-church, at the south west end of the Old Jewry. The hall and chapel were rebuilt upon their former foundation, with one front in Ironmonger-lane, and the other towards Cheapside; the latter of which is adorned with a very handsome entrance; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two-cupids mantling the company's arms, and with festoons, &c. and over it the balcony is adorned with two pilasters of the Ionic order, and a pediment; with the figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, and other entablatures.

The inner court is adorned with piazzas, formed of columns of the Doric order; the hall room and great parlour are wainscoted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilasters; and the ceiling with fret work. The chapel is neatly wainscoted, and paved with black and white marble.

The company of mercers, which is the first of the twelve principal companies, was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Richard II. in the year 1393, under the title of, "The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of the city of London." The members of this company are not only exempt from quarterage, but upon their admission to the livery, pay only a small fine. They are governed by a prime, three other wardens, and a court of assistants; and pay in charitable benefactions about three thousand pounds per annum.

More westward from this hall is King-street, at the north extremity of which stands

#### GUILDHALL.

This is the hall in which are kept the nine courts for transacting the business of the city, viz.

1. The court of common-council.
2. The court of Lord mayor and aldermen.
3. The court of hustings.
4. The court of orphans.
5. The two courts of the sheriffs.
6. The court of wardmote.
7. The court of hallmote.
8. The court of requests, commonly called the court of conscience.

9. The

9. The Chamberlain's court for binding and apprentices, and making them free.

The Guildhall stood formerly in or near Aldermanbury, or Aldermens-court, from which situation of this hall the street is said to take its denomination, and consequently the hall must have been founded before the year 1189; for then we find this street to have had that name. The old hall, however, being fallen to decay, the present structure was begun in the year 1411, upon a larger and more noble plan, and ten years were employed in compleating it; towards the charge whereof the companies gave great benevolences. The executors of Richard Whittington gave a purbeck pavement to the hall, and glazed some of the windows, on each of which Whittington's arms were placed; others of the aldermen glazed different windows, and had also their arms painted on the glass.

The hall being, however, much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired and beautified three years after, at the expence of two thousand five hundred pounds, in so effectual a manner, that it has stood to the present time.

The entrance has a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the king's arms under a cornice, pediment and vase, and between two cartouches and the city supporters, on acrosters, and these between two other vases, under which are niches; and in the middle of this front are the following words done in gold: (though so obliterated by time as not to be intelligible to the spectator)

*Reparata et ornata Thoma Rawlinson, milit. Majore, An. Dom. MDCCVI.*

Over the gate is a balcony, above which are placed in niches on each side, the figures of Moses and Aaron; and on the sides beneath are the four cardinal virtues, over the aperture; and below the balcony are depicted the arms of the twenty-four companies.

On entering this Gothic arch, you come into the hall, which is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five feet high. The roof is flat, and divided into panels; the walls on the north and south sides are adorned with four Gothic demi-pillars, painted white with blue veins, and gilt capitals, upon which are the royal arms, and those of Edward the confessor, who, in all probability, had a considerable share in the foundation of this ancient building.

Nearly fronting the gate are nine or ten steps, leading to the Lord-mayor's court, over which is a balcony supported at each end by four iron pillars in the form of palm-trees; by these is a small inclosure on each side on the top of the steps, used on some occasions as offices for clerks to write in, each being just sufficient to hold one person. Under these are two prisons called Little Ease, from the lowness of the ceiling, by which prisoners were obliged to sit on the floor. These prisons are intended for city apprentices, who upon complaint, and a strict examination into the offence, were sometimes committed thi-

ther by the Chamberlain, whose office is at the right hand at the head of the steps.

In the front of this balcony is a clock, on the frame of which is carved the four cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top, and a cock on each side of him. Behind this clock are two giants of an enormous size, which stand on the outside of the balcony close to the wall, one on each side; they have black and bushy beards; one holds an halbert, and the other a ball set round with spikes, hanging by a chain to a long staff. These ornaments are supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

Round the hall, on fourteen demi-pillars, above the capitals, are the king's arms on the north-eastward, and the arms of London on the south-eastward pillar: and westward from them are the arms of the twelve companies.

At the east end are the king's arms, between the portraits, finely painted, of their present majesties king George III. and queen Charlotte; close by the first is the picture of queen Caroline; and by the latter his late majesty king George II. And at the same end of the hall, on the south side, are the pictures of king George I. and queen Mary; directly opposite to which, on the north side, are those of king William III. and queen Anne. The inter-columns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embellished with the pictures, in full proportion, of twenty-two judges, which were there put up by the city in gratitude for their signal services done in determining differences between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-suits, in rebuilding the city, pursuant to an act of parliament, after the fire of London. To these the city of London has lately added the picture, in full proportion, of the late chief justice Pratt, now lord Camden, and lord-high-chancellor of England.

At the east end of the hall is held the court of hustings, and occasionally that of the exchequer; and before the hustings is held the Court of Conscience. At the west end is held alternately the sheriffs court for the Poultry and Wood-street compters. Opposite to the Chamberlain's office, already mentioned, is the office of auditors of the city accounts, within which is the Lord-mayor's court office, where the lord chief-justice occasionally sits in trials by *nisi prius*. On the west side of the mayor's court office is the court of Orphans, where the lord chief-justice of the common-pleas occasionally sits. Adjoining to this court on the north is the Old Council Chamber, now used by the commissioners of bankrupts; contiguous to which is the New Council Chamber. Beneath the Mayor's court is the Town Clerk's office, where are deposited the city archives. To the east and north are the residences of the Chamberlain and Town Clerk; near which are two rooms wherein the business of bankrupts is executed. Adjoining to the north-west is the kitchen; in the porch is the Comptroller's office; and over it the Irish chamber. And over the piazzas on the west, are the offices belonging to the Common Serjeant, Remembrancer, and City Solicitor.

This hall is generally used for the entertain-

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ment of our kings, queens, and other potentates, foreign ministers, &c. and for chusing the Lord-mayors, sheriffs, members of parliament, &c.

Guildhall-chapel, which is situate between Blackwell-hall and Guildhall, was founded in the year 1299, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, and called London college. A chauntry was founded in this chapel for four chaplains, and lands and tenements left for their support. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and received new endowments: but at the suppression of religious houses it reverted to the crown, and was bought of king Edward VI. with other lands and tenements, for the sum of 456l. 13s. 4d. And the city holds it in soccage of the manor of Greenwich. It was defaced, but not burnt down by the fire of London in 1666, and was afterwards repaired.

This edifice is perfectly in the Gothic taste. In several niches are set the figures in stone of king Edward VI. of queen Elizabeth, with a phoenix under her; and of king Charles I. treading on a globe. The windows are extremely large, and the walls within-side are hung with tapestry. Over the aldermen's seats there is a wainscot covering, and a particular seat for the Lord-mayor, adorned with cartouches. There is a gallery at the west end, a handsome wainscot pulpit and desk, and a neat altar piece inclosed with rails and banisters.

The chapel remaineth to the mayor and commonalty, wherein they have service weekly; as also at the election of mayor, and at the mayor's feasts, &c.

On the south-side of this chapel was formerly a library belonging to Guildhall and the college. But it is said that in the reign of king Edward VI. Edward duke of Somerset, then lord protector, sent for the books with a promise of returning them; but that promise being never after fulfilled, the room has been long made a storehouse for cloths.

On the north side of Cateaton-street, and at the south west corner of Guildhall-yard, is situate the parish church of

#### St. LAWRENCE JEWRY.

This church is thus denominated from its being dedicated to St. Lawrence, a native of Huesca, in the kingdom of Arragon in Spain, who, after having suffered the most dreadful torments under the emperor Valerian, was cruelly broiled

alive upon a gridiron, with a slow fire, till he died. And it received the additional epithet of Jewry, from its situation among the Jews, who formerly resided in the streets near that church; to distinguish it from St. Lawrence Poultney, now demolished.

This church, which was anciently a rectory, being given by Hugo de Wickenbroke to Baliol college in Oxford, anno 1294, the rectory ceased; wherefore Richard, bishop of London, converted the same into a vicarage; the advowson whereof still continues in the master and scholars of the said college.

This church being burnt, with many others, in the dreadful fire of London 1666, was rebuilt at the parish expence, with a very considerable benefaction by Sir John Langham; and the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, thereunto annexed.

It is eighty one feet long, sixty eight broad, forty feet high to the roof, and the steeple one hundred and thirty feet high. The body is enlightened by two series of windows, the lower ones large and uniform, and the upper small. At the east end is a pediment with niches, supported by Corinthian columns. The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a balustrade with plain pinnacles, and within this balustrade rises a kind of lanthorn, which supports the base of the spire.

The income to the incumbent, for this united parish, is settled by act of parliament at 120l. per annum, paid by the parish in lieu of tythes, and 20l. per annum from Baliol college.

Here is a gift sermon every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, well endowed by lady Cambden. And over the vestry is a free-school.

It is an impropriation in the gift of Baliol college. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

The church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, whose parish is annexed to St. Lawrence Jewry, stood on the east side and towards the south end of Milk-street, near Cheapside, in the milk market, and was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, as early as the reign of king Henry I. The site of this church, after the fire of London, was laid into Honey-lane market: but the parishioners still maintain their own poor, and have one churchwarden.

Having thus arrived at the place from whence we set off, we shall leave this ward, and proceed to the next chapter.

## CHAPTER XI.

## OF COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the principal street therein; so called from one Coleman, who, in all probability, was either the builder or a principal owner or inhabitant thereof. It is bounded on the north by Cripplegate ward, Upper Moorfields, and Bishopsgate ward; on the east by Bishopsgate ward, Broad-street ward, and Cheap ward; on the south by Cheap ward; and on the west by Bassishaw ward. Its extent from east to west is, from the grate by Lothbury church, to the south side of Ironmonger-lane; but no farther than the south west corner of Basinghall-street on the north side; and, in the other direction it extends south from Moorgate to the garden belonging to Grocers-hall in the Poultry.

This ward is divided into six precincts; and is governed by an alderman, six common-councilmen, six constables, thirteen inquest men, six scavengers, and a beadle.

The principal streets in this ward are, Coleman-street; the north part of the Old Jewry; Lothbury, from Coleman-street to St. Margaret's church on the north side, and on the south to about twenty-seven feet beyond Princes-street; the north side of Cateaton-street, from Basinghall-street to Coleman-street, and the south side from Ironmonger-lane.

The most remarkable buildings are, the parish churches of St. Stephen Coleman-street, St. Margaret's Lothbury, and St. Olave's Jewry; Founders-hall, and the Armourers and Braziers-hall.

In surveying this ward we shall begin at that part of it which takes in the Old Jewry; a street that runs north and south into Cheapside, and is inhabited by merchants and persons of repute. It retains the ancient name given to this part of London on account of its being the principal place of residence for Jews at their first arrival and settlement in England after the conquest; and before that known by the name of Colechurch-street, so called from the church of St. Mary Colechurch, situate at the south end thereof.

Near the center of this street, on the west side, is situate the parish church of

## S. OLAVE'S JEWRY.

This church is of very ancient foundation, and was originally called St. Olave's Upwell, from its dedication to the saint of that name, and probably from a well under the east end, wherein a pump is at this time placed; but that gave way to the name of Jewry, owing to this neighbourhood becoming the principal residence of the Jews.

This parish was antiently a rectory, the patronage of which was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, till about the year 1181, when it was transferred by them, with the chapel of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, to the prior and convent of Butley, in Suffolk: and became a vicarage. At the suppression of that convent the impropriation was forfeited to the crown, in which it still remains.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and made way for the present edifice, which is built partly with brick, and stone facias. It is seventy-eight feet long, twenty-four broad, thirty-six feet high to the roof, and eighty-eight feet to the top of the tower and pinnacles, which are all of stone. The door is of the Doric order, well proportioned, and covered with an arched pediment. The tower is very plain; and on the upper part of it rises a cornice supported by scrolls; and upon this plain attic course, on the pillars at the corners, are placed the pinnacles, upon balls, and each terminated on the top by a ball. It is a well enlightened body. The floor is paved with purbeck, and the walls wainscotted. The pulpit is enriched with carvings of cherubims; the altar-piece is adorned with the king's arms, and the communion table is set upon an anabathrum of black and white marble.

In this church are likewise three famous pieces of painting, 1. Of queen Elizabeth, lying on a fine couch with her regalia, under an arched canopy, on which are placed her arms. 2. Of king Charles I. 3. Of the figures of Time, with wings displayed, a scythe in his right hand, and an hour glass in his left: at his foot is a cupid dormient, and under him a skeleton eight feet long.

To this church, which is vicarage, is annexed the parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, and both together are of the value of 120l. per annum, as settled by parliament, in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

In this church is a lecture founded at twenty-nine pounds per annum by lady Weld, Mr. Vaughn, and Sir John Frederick; to be preached every Wednesday, for eight months, to begin on the first Wednesday in October, and to end in the last Wednesday in May, annually.

The parish of St. Martin Ironmonger lane (annexed to St. Olave's Jewry) was a rectory, the church whereof stood at the corner of church-alley, and on the east side of Ironmonger-lane; the site of which remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of this parish.

The patronage of this rectory appears antiently to have been in lay hands; for Ralph Tricker, in the reign of Henry III. granted the same

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to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, which was confirmed to them by the said king in the year 1233; from which time it continued in the said prior and canons till the dissolution of their convent by Henry VIII. after which it came to the crown who now presents to these two united livings. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

Near to the north east corner of the Old Jewry stood the first synagogue of the Jews, which was destroyed in the massacre of that nation, when seven hundred Jews were murdered, and their goods spoiled by the citizens of London, in the year 1262. The site whereof was given by queen Eleanor to the friars called *de penitentia Jesus*, or *de Sacca*, an order of begging friars, 56 Henry III. After whose suppression, by a decree of the council of Lyons, king Edward I. in the year 1305, granted leave to the said friars to assign unto Robert Fitz-Walter their chapel and church, of old time called the synagogue of the Jews, which near adjoined with its back front to the mansion place of the said Robert, now Grocer's-hall. The site of that synagogue, &c. after various alterations is now partly covered with a good private dwelling-house in front, and backward with a handsome capacious meeting-house of the presbyterian denomination; and with two alms-houses in Windmill-court, for nine poor widows of armourers and braziers, founded by Mr. Tindal, and endowed by six shillings per quarter, and nine bushels of coals annually; and with twenty shillings per quarter to those widows who are incapable of doing any business.

On this spot, in ancient times, stood one large building of stone, made in the place of the Jews houses, which reached from the parish church of St. Olave to the north end of the Old Jewry, and from thence west to the north end of Ironmonger-lane; and from the said corner into Ironmonger-lane, almost to the parish church of St. Martin; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what use, is uncertain; more than that king Henry VI. in the 16th of his reign, gave the office of porter or keeper thereof to John Stent, for the term of his life, by the name of his principal palace in the Old Jewry. And king Richard III. committed the keeping of the prince's wardrobe (for so it was afterwards called) to his trusty servant John Kendall, his secretary, by his patent, dated December 12, 1483, and left him to dwell in the same. And in the reign of Edward VI. it was alienated from the crown, being called a great messuage, under the name of the prince's wardrobe; to which belonged divers houses; edifices, gardens, &c. being sold to Sir Anthony Cope, a privy counsellor in 3 Edward VI. for sixty pounds, and in consideration of services; the yearly value being reckoned at six pounds twelve shillings and four pence.

Nearly opposite the north end of the Old Jewry is Coleman-street, which is a broad spacious street, and well inhabited by eminent merchants, and reputable tradesmen and shopkeepers. Near the north east corner of this street stands

## ARMOURERS HALL,

Which is an old pain brick building. The fraternity of armourers were incorporated by king Henry VI., about the year 1423, by the title of, "The master and wardens, brothers and sisters of the fraternity of or guild of St. George, of the men of the mysteries of the armourers of the city of London." The same prince also honoured the company by becoming one of their members. To this company, which formerly made coats of mail, is united that of the braziers, who are jointly governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

On the west side of this street, and near the south end, stands the parochial church of

## St. STEPHEN, COLEMAN-STREET.

This church is of great antiquity, and was originally a chapel belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who between the years 1171, and 1181, granted the church of St. Olave Jewry, together with this chapel, as an appendage to it, to the prior and abbot of Butley, in Suffolk.

This chapel was made parochial in the year 1456, but continued under the patronage of the prior and canons of Butley, till the suppression of that convent, when it came to the crown. However, in the year 1577, queen Elizabeth granted the patronage, together with the church and rectory, to Thomas Paskins and others, and in 1590 to William Daniel, serjeant at law, and other parishioners; which rectory impropriate, and right of advowson, have been held by the parish in fee-farm of the crown ever since.

The old church sharing the common fate in the dreadful fire of London in 1666, the present structure was erected in its stead about four years after. It is a plain, neat, and solid building, strengthened with rusticated at the corners, and enlightened by one series of large windows, with a handsome cornice, and one of the broadest ceilings and roofs that can be seen, without a pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces, and incloses the sacring-bell, to call the parishioners to prayers, read twice here every day, for which the parish pays the vicar 20l. per annum. The front is adorned with a cornice, two pine-apples, and the figure of a cock handsomely carved. Within it is well wainscotted and pewed; has a handsome pulpit neatly carved, and an altar-piece adorned with the king's arms, carved, gilt, and depicted, a black and white marble foot piece to the communion table, inclosed with a neat rail and bannister; and at the west end is a commodious wainscot gallery.

On the north side is the green church-yard: on the south is a large pavement that covers a burial vault the whole length of the church: to which pavement you ascend by several steps, through a gate, over which is cut in stone a most curious representation of the general resurrection.

This living is settled at 110l. per annum by act of parliament. The advowson is in the parishioners that pay to church and poor. The vestry

vestry is in some cases select; and the parish officers are two churchwardens and four overseers.

Among the monumental inscriptions in this church are the following :

1. Our life is all but death ; time that ensueth,  
Is but the death of time that went before :  
Youth is the death of childhood ; age of youth.  
Die once to God, and then thou diest no more.
2. Agnes the wife of Leonard Darr, whose sight,  
By sickness much impair'd, in heav'nly light,  
Look'd, liv'd and died, as dimness her were given;  
That her soul's eyes might better look to heav'n.

On the east side of Coleman-street, farther north, is Great Bell-alley, which runs east and west, and makes an angle with Little Bell-alley, that runs north and south to Thompson's-rents. The west side of Little Bell-alley opens into Pitchers-court, Mulberry-court and White's-alley, which is long and narrow, leading into Coleman-street. In the middle of this alley is a place called Alms-house-yard, containing six houses, for six poor men and their wives, and the survivors of them, in the gift of the leathersellers company.

At the north east corner of Lothbury, which is well built and inhabited, stands the parochial church of

#### ST. MARGARET, LOTHBURY.

This church receives its name from being dedicated to St. Margaret, a virgin saint of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the emperor Decius; and the additional appellation of Lothbury is to point out its situation, and distinguish it from the other churches in this city of the same name. The antiquity of its foundation may be collected from the presentation of John de Haslingfield to this rectory, by the abbess and convent of Barking in Essex, on the sixteenth of August, in the year 1303, in whom the advowson continued, till the convent being suppressed, it fell to the crown; in whom it still remains.

The old church, which was built in 1440, being destroyed by the general conflagration in 1666, the present stone edifice was erected in its stead, and completed in 1690. It stands upon the ancient course of Wallbrook, and is a plain, neat building. It is sixty-six feet in length, and fifty-four in breadth: the height to the roof is thirty-six, and the height of the steeple 140 feet. The body is well enlightened by a row of lofty windows; over which the wall is terminated by a balustrade; and the principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, which support an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermost stage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raised a small dome that supports a slender spire. Within it is wainscotted; the floor neatly paved; the pulpit veneered; the altar-piece ornamented; and the font remarkably handsome, the basen being carved, and representing the garden of Eden, and the Fall of Man; the salvation of Noah and his family in the ark; the baptism of

Jesus by John baptist, and Philip baptizing the eunuch: and the cover is adorned with the figures of St. Margaret, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

On the north side of the church, in the churchyard, is a good parsonage-house. The value of the living is settled by act of parliament at 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, four overseers, and twelve auditors of accounts.

More westward from this church is Founders-court, at the north end of which is situate

#### FOUNDERS HALL.

This hall is not only used for transacting the business of the company, but likewise let out to a congregation of the Scotch kirk; of which denomination there is but one other in England.

The fraternity of Founders was incorporated by letters patent of the 12th of king James I. in the year 1614, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Founders of the city of London;" and they have power to search all brass weights, and brass and copper wares, within the city of London, and three miles thereof. And all makers of brass weights within that circuit are obliged to have their several weights sized by the company's standard, and marked with their common mark: and such of these weights as are of avoirdupois, to be sealed at the Guildhall of this city; and those of troy weight at Goldsmiths-hall.

This company enjoys the privilege of the livery, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

At the north-east extremity of this ward, on the south side of Moorfields, is situate

#### BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

This hospital, as before observed in the survey of Bishopsgate, was founded for lunatics, near the north east corner of Lower Moorfields, in Bishopsgate parish. But that becoming ruinous, and unable to answer the ends of that laudable charity, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, granted the governors the piece of ground on which this hospital now stands; the foundation of which was laid in the month of April 1675. And the expence of erecting this edifice, besides that of building the wings, amounted to near 17,000l.

This magnificent building, (exclusive of the two wings which were added after its first erection) is 540 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth.

The middle and ends, which project a little, are adorned with pilasters, entablatures, foliages, and other ornaments, and rising above the rest of the building, have each a flat roof with a handsome balustrade of stone, in the center of which is an elegant turret. That in the middle is adorned with a clock and three dials, a gilt ball, and a fane at the top.

The entrance is grand, and the figures on the piers, one representing raving, and the other melancholy madness, are finely expressed, and do

honour to their author Mr. Cibber, father of the late poet laureat. Before this fabric is a handsome wall 680 feet in length, which, like the structure itself, is built with brick and stone. It encloses a range of gardens neatly adorned with walks of broad stone, grass plats and trees, wherein those of the lunaticks who are well enough to be suffered to go about, are allowed to walk there and enjoy the benefit of the fresh air. In the middle of this wall is a large pair of fine iron gates, and by them a small entrance for the admission of those who come out of curiosity to visit this hospital.

The inside chiefly consists of two galleries one over the other, which cross the wings, and are 193 yards long, thirteen feet high, and sixteen feet broad; without including the cells for the patients, which are twelve feet deep. These galleries are divided in the middle by two iron grates, in order to separate the men from the women; the latter being confined to the western part, and the former to the eastern part of the hospital. At the entrance, between these two grates in the lower gallery, and on the right hand close to the porter's lodge, is an handsome apartment for the steward, who is the manager, under the direction of the committee. On the left hand is the committee room, where they sit every Saturday to receive and discharge patients; and at each end of this gallery the warder of the division has a particular apartment. Above there are commodious apartments for the porter, matron, nurse, and servants. Below stairs there is a good kitchen, and all necessary offices for keeping and dressing provisions, washing, &c. And at the south east corner there is the surgeon's quarter, with a bath for the patients, so contrived as to be hot or cold, as occasion shall require.

There are about two hundred cells, or rooms for patients, which are generally full and furnished with a bed, when the patient is found capable of using one; or with clean straw every day, when the patient is mischievous, and destroys every thing that comes in the way.

The method of obtaining admission into this hospital is by petitioning to the committee; the petition to be signed by one or more of the governors. Then the committee and physician, who always attend on Saturdays, having examined and found the petitioner a proper object of their charity, he is admitted, upon bond given by two housekeepers in London, to take him away when discharged, and to be at the expence of his burial if he dies, and to provide him with cloaths.

When a patient is cured he is called before the committee and physicians, who examine him; and, if found fit to be discharged, the physician gives a certificate to that purport, and the steward

of the house takes care to have him delivered to his friends: at which time the patient is furnished with medicines to prevent a relapse.

The hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell being made one corporation, they have the same president, treasurer, clerk, physician, surgeon and apothecary; yet each hospital has its proper steward and inferior officers, and a particular committee is chosen out of the governors for each. Out of that appointed for Bethlehem, there are six who meet every Saturday, to examine the stewards account of expences for the preceding week, and to sign it after it is approved: they also view the provisions, examine the patients that are to be received or discharged, and have the direction of other affairs belonging to this hospital.

Moorfields, in which this hospital is situate, is divided into four squares impaled, and each square planted regularly with elm trees round a grass plat. Between these squares, or quarters as they are generally called, are broad gravel walks from east to west, and from north to south, which, with the trees on each side, form a tolerable vista, and is so well frequented by the citizens of both sexes in the evenings and fine weather to walk in, that it has obtained the name of the city mall. The houses on the north and east are occupied principally by brokers, who deal in both new and old household goods. And the south side is entirely enclosed by Bethlehem hospital.

At the west end of this hospital formerly stood Moorgate; and on the paved stones, commonly called Pavement-row, there is a meeting house of the independent denomination.

Opposite the west end of Bethlehem, alias Bedlam hospital, is Fore-street, which is one of those improved by virtue of the late act of parliament. This street runs in a direct line to Cripplegate church; and from narrow, confined, irregular, and mean buildings, it is become an open, spacious street, accommodated with good houses, and well inhabited. The city wall from Moorgate to Cripplegate is removed, and the two posterns, that faced Basinghall-street and Aldermanbury have been taken down, and the passages into Fore-street widened, and lined with good and substantial houses. Among the various buildings which gave way to this improvement, was Loriners-hall, situated upon London-wall, between Moorgate and Basinghall-street.

This company of Loriners or bitt-makers were not incorporated till the year 1712, by the appellation of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Loriners, London." They have a livery; and are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants, who at present transact their business at coach-makers-hall in Noble-street.

## CHAPTER XII.

## OF CORDWAINERS-STREET WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the occupation of its principal inhabitants, who were cordwainers, or shoe-makers, curriers, or other workers in leather. It is bounded on the north by Cheap ward; on the west by Bread-street ward; on the south by Vintry ward; and on the east by Wallbrook ward.

The extent of this ward from the east begins on the west side of Wallbrook, and runs west towards Budge-row, and thence up Watling-street, as far as Red-lion-court: within which compass are these principal streets, or parts of them, viz. Watling-street, Bow-lane, Queen-street, Pancras-lane, Sithe-lane, Budge-row, Tower-royal, St. Thomas Apostles, and Little St. Thomas Apostles; exclusive of the courts, alleys, &c. It is divided into eight precincts; and is governed by an alderman, eight common-council-men, eight constables, fourteen inquest-men, eight scavengers and a beadle.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at Bow-lane, which begins at Trinity-lane, and falls into Cheapside by St. Mary-le-Bow-church. That part of it which is in this ward begins about fifty feet from Cheapside, on both sides the way; and sixty feet beyond Basing-lane; and then on the west only to Trinity-lane.

In this lane are the following courts, and places of note, viz.

Half-moon-court, by some called Lugg-yard, a place something open but ordinary: it is likewise called Whale-bone-court, from its being once inhabited by a person who used to boil whale-bone.

Taylor's-court, a handsome, open place.

Robinhood's-court, indifferent long, and well built.

New-court, a handsome genteel place, with a door next the street, to shut up on nights.

Goose-alley, but ordinary; at the upper end of which is

Twelve-bell-court, which is but small and narrow. It hath a passage through

Compter's-alley into Bow-church-yard; both places of small account.

George-alley, or yard, but narrow, hath a passage into New Queen-street, through

Weld-court, which is a handsome square place, with well built and inhabited houses.

Rose-court, but mean and ordinary.

New Queen-street, which is built in the place where (before the fire of London) Soper's-lane stood, is a handsome spacious street well inhabited: it fronts King-street, which is opposite to Guildhall, and runs in a strait line down to the Thames, at the Three-cranes; but that part of it which is

in the ward goeth no farther than St. Thomas-Apostles.

Pancras-lane comes out of New Queen street, and falls into Bucklersbury; but only the south side of it is in this ward. On the north side of this lane (before the fire in 1666) stood two churches, viz. Pancras Soper's-lane, and St. Bennet's Sherehog, both of which have been already mentioned.

Sithe-lane comes out of Pancras-lane, and falls into Budge-row, by St. Anthony's-church, a lane well built and inhabited by merchants.

Budge-row (which is so called from the Budge Furr and Skinners dwelling there) takes its rise from Watling-street, and runs eastward to Canon-street; from which it is severed by Wallbrook on the north, and Dowgate on the south. In this street is

Dodson's-court, a large place, well built, and inhabited, and hath a passage into Cloak-lane. On the south side is a passage that leads into

Tower-royal-street, which comes out of Budge-row, and falls into St. Thomas Apostle. In this street are two small courts, one of which bears the name of the street: the other is called Strawberry-court.

In Little St. Thomas are these courts:

Cross-keys-court, which is but small.

Key-court, likewise small and ordinary.

Eagle-court, pretty open, and indifferently well built and inhabited, with a freestone pavement.

Having thus surveyed the principal streets, lanes, courts, &c. in this ward, we shall now proceed to describe the most remarkable buildings, beginning with the parish church of

## St. MARY LE BOW.

This church, which is a rectory, and the chief of the thirteen peculiars belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, is situate at the north west angle of Bow-lane; and is so denominated from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and the arches or bows wherewith the steeple was antiently embellished.

Though we cannot ascertain the time when, or by whom this church was founded, Sir Christopher Wren, the ingenious architect, who rebuilt the churches of this city after the conflagration in 1666, was of opinion that this was an ancient Roman christian church. It may, indeed, resemble the architecture of that people; but that it was not of their construction is evident from its having been erected in the time of William the Conqueror. And as it was the first church in this city, that was built with arches, it was therefore

therefore denominated New-May church; which appellation has been since converted into that of St. Mary-le-Bow.

In the history of the ancient edifice, we find, that in the year 1271, a great number of people were destroyed, and many more maimed by the falling of the steeple\*; after which it remained without one till the year 1512, when it was finished upon the old plan, with stone brought from Caen in Normandy; and thus continued till it was destroyed with the other buildings in the city, by the fire in 1666.

The present noble structure, which was built by the great Sir Christopher Wren, † was finished in 1673, and is chiefly admired for the elegance of its steeple, which is extremely light in its aspect, and though very high and full of openings, secure from any second fall by the geometrical proportion and lightness of its several parts.

The tower is square from the ground, and in this form rises to a considerable height; but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the tower part is the entrance, which is a noble, lofty, and well proportioned arch, on two of the sides faced with a bold rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order: the frieze ornamented in tryglyphs, and with sculpture in the metopes: over this arch is an opening, with a small balcony, which answers to a window on the other face. The first stage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which again rises a plain course, where a dial projects. Above this, in each face, is a large arched window, with coupled Ionic pilasters at the sides near the corners. The cornice over the windows supports an elegant balustrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns, supporting turrets, each composed of four handsome scrolls, which join at the top, where are placed urns with flames. From this part the steeple rises circular. There is a plain course to the height of half the scrolls, and upon this are raised a circular range of Corinthian columns, while the body of the steeple is continued round and plain within them. These support a second balustrade, with very large scrolls extending from it to the body of the steeple. Above these are placed a series of composite columns, and from the entablature rises another set of scrolls, supporting the spire, which rests upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence rises a vane in the form of a dragon.

The author of the Critical Review of the public buildings says, "The steeple of Bow church is a master-piece in a peculiar style of building: it is, beyond question, as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute: and, till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled." In this church are twelve bells, whose harmony is said to be superior to any other set in the kingdom.

\* See page 56.

† In digging the foundation for the new ground (the present edifice being brought about forty feet more towards the high-street, so as to make it range with the houses) Sir Christopher, to his great surprize, sunk about eighteen feet

After the fire of London, the parliament united to this church the parishes of Allhallows Honey-lane, and St. Pancras, whereby the incumbent's profits were considerably increased; he receiving, besides glebe, casualties, and three parsonage houses, 200l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and two collectors.

Allhallows Honey-lane was a rectory; the church whereof stood where the east end of Honey-lane market is now situate.

The advowson of this church was anciently in private hands, as appears by Simon de Crapping, a citizen of London, presenting William de Coventre thereto in the year 1327. But in the year 1471 it came to the company of Grocers, in whom it still remains. It is united to St. Mary-le-Bow; but preserves its right as a parish to hold a general vestry, and to chuse one churchwarden, who is also collector for the poor.

The church of St. Pancras, which was a rectory, stood, before the fire of London, on the north side of St. Pancras-lane, near to Soper's-lane, now called New Queen-street.

The patronage of this rectory was in the prior and canons of Canterbury, till they granted the advowson thereof to Simon the archbishop in the year 1365; since which time it has been in the collation of the archbishop of that see. At present the parish being united by act of parliament to St. Mary-le-Bow, the site of the church remains only as a burial place for the inhabitants. The vestry is general, and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

Near the middle of Bow-lane, on the east side, is situate the parish church of

#### St. MARY ALDERMARY.

This church, which is a rectory, owes its name to its dedication to the Virgin Mary afore-said; and the additional epithet of Aldermay, or Elder Mary, from its being the oldest church in this city dedicated to the said virgin. It is one of the peculiars belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; and was founded before the conquest, under the Saxon kings.

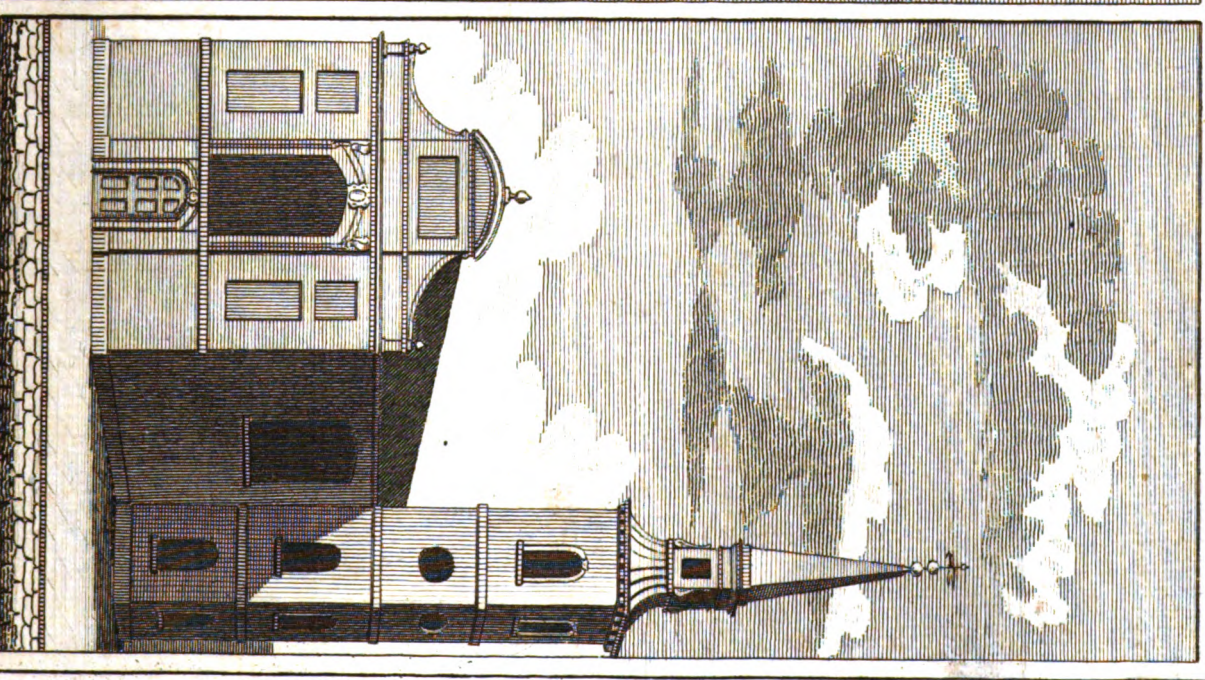
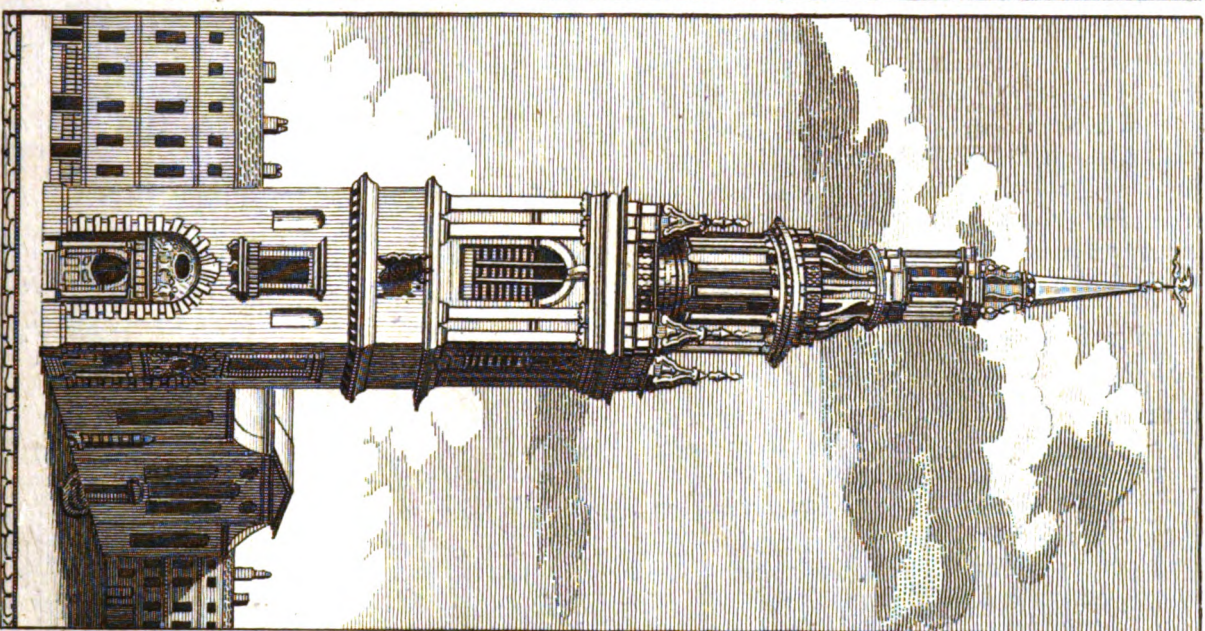
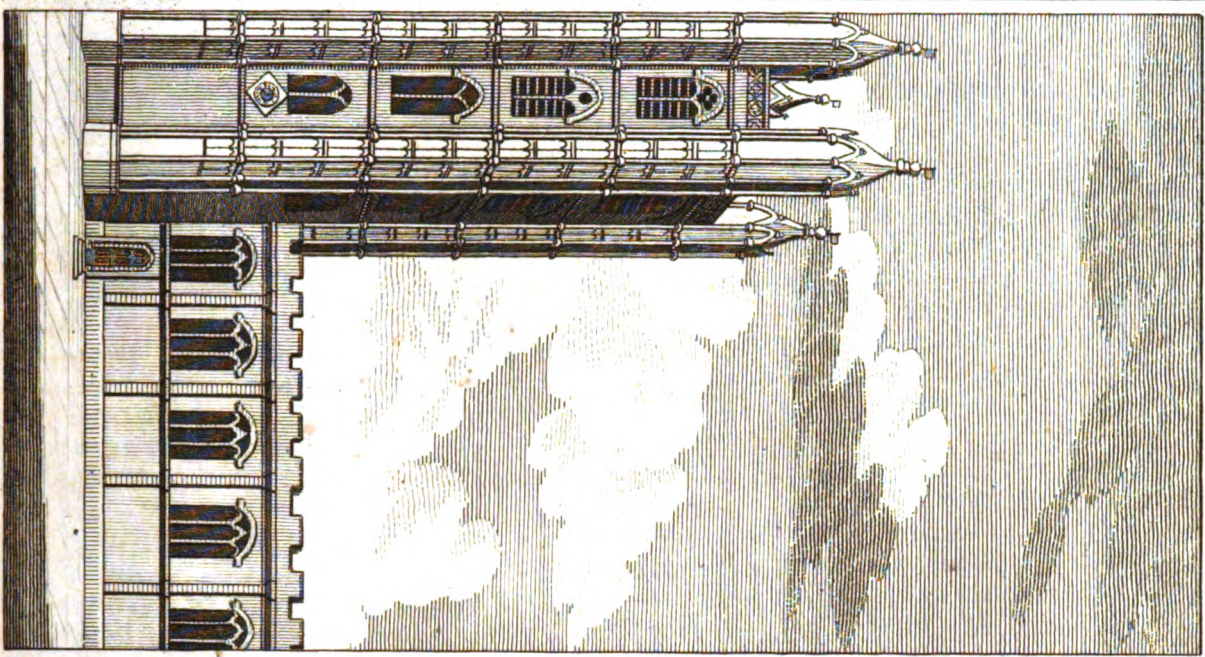
In the year 1510 Sir Henry Keble, Lord-mayor of London, bequeathed 1000l. towards rebuilding this church. And, in 1626, William Rodoway gave, towards the building of the steeple then greatly decayed, the sum of 3000l. and Richard Pierson, about the same year, gave 200 marks towards the same works, with condition that this steeple, thus to be built, should follow its ancient pattern, and go forward, and be finished, according to the foundation of it laid before by Sir Henry Keble, which, within three years after, was so finished, that, notwithstanding the body of the church was burnt in the fire of 1666, the steeple remained firm and good. That

deep through made ground, under which he found a Roman causeway, four feet thick, of rough stone, close and well rammed, with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom; on which causeway Sir Christopher laid the foundation of this weighty and lofty tower.

part



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



View of **S<sup>T</sup>. MARY, Aldermanbury Church** } View of **S<sup>T</sup>. MARY & BOW** } View of **S<sup>T</sup>. MILDRED'S Church**  
*Bow Lane* } *Chappinade* } *Broad Street*





part of it which was consumed was afterwards rebuilt in its present form by the munificence of Henry Rogers, esq; as appears by the following inscription over the west door of the church.

*Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim sacra, quæ communi Urbis Incendis ad Cineres redacta, impensis Una Manu, sed larga & sanctissime prodiga, integre Quinque Librarum Millibus surrexit denus maxime munificentior. Tam piam Beneficentiam Henrico Rogers, Armigero, Edwardi Rogers, de Cannington, Militis, & sub Mariana Persecutione Xii, militantis, Pronepoti & Pietatis etiam Hæredi honesta hæc & ingenua Fronte fatetur. A. D. MDCLXXXI. Memoria Justæ in Benedictione.*

This Gothic edifice is very spacious, it being an hundred feet in length and sixty-three in breadth; the height of the roof is forty-five feet, and that of the steeple an hundred and thirty-five. The body is enlightened by a single series of large Gothic windows. The wall has well contrived buttresses and battlements; these buttresses run up pilaster fashion, in two stages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, which is full of ornament, consists of five stages, each of which, except the lowest, has one Gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly so many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into stages as the body of the tower, and cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work, and subdivisions between.

The parish church of St. Thomas Apostles being by act of parliament annexed to this church, the profits of the rector are greatly augmented, he receiving 150l. per annum in lieu of tythes, and about 100l. a year by glebe. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens (one of whom is collector) two sidersmen and four auditors of accounts.

There are two alms houses in this parish for the poor of the Salters company.

The church of St. Thomas Apostles, before the fire of London, stood where the burial place now is in Queen-street. It is a rectory of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; so that the archbishop of Canterbury and the dean of St. Paul's, present alternately to this united living.

The vestry of this parish is general; and the officers are two churchwardens and two sidersmen.

At the south-west corner of Sithe-lane, on the north side, and near the west end of Watling-street, is situate the parish church of

St. ANTHONY, commonly called St. ANTLIN.

This church, which is a rectory, is so denominated from its dedication to St. Anthony, an Egyptian hermit, and founder of the order of Eremites of St. Anthony.

The patronage of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who also give institution to it. Its foundation is not certainly known; but it was in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's in the year 1181.

The old church was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and the present edifice finished in 1682. It is built of stone, and is of the Tuscan order, firm and massy. The length of the church is sixty-six feet, and breadth fifty-four. The roof is a cupola of an elliptic form, enlightened by four port-hole windows, and supported by composite columns. The steeple consists of a tower, and a very neat spire.

The parish of St. John Baptist is annexed to this by act of parliament, and the rector receives 120l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

There are prayers in this church every morning, and a sermon preached on the six working days by different clergymen, each of whom receives about twelve pounds per annum. Which morning lecture was founded by the contribution of the parish, and of divers other pious persons, who gave in money 593l. 6s. 8d. and in yearly rents sixty-two pounds. Here is likewise a rent charge of ten pounds per annum paid to the rector on St. Thomas's day, left by one Mrs. Parker, who also gave five pounds to the clerk, and five pounds to the poor. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens and four auditors of accounts.

The church of St. John Baptist, whose parish is annexed to the above, stood so near Wallbrook, that it has sometimes been recorded by the name of St. John upon Wallbrook.

The antiquity of this church may be collected from the mention thereof by Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the year 1181, whose canons were the patrons, and gave it to the prioress and convent of St. Helen, London, in whom it continued till the suppression of their nunnery, when it came to the crown in which it still remains. So that the presentation to these united parishes is alternately in the king and dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The site of St. John Baptist is converted into a burial place for the inhabitants of this parish, who still maintain the form of their own government, in a general vestry, and two churchwardens.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## OF CORNHILL WARD.

**C**ornhill-ward receives its name from the principal street therein, which was so called from a corn market anciently kept there.

This ward is bounded on the east by Bishopsgate ward; on the north by Broad-street ward; on the west by Cheap ward; and on the south by Langbourn ward. Its extent is very small: for, beginning on the north east, at the south east corner of St. Martin Outwich's church, it runs in several windings south west; to the west extent of Cornhill: then beginning again on the north at about fifty feet from the south west corner of Bishopsgate-street, it runs south to St. Peter's-alley in Gracechurch-street, and from thence by divers windings to the south west corner of Cornhill.

This ward is divided into four precincts, and is governed by an alderman, six common-councilmen, four constables, sixteen inquest-men, four scavengers, and a beadle.

On the north side of Cornhill are several lanes, courts, &c. as Star-court, Weigh house-yard, Newman's-yard, Finch-lane, Freeman's-court, Sweeting's-alley, Castle-alley, and the opening to the Bank. On the south side there are Peter's-alley, Michael's-alley, Birchin-lane, Change-alley, and Pope's-head-alley. There is no more than about 113 feet on both sides of Finch-lane from Cornhill in this ward; nor any more of Sweeting's-alley than as far as the east passage or entrance into the Royal Exchange, and one third at the south end of Castle-alley, the whole west side of which is covered with a new building, erected by the Bank, whose front is towards the new opening.

Birchin-lane, corruptly from Burehoover-lane, so denominated from the builder, has a small part, about 170 feet on both sides of the way, in this ward; and is chiefly inhabited by reputable tradesmen.

Change-alley, so called from its vicinity to the Royal Exchange, and the connexion or business there is between them, is situate with its north entrance facing the south gate of the Royal-Exchange. This place is universally known throughout the mercantile part of the world, on account of the business transacted there in money affairs; it being the grand market for buying and selling stocks, lottery tickets, &c. And the coffee-houses called Jonathan's, Garraway's, Baker's, &c. within this district, are contrived for the reception and entertainment of merchants, brokers, &c. who assemble here daily in great numbers from all parts of the world. But it is to be observed that no more of this alley is within Cornhill-ward,

than the north passage, and the front houses opposite the Royal Exchange.

Pope's-head-alley takes its name from a noted tavern and eating-house formerly situated therein, whose sign, for several ages, was the Pope's-head.

This alley is narrow, and leads into Lombard-street; but well inhabited by those whose business requires their attendance near the Royal Exchange. Only the north entrance and front house in Cornhill is in this ward.

The remarkable buildings in this ward consist only of three, viz. St. Michael's church, St. Peter's church, and

## The ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Which last is situate between Sweeting's-alley and Castle-alley; and was originally built by Sir Thomas Gresham. See page 205. The old edifice was destroyed in the great fire of London in the year 1666: in whose place the present magnificent structure was raised at the expence of 80,000l.

The ground plot of this building is 203 feet in length; 171 feet in breadth, and the area in the middle 61 square perches, and is surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building wrought in rustic. In each of the principal fronts, which are north and south, is a piazza; and in the center are the grand entrances into the area; under an extreme lofty and noble arch. The south front in Cornhill is the principal, on each side of which are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment; and in the intercolumniation on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche, with the figures of King Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits, and well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo; on each side of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns, and pilasters of the composite order, above which runs a balustrade.

The height of the building is fifty-six feet; and from the center, in this front, rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fane in the form of a Grafshopper, made of polished brass, esteemed a very fine piece of workmanship; a Grafshopper being the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham's arms. This turret and fane has been very lately repaired and beautified.

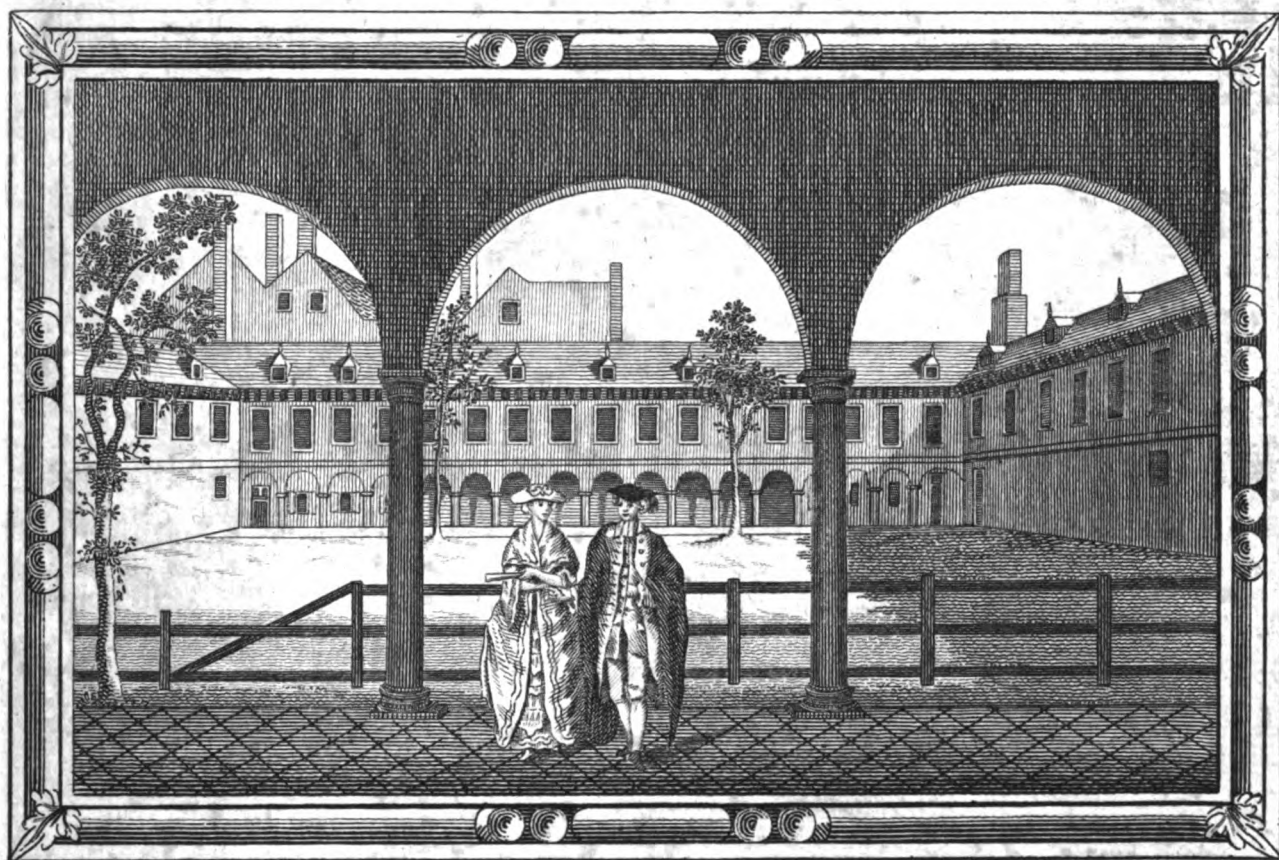
The north front in Threadneedle-street is adorned with pilasters of the composite order; but has neither columns nor statues on the outside; and, instead of the two compass pediments, has a triangular one.

The

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*VIEW of the* **ROYAL EXCHANGE**



*Gresham College as it appeared before it was taken Down to Build an  
Excise Office*





The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas also; forming ambulatories for merchants, &c. to shelter themselves from weather, when met there upon business. Above the arches of this quadrangular piazza is an entablature standing round, and a compass pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four sides. Under the pediment, on the north side, are the king's arms; on the south the city arms; on the east Sir Thomas Gresham's arms; and on the west the merchants arms, with their respective enrichments.

There are twenty-four niches in the inter columns, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England, standing erect in their royal robes, and with the regalia, except three, which are dressed like Roman Cæsars. Among these has been lately put up the statue of his present majesty king George III.

Within this area, under the piazzas, are twenty-eight niches, which are all vacant but that in which Sir Thomas Gresham's statue is placed in the north west angle; and that in the south west, where the statue of Sir John Barnard was placed in his life-time by his fellow citizens, to express the true sense of his merit, as a merchant, a magistrate, and as a wise, active and faithful representative of the city of London.

In the center of the area is erected, on a marble pedestal, about eight feet high, another statue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, erected by Mr. Gibbon, and encompassed with iron rails. On the south side of the pedestal, under an imperial crown, a scepter, palm branches, and other decorations, is the following inscription:

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,  
Patriæ Patri,  
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,  
Generis humani deliciis,  
Utriusque Fortunæ Victori,  
Pacis Europæ abito,  
Mariæ Dominis ac Vindici,  
Societas Mercatorum adventur. Angliæ  
Quæ per CCCC jam prope annos,  
Regia benignitate floret,  
Fidei intemeratæ et gratitudinis æternæ  
Hoc testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit  
Anno salutis humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

On the west side of this pedestal is cut in relievo, a cupid resting his hand on a shield, containing the arms of France and England quartered, and holding in his left a rose.

On the north side are the arms of Ireland on a shield, supported by a cupid.

On the base of the pedestal on the south side is the following inscription:

"This statue was repaired and beautified by the company of Merchant adventurers of England, anno 1730; John Hanbury esq; governor."

And on the east side are the arms of Scotland, with a cupid holding a thistle; all done in relievo.

In this area merchants, and such as have dealings with them, meet every day, as in the center of mercantile business, between twelve at noon, and three o'clock: and for the more regular and easy dispatch of business, they dispose of themselves in separate walks, adapted to the respective places to and from which they trade.

Within the piazzas of the north and south fronts are two spacious stair-cases with iron rails, and black marble steps; these lead into a kind of gallery that extends round the four sides of the building, and in which were formerly about two hundred shops, occupied by milliners, haberdashers, &c. and lett from twenty pounds to sixty pounds a year each: but trade taking another turn, those shops have been long deserted; and the galleries are now let out to the Royal Exchange assurance office; the merchants seamen's office; the marine society, and to auctioneers, &c. And under the area are vaults occupied by the East-India company as a pepper warehouse.

In the turret is a good clock, which goes with chimes at three, six, nine, and twelve; it has four dials, and is so regulated every day, as to become a standard of time to all the mercantile parts of the town.

Within this building, as mentioned above, are kept the three following offices, viz.

#### 1. THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

This is a corporation established by act of parliament, for assuring houses and other buildings, goods, wares, and merchandize from fire; ships and merchandize at sea; and for lending money upon bottomry; and to insure lives. For which charter they agreed to pay 300,000l. into his majesty's exchequer, for discharging the debts of the civil list. But this not answering at first, the crown remitted most part of that money, and granted them a new charter to assure buildings, household furniture, wearing apparel by special agreement, goods, wares, and merchandize, except glass and china ware not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accounts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, straw, corn unthrashed, from loss or damage by fire, unless any of these goods excepted be assured by special agreement.

This corporation has several engines, and men, with proper tools and instruments, to extinguish fires; and also porters to remove goods when there happens an alarm of fire, who wear a badge on their arm, with the figure of the Royal Exchange upon it; and these badges are numbered, in order to ascertain the person who wears it, in case of any complaint against him.

The management of this corporation is in a governor, sub governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors; under whom are a treasurer, a secretary, an accomptant, and clerks.

#### 2. The office for sick and wounded seamen in the merchants service.

This corporation was instituted for the relief of such seamen and their widows as have no right to Greenwich.

Greenwich-hospital by servitude aboard his majesty's navy, and are reduced to distress in the merchant's service. It consists of a number of merchants who were incorporated on the twenty-fourth of June, 1747, and are governed by a president, and a council of twenty-one.

### 3. The MARINE SOCIETY OFFICE.

The original intent of this society was to supply the royal navy with sea-boys and land-men. It was begun by a number of gentlemen, at the beginning of the late war; and had so good an effect, that great numbers of the lowest class of people, instead of remaining a pest to society, became useful ornaments to their country.

By this constitution every man of war, privateer, and merchant ship, is obliged to take a certain number of boys, viz. in a ship of 60 guns and 400 men, there must be thirty servants, which are provided and clothed by the marine society; who give to each boy, to be shipped, a felt hat, a worsted cap, a kersey sea jacket, a kersey pair of breeches, a striped flannel or kersey waistcoat, a pair of trowsers, two pair of hose, two pair of shoes, two handkerchiefs, three shirts, a pair of buckles and buttons, thread, worsted, and needles, a knife, a prayer-book and testament, and a bag to put their cloaths in. And to each landman shipped by them, a felt seaman's hat, a kersey sea jacket, a waistcoat and drawers of the same, a pair of drab breeches, a pair of thin trowsers, a pair of worsted hose, a pair of yarn hose, two shirts, two worsted caps, one pair of shoes, one pair of buckles, one pair of buttons, a knife, thread, worsted and needles, with a bag for their cloaths.

The charity is managed by a committee, which consists of a considerable number. Of this committee not less than three persons act, who meet every Thursday at eleven o'clock at the above office.

Leaving the Royal Exchange, we now cross to the other side the street, where, farther to the east, is situate the parish church of

#### St. MICHAEL, CORNHILL.

This church, which is a rectory, was founded and dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel before the year 1133, and then in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Covesham, alias Evesham; but they, in the year 1503, transferred the advowson to the Drapers company, who, in consideration thereof, settled a perpetual annuity of five pounds, six shillings and eight-pence upon the said abbot and canons, and their successors; besides an ancient pension of six shillings and eight-pence annually paid them out of the said church. By virtue of which contract, the said company of Drapers have been patrons ever since.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present Gothic structure arose in its stead: the body of which is 70 feet long, 60 broad, 35 in height, and 130 feet to the top of the tower. The lower part of the tower occupies the center, and on each side there

is a regular extent of building. The principal door opens in the lower stage of the tower, which rises with angulated corners from the ground, forming a kind of base, terminated at the height of the body of the church. The second stage, which is plain and lofty, has two tall windows, one over the other, properly shaped for the style of the building; this is terminated with a truly Gothic cornice. The third stage is exactly in the form of the two others, only they are plain, and this is covered with ornaments, the angulated corners are fluted, and terminated by cherubim's heads under a cornice: the plain face between has four windows in two series. Above the cornice, over the uppermost of these windows, runs a battlement on the plain faces of the tower, and from the corners are carried up four beautiful fluted turrets, cased, a part of their height, with Doric turrets; these terminate in pinnacle heads, from within which rises a spire at each corner crowned with a vane.

The rector of this church, instead of uncertain tythes, has by act of parliament a settled stipend of 140l. per annum. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, three churchwardens, four overseers, and four sidemen.

Here is a lecture every Sunday morning, and on every holiday, founded by John Rayney, esq; who left houses in Gracechurch-street to the company of Drapers, charged with the payment of forty pounds per annum for the support thereof.

Contiguous to this church, on the south side, was anciently situate a handsome cloister, and a beautiful church-yard, wherein was a pulpit cross (resembling that of St. Paul's) erected by Sir John Rudstone, some time mayor of this city; who purchasing ground in the neighbourhood, not only enlarged the said church-yard, but likewise erected convenient apartments for the choristers, who daily officiated in the church: but the choir being soon after dissolved, the apartments were converted into habitations for decayed parishioners.

On the same side of the street, about 300 feet more to the east, stands the parochial church of

#### St. PETER, CORNHILL.

That this church is of great antiquity will appear from the following inscription, which is engraved on brass, and hangs up near the font for baptism:

"Be hit known to all Men, that the Yeerys of ovr Lord God, An. CLXXIX. Lucius, the fyrst Christen King of this Lond, then cally'd Brytayne, fowndyd the fyrst Chyrch in London, that is to sey, the Chyrch of Sent Peter upon Cornhyl; and he fowndyd ther an Archbishop's See, and made that Chyrch the Metropolitan and cheef Chyrch of this Kindom, and so enduryd the Space of CCCC. Yeerys and more, unto the Commyng of Sent Austen, an Apostyl of Englonde, the whych was sent into the Lond by Sent Gregory, the Doctor of the Chyrch, in the Tyme of King Ethelbert, and then was the Archbishoppys See and Pol removed from the aforesaid Chyrch of Sent Peters upon Cornhyl unto Derbernaum, that

that now ys callyd Canterbury, and ther yt remeynyth to this Dey."

"And Millet Monk, whych came into this Lond with Sent Austen, was made the fyrst bishop of London, and hys see was made in Powllys Chyrch. And this Lucius, Kyng, was the fyrst Foundyr of Peter's Chyrch upon Cornhyl; and he regnyd King in thys Ilond after Brut, MCCXLV. Yeerys. And the Yeerys of our Lord God a CXXIV. Lucius was crownyd Kyng, and the Yeerys of hys Reygne LXXVII Yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr sum Cronekil at London, and aftyr sum Cronekil he was beryd at Gloucester, at that Plase wher the Ordyr of Sent Francys standyth."

If we could depend upon the authenticity of this inscription, it would clearly demonstrate, that this church was the first christian temple erected in Britain; as it is manifest, by Bede, that there was no christian church in London at the arrival of Mellitus; for Ethelbert, as an encouragement for him to proceed in the work of conversion, erected a church in this city for the accommodation of him and his proselytes, and dedicated the same to St. Paul. It is hardly, therefore, to be doubted but that this, and all the other ancient churches in London, owe their origin to the Saxons, Danes, and Normans.

The earliest authentic account we find of this church is, that William Kingston, before the year 1298, gave to it his tenement in Grass street, called the Horse-Mill. And that anciently belonged to the same a public library well furnished with books, which being disposed of in a private manner, the building was converted into a school-house for the education of youth.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been originally in the noble family of the Nevils;

for the lady Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, in the year 1362, made a feoffment thereof to Richard earl of Arundel and Surrey; and passing afterwards through various hands it was, in the year 1411, conveyed, by Richard Whittington, and others, to the Lord mayor and commonalty of this city, in whom the right of advowson still remains.

The old church, sharing the common fate in the year 1666, the present edifice was built on its ruins; and is a substantial structure, eighty feet long, forty-seven broad, forty feet high, to the roof, and one hundred and forty feet to the top of the steeple. The body is plain, with a single series of windows. The tower is likewise plain, with one window in each stage, and the dome, which supports the spire, is of the lantern kind. The spire is crowned with a ball, on which is a fane in form of a key, alluding to the key of St. Peter.

The rector of this church receives, besides other profits, 120*l.* a year by glebe, and 110*l.* a year in lieu of tythes. The vestry is select; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, two overseers, one collector and four sidesmen.

In the church-yard, on the south side is a monumental stone, erected at the expence of the parish, to the memory of John Butler, who, with unwearied diligence served the office of clerk to this parish for twenty-two years; and died the sixth of November, 1768; on which stone is engraved the following epitaph:

Oft have I view'd the gloomy place,

Which claims the relicts of the human race;

And read on the insculptur'd stone,

"Here lies the body of -----

"----- but now my own

"Dissolves to native dust, and as you see,

"Another here has done the same for me."

## CHAPTER XIV.

### OF CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from a gate which formerly stood in the north west part of the city, and which the reader will find particularly described in page 12.

It is bounded on the east by Little Moorfields, part of Coleman-street ward, Bassishaw ward, and Cheap ward; on the north by the parish of St. Luke's, Old-street; on the west by Aldersgate ward; and on the south by the ward of Cheap.

The extent of this ward reaches from Cheapside on the south to beyond Bridgewater-square in the north; and from Jewin-street in the west, to Back-street, or Little Moorfields in the east. And is to be taken *within* the city wall, and *without*, so far as the freedom reaches.

The part of this ward within the wall contains several streets and lanes, some in whole, others in part, viz. Milk-street on both sides, and the greater part of Honey-lane market; Cateaton-

street, as far as to St. Lawrence's church, Lad-lane, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Addle-street, London-wall-street from Little Wood-street to beyond the postern; Philip-lane; Great Wood-street, all but seventy feet on the west side towards Cheapside; Little Wood-street, Hart-street, the south side thereof; Monkswell-street the east side, Fell-street, Silver-street; Maiden-lane the east part thereof; Huggin-lane; Goldsmith's-street, the whole, except 25 feet on the west side; Gutter-lane, the west side from Maiden-lane, to over against the end of Carey-street, on the east side of the way only; and Cheapside, on the north side one hundred and seventy feet from the corner of Wood-street eastward.

The places in this ward *without* the wall are Fore-street, and the posterns leading to Moorfields. Back-street or Little Moorfields, Moor-lane, Grub-street, the south part to the post-

and chain; Whitecross-street, the south side so far as the posts and chain; Redcross-street, about 450 feet on both sides; Beech-lane, Golden-lane, the south part to the post and chain; Barbican, the east part thereof, on both sides, for about 450 feet from the corner of Golden-lane; Jewin-street, the east part thereof, and on both sides to Redcross-street, for about 450 feet; Brackley-street, Bridgewater-street, and Letton street, all of them built in the place where Bridgewater-house formerly stood.

This ward is divided into thirteen precincts, viz. nine within the wall, and four without; and is governed by an alderman, twelve common-council-men (two of whom are the alderman's deputies) thirteen constables, thirty-four inquest-men, sixteen scavengers and three beadles.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at the south extremity within the wall, viz. with Milk-street, which begins from Cheapside, and terminates in Lad-lane. In this street, towards Cheapside, stood the parish church of St. Magdalen, Milk-street, which parish, after the fire of London, was united to St. Lawrence Jewry, and the ground converted into Honey-lane market.

Lad-lane is between Wood-street in the west, and Milk-street and Aldermanbury in the east: it is a street of good trade, and well inhabited.

Aldermanbury is a handsome street, graced with good buildings, which are well inhabited by merchants, wholesale dealers, &c.

Between Love-lane and Addle-street, on the west side, and in the broadest part of the street, stands the parish church of

#### St. MARY ALDERMANBURY.

This church is of very ancient foundation, and was formerly part of the possessions of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, in the year 1331, appropriated it to the hospital of Elsing Spital, which, at that time, stood near adjoining. It appears at all times to have been no otherwise than a donative or curacy; the patronage of which, since the dissolution of the above hospital, has been in the parishioners.

The old church being destroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the present structure was finished ten years after. It is built of stone, and very plain: the body is well enlightened and the corners are wrought with rustic. It is seventy-two feet long, and forty-five broad; the roof is thirty-eight feet high, and the steeple about ninety feet. It has a plain solid tower, constructed in the same manner as the body; and the angles in the upper stage are adorned with rustic: the cornice is supported by scrolls, and above it is a plain attic course. In this rises a turret with a square base that supports the dial. This turret is arched, but the corners are massy; and its roof is terminated in a point, on which is placed the fane.

The incumbent receives by act of parliament 150l. per annum, and 16l. from the improPRIATORS. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens, one of which is collector for the poor.

At the north west corner of Aldermanbury is situate the parish church of

#### St. ALPHAGE.

This church is so called from its dedication to St. Alphage, or Elphege, a noble English Saxon saint, and archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered by the Danes at Greenwich in the year 1013.

The first church in London dedicated to this saint, stood adjoining to the city wall near the east side of Cripplegate. But at the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. the same being demolished, and the site thereof turned into a carpenter's yard, the south isle of the church of St. Mary Elsing Spital was converted into the present parish church.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in whom it continued till Henry VII. annexed it to St. Peter's, Westminster, when it fell to the abbot and convent; but that being dissolved, Queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the patronage thereof to Edmund bishop of London, and his successors, in whom it still remains.

This church, which is a rectory, escaped the dreadful fire in 1666; but is so plain in its building as not to admit of any description.

The tythes paid to the minister is about 100l. besides the glebe and surplus fees. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

Adjoining to this church in Londonwall-street, stands

#### SION COLLEGE.

This building, which is situated upon the ruins of the priory of Elsing Spital, was founded and set apart for the meetings and improvements of the London clergy, who were incorporated by king Charles I. on the third of July, in the sixth year of his reign, by the name of "The president and fellows of the college of Sion, within the city of London." It consisted of a college for a warden, four priests and two clerks, and an hospital for an hundred old blind and poor persons of both sexes.

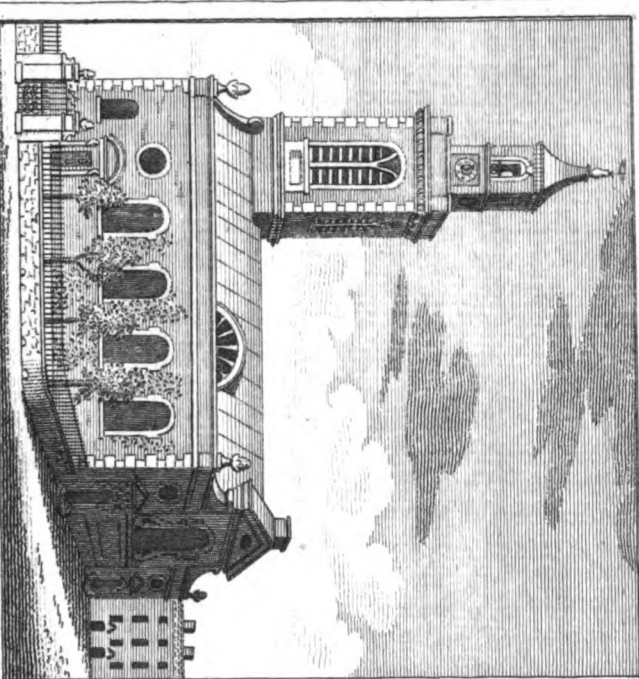
This college owes its foundation to Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the west, who, among other charities, left 3000l. to purchase and build the same, with alms-houses for twenty poor people, ten men and ten women. He also gave 160l. per annum for ever to the college and alms-houses; 120l. for the support of the alms-people, and 40l. per annum for the expences of the foundation.

The ground was purchased in 1627; but the library was not appointed by the founder; for it being observed to Mr. Simson, one of doctor White's executors, that a convenient library might be erected over the alms-house, which was then building, Mr. Simson took the hint, and erected it at his own expence.

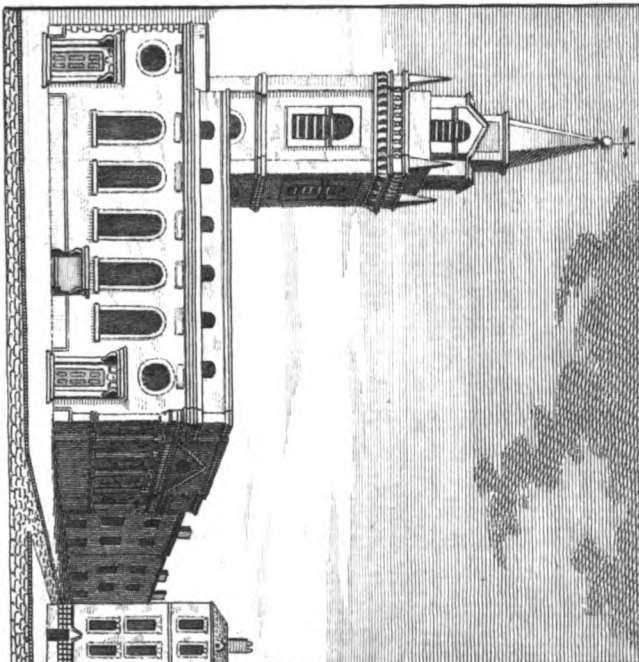
The work being finished, in prosecution of the will, the above incorporation was obtained, by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, are constituted fellows of the college; and out of the incumbents are annually to be elected on Tuesday three weeks after Easter, as governors,



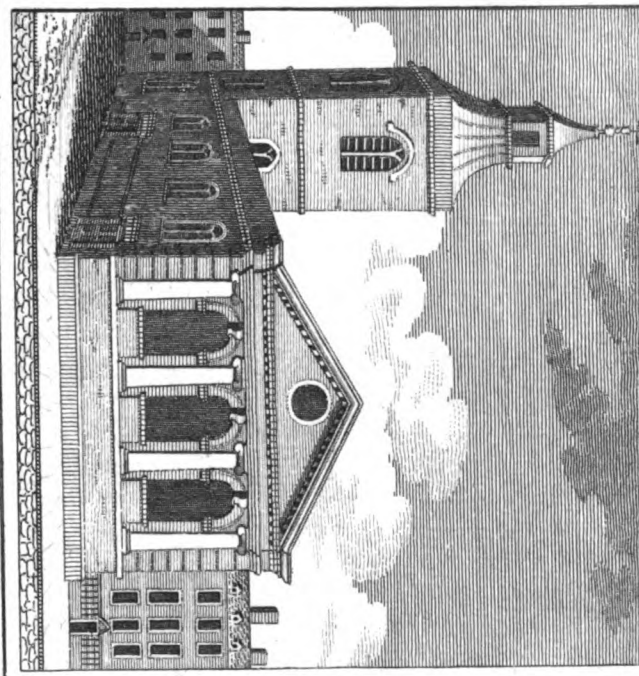
*Engraved for Chambers's History of London.*



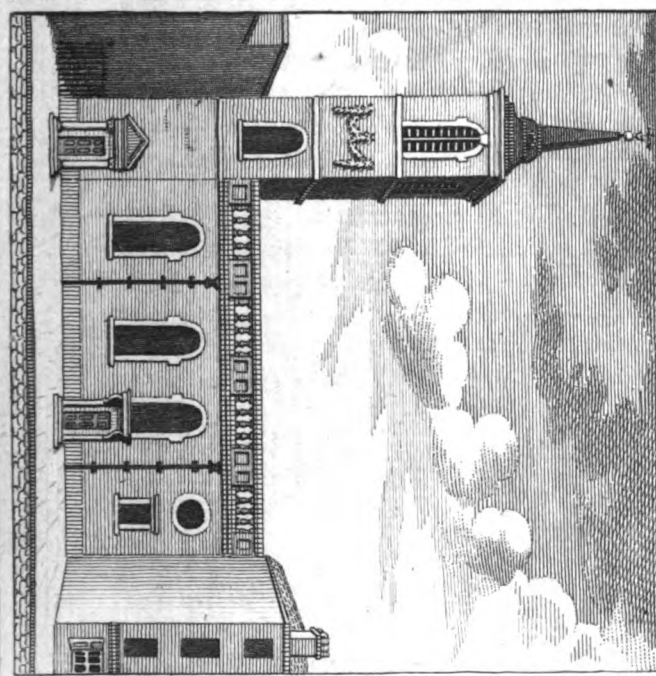
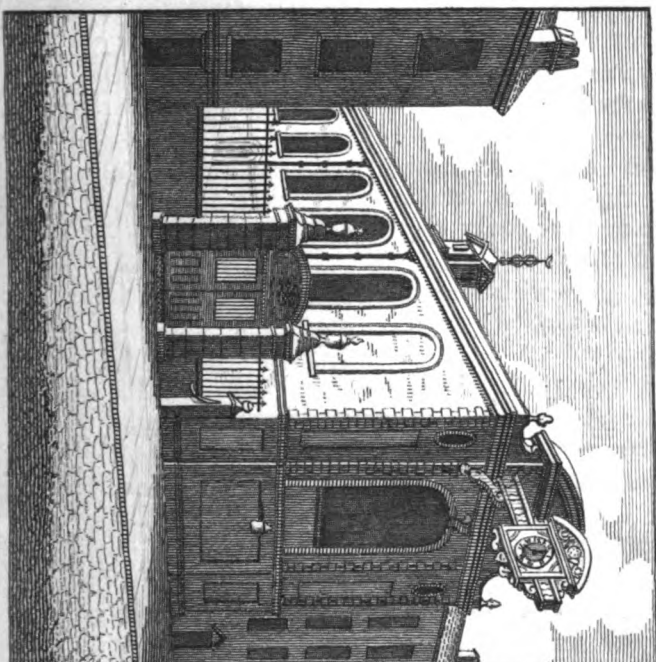
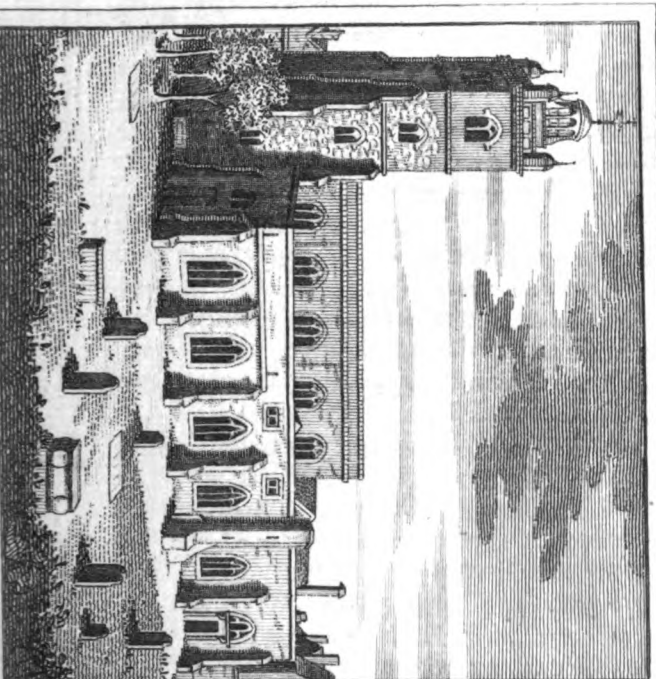
*St. Mary Aldermantery.*



*St. Lawrence Jewry, Cateaton Street.*



*St. Michael's Wood Street.*





nors, a president, two deans, and four assistants, who are to meet quarterly to hear a latin sermon, and afterwards to be entertained at dinner in the college-hall, at the charge of the foundation. And in 1632 the governors and clergy being summoned, agreed upon a common seal, which had the good Samaritan, with the inscription *Vade & fac similiter*, and round it *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*.

The books were given by various benefactors, and particularly a great many were brought thither from the old Cathedral of St. Paul, in the year 1647. But, in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houses, several chambers for students, and the apartments reserved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the residence of the librarian and the clerk, were destroyed by the great fire of London. However, this whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in that plain manner of brickwork, as it now appears; except the chambers of the students; their ground being let out on leases. And the new library has been from time to time improved by a part of the Jesuits books seized in the year 1679; by the donation of lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle Cooke's books to the library; by several legacies, to be laid out yearly in books; by a great number of private benefactors; by the copies of new publications, which bookellers are obliged, by an act of the tenth of queen Anne, to give to this library, in order to secure their own copy right and property; and by the books, which has been some time a custom given by every incumbent within the city and suburbs, upon his taking possession of his living; who presents a book to this library of at least ten shillings value. For the care and preservation of which library, there is one librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the south side of the college, that communicates by a door with the library.

The alms-houses consist of twenty rooms; for ten men within the college, and ten women without it. Four of whom are nominated by the city of Bristol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the merchant-tailors company; six by the parish of St. Dunstan, where he was minister forty-nine years; and two by St. Gregory's parish, where he had lived about twenty years: except any of the kindred of either of his wives appeared, who were first to be considered; but these were not to exceed four at a time.

A little to the east from Sion College, at the south-east angle of the new opening which leads from Aldermanbury to Fore-street, is a very handsome and capacious meeting-house, built of brick. And at the south-west corner of that opening which leads from Coleman-street to Fore-street, is another meeting-house of equal beauty and capacity.

Westward from Sion-College, and a little beyond Philip-lane, is Curriers-court, at the upper end of which is a neat, handsome building called

#### CURRIERS HALL.

The fraternity of Curriers appears to be of considerable antiquity, by their having founded

a guild or religious society in the conventual church of White-friars in Fleet-street, in the year 1367. And in the year 1605, king James incorporated them by the appellation of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of the Curriers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the twenty-ninth on the city list; and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

A little farther to the west from this hall is Wood-street, on the east side of which, at the south-west angle of Love-lane, is situated the parochial church of

#### St. ALBAN, WOOD-STREET.

This church is a rectory, and takes its name from its dedication to St. Alban, the first martyr of Great Britain. It is supposed to have been founded in the year 930, by king Adlestan, or Athelstan, the Saxon, who began his reign in or about the year 924, and was so well built, that this original foundation continued, with proper repairs, till the year 1634; when it was taken down, and a new church erected on the same spot. This church, however, being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, the present edifice was built from the same model as the former, in an entire Gothic style, consisting of a spacious body, and a handsome tower with pinnacles.

The patronage of this church was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire; from whom it passed into the hands of the master, &c. of the hospital of St. James, Westminster, with whom it continued till the founding of Eaton College by Henry VI. who granted the same to that college, with whom it still remains.

This church, after the fire of London, was made the parish church of St. Alban in Wood-street, and St. Olave in Silver-street, by 22 Car. II. And by another act 22 and 23 Car. II. the two livings together were made of the yearly value of 170l. to the incumbent in lieu of tythes.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, and four overseers of the poor.

In the old church, destroyed in 1666, were several very uncommon epitaphs, among which was the following:

Hic jacet Tom Shorthose,  
Sine tombe, sine sheet, sine riches,  
Qui vixit sine gowne,  
Sine cloake, sine shirt, sine breeches.

The parish of St. Olave, Silver-street, is a rectory, the church whereof stood at the south-west corner of Silver-street. It was a small church of some antiquity, though we cannot trace it higher than the year 1593. Before the fire of London it was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who since that time have alternately presented to this living, with the provost and fellows of Eaton college.

The site of this church remains now only as a burying place for the inhabitants of the parish, who

who still maintain a separate government by a general vestry, two churchwardens and four overseers for the poor.

Farther to the south from St. Alban's church, on the same side, is Wood-street Compter, or the city prison; the origin of which the reader will find in page 203; and as to other matters relating to its use and offices, see Poultry Compter, in the survey of Cheap ward.

#### ST. MICHAEL, WOOD-STREET.

This church is of some antiquity, as appears by John de Eppewell, who was rector thereof in the year 1328. The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present structure was finished a few years after; and the parish of St. Mary Staining annexed to it. The east end of this building is ornamented with four Ionic columns raised upon a continued pedestal, with arches between, and supporting a handsome pediment, in the middle of which is a circular window. Between the columns are three upright arched windows that fill the whole space. The rest of the body is plain, and the windows are raised so high, that the doors open under them. The tower consists of three plain stages with large windows, from the uppermost of which rises a small square course, the foundation of the base of the turret. The base is cut away from the breadth of the tower gradually to the diameter of the turret, which is plain, but handsome; and from its top rises a ball that supports the fane.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in whom it continued till the suppression of their monastery; when, coming to the crown, it was, with the appurtenances, in the year 1544, sold by king Henry VIII. to William Barwell, who in the year 1588, conveyed the same to John Marsh, and others, in trust for the parish, in which it still continues; but being united with the parish of St. Mary Staining, which living is in the crown, the parishioners present twice, and the king once. The rector receives, besides his other profits, 100*l.* per annum in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are, two churchwardens and four overseers.

The church of St. Mary Staining, or Stone church, before the fire of London, stood on the north side of Oat-lane. The reason why it received the additional epithet of Staining is very uncertain; some imagining it to be derived from the painter stainers, who might probably live near it; while others suppose that it was originally called Stany or Stony, from its being built with stone, to distinguish it from those in the city built with wood, &c.

The advowson of this rectory was anciently in the prioress and convent of Clerkenwell, in whom it continued till their suppression by Henry VIII. when it came to the crown, in whom it still remains.

The site of this church is used now as a burial place for the parishioners, who hold a general vestry, and have two churchwardens and four overseers.

On the same side Wood-street is Maiden-lane, the north part of which, from the Union Insurance office, is in Cripplegate ward. In this lane on the north, side is situate

#### HABERDASHERS HALL.

This is a good brick building, and the room called the hall is very neat and lofty. It is paved with marble and purbeck stone, wainscoted about twelve feet high; and the screen at the west end, where are two arched apertures, is adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order. In this hall is kept an independent meeting.

The company of Haberdashers, which is one of the twelve principal companies of this city, and the eighth in order of precedency, was anciently known by the name of Hurriers and Mil-leners, from their dealing principally in merchandize imported from Milan in Italy. They were afterwards incorporated by king Henry VI. in the year 1467, by the style of "The fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the city of London." But at present they are denominated "The master and four wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers in the city of London:" but by what authority does not appear.

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, and a numerous court of assistants. It is a livery company; and has at all times been of such repute, that they have been intrusted with the benefactions of many pious persons, pursuant to the wills and directions of whom, they pay annually for charitable uses about the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds.

Nearer Wood-street, on the south side of Maiden-lane, stands

#### WAXCHANDLERS HALL.

This is handsome building, and well contrived for the business and entertainment of the company, which was incorporated by Richard III. on the sixteenth of February 1483, by the style of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Waxchandlers of London." It is a livery company, the twentieth in the city list; and governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Returning down Wood-street, towards the north, we come to Addle-street, near the north east end of which stands

#### BREWERS HALL.

This is a handsome and commodious building, with a genteel entrance into a large court paved with free stone, and the building above supported by handsome pillars.

This company, which is the fourteenth among the city companies, was incorporated by king Henry VI. in the year 1438, by the name of "The master, and keeper or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of Brewers of the city of London." King Edward IV. not only

only confirmed that charter, but granted them a further power to make by-laws.

This corporation anciently bore the arms of Thomas-à-Becket; impaled with their own: but that saint's bones being taken up and burnt, and unfainted, by the powers in being, Clarencieux, king at arms, in the year 1544, separated them, and gave the brewers a crest in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company; and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

Nearly adjoining to this is situate

#### PLASTERERS HALL.

This is a very handsome building, and was formerly Pinners-hall. The plasterers company is the forty-sixth upon the city list, incorporated on the tenth of March 1501, by king Henry VIII. under the name and style of "The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary of plasterers, London." Which charter was confirmed on the eleventh of June, 1667, in the reign of king Charles II. It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Directly opposite to Addle-street is Silver-street, formerly the situation of working silversmiths, who have now collected themselves nearer to Goldsmiths-hall. In a court on the south side of this street is a well built independent meeting-house.

On the north side of Silver-street, directly opposite the site of St. Olave's church, is Monkwell-street, (so called from a well belonging to the convent of monks, which once stood at the north end of it.

On the west side of this street, near the center is situate

#### BARBERS HALL.

This magnificent building consists of a spacious hall room, court room, theatre, library, and other commodious offices. The grand entrance from Monkwell-street is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court room has a fret work ceiling, and is also adorned with the pictures of king Henry VIII. and the court of assistants, in one fine piece; a portrait of king Charles II. and other paintings. The theatre contains four degrees of Cedar seats, one above another, in an elliptical form, and the roof is an elliptical cupola: this room is adorned with a bust of king Charles I. the figures of the seven liberal sciences, and the twelve signs of the Zodiac; the skins of a man and woman on wooden frames, in imitation of Adam and Eve; the figure of a man flayed, done after the life, all the muscles appearing in their due place and proportion; the skeleton of an ostrich; an human skeleton, with copper joints, and five other skeletons of human bodies. But as this furniture was introduced by the surgeons, it is now of no use, and the theatre is entirely deserted. This hall is one of the works of that great architect Inigo Jones, and is a master-piece in its kind; that elegant simplicity which characterizes all his works, giving the spectator the highest satisfaction.

The art of surgery was anciently practised in this city only by the barbers, who were incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward IV. in the year 1461; and in 1512, an act was passed to prevent any persons besides the barbers practising surgery within the city of London, and seven miles round. At length several persons, who were not barbers, being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of surgery, the parliament united them in the thirty-second year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by the appellation of "The master or governors of the mystery or commonalty of barbers and surgeons of the city of London;" and by this act all persons practising the art of shaving were strictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of surgery, except what belonged to drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of Barber-surgeons, which they continued to enjoy till the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majesty king George II. when the surgeons applying to parliament to have this union dissolved, were formed into a separate company; though the barbers were left in possession of the hall and theatre, and were constituted a body politic, under the name of "The master, governors, and commonalty of the mystery of barbers of London." It is a livery company, and under the direction of a master, three other governors, and a court of assistants.

Farther to the north, on the east side are the alms-houses founded in the year 1575, by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, knt. Lord mayor and Salter, for twelve aged people, and endowed at this time with three shillings per week in money, and eight sacks of coals to each yearly.

At the north west corner of Monkwell-street is situate Lamb's-chapel, which was founded as early as the time of king Edward I. and dedicated to St. James, and distinguished from other cognominal dedications, by the name of James's chapel, or Hermitage on the Wall, because situated in or near London-wall. This hermitage belonged to the abbot and convent of Geronndon in Leicestershire, who kept two Cistercian monks of their own order here. At the dissolution it was granted, in the reign of Henry VIII. to William Lamb, a rich clothworker of this city, who bequeathed it, with his house and appurtenances, lands and tenements, to the yearly value of thirty pounds per annum to this company, for paying a minister to read divine service on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the said chapel, and to relieve the poor in the undermentioned manner.

In this chapel the worshipful company of Clothworkers have four sermons preached to them upon the four principal festivals in the year, viz. upon the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, March 25; on the feast of St. John Baptist, June 24; on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, September 29; and on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, December 21. On which days the master, wardens, and livery of the company meet at some convenient place, near unto the chapel, where they go in their gowns and hoods to the chapel and hear a sermon; after which they relieve twelve poor men, and as many poor women, with twelve pence each in money; and once a year, viz. at Michaelmas,



give them a frieze gown, and a lockram shift, and a good pair of winter shoes fit for their wearing.

Directly opposite to Lamb's chapel is Hart-street; on the north side of which is a charitable foundation by Mr. Robert Rogers, leather-seller and merchant-adventurer, for six ancient couple, who have a room below and another above, and four pounds per annum each, paid by the city of London, in whom is the gift of this charity.

Having thus surveyed that part of Cripplegate ward which is *within* the wall, we shall now proceed to that *without* the wall.

This is a large tract of ground, containing many streets, and all crowded with courts and alleys: the principal are Fore-street, Back street in Little Moorfields, Moor-lane, Grub-street, Whitecross-street, Redcross-street, Beech-lane, Golden lane, Barbican and Jewin-street.

Fore-street, which runs from the north end of Cripplegate church to Moor-lane, is a large spacious street, and by the late improvements is ornamented, particularly on the south side, with new buildings inhabited by reputable tradesmen.

On the West side of Little Moor-fields, otherwise called Back-street to distinguish it from Little Moor-fields Pavement-row, are many courts and alleys; as Crown-court, Hind-alley, Halfmoon-alley, Angel-alley, Hartshorn-alley, Butler's-alley, Oyster's-hall-court, Gun-alley, White's-alley, and Rope-maker's-alley; many of which are tolerable well built and inhabited.

Moor lane is but indifferently built and inhabited; but there are many passages from it, viz. Back-alley; Ram's head court, Sugar-loaf court; Seven-star court; Sugar-loaf-alley; Butler's-alley; Cur-yard; Cock-alley; Vine-court, and Maiden-head-court; all which, except the two last, are very ordinary places.

Returning down Fore-street, towards the west on the north side, we come to Grub-street, which, as far as Sun-alley, is in Cripple-gate-ward. In this street are the following courts and alleys, viz. Lun's-alley, Honey-suckle-court, well built; Fleur-de-lis-court, Little Bell-alley, Flying-horse-court, Oakley-court, Butler's-alley, Cross keys-court, Great-Bell-alley; all very mean. But Haberdasher's-square is tolerably genteel and well built.

A little farther from this is Whitecross street, which is well built and inhabited by considerable traders and dealers in various branches. The courts and alleys in this street are, Cock-alley, King's-arms-yard, King's-head-court, Cross-keys-court, Halfmoon-alley, Horshoe-alley, Bowling-alley, Anabaptist-court, Castle-court, Red-rose-court, and Fern's-yard; most of which are in a mean declining situation.

At the south west end of Fore-street, and facing Redcross-street, stands the parochial church of

#### St. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

This church was dedicated to a saint of that name, born at Athens, who was abbot of Niomes in France, and said to be the great patron of the poor and diseased. It was founded about the year

1090, by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

The patronage of this church, was in private hands, till Aelmund a priest, granted the same (after his own death, and that of Hugh his only son) to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's church, whereby they became not only ordinaries of the parish, but likewise proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, as they are at this time.

This church which escaped the dreadful conflagration in 1666, may be numbered amongst the best of our Gothic buildings. It is 114 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 32 feet high to the roof, and the tower, with the turret, 122 feet in height. The tower (in which is a ring of ten bells) is not gross in proportion to its height, and the turret at the top is light and open. It is built of old stone, boulder, and some brick finished over. The roof is flat, neatly ceiled, and over the altar painted in clouds.

This church is no more than a vicarage; but it is valued at 500l. per annum, in tythes, casualties, and vicarage-house. The vestry is select; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, two overseers, and four sidesmen.

Here is an endowment for prayers, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at eight in the evening every day; and for a sermon at six o'clock every Sunday, and at three o'clock every Thursday, left by Mr. Throckmorton Trotman, and payable by the company of Haberdashers. Likewise six sermons in Lent, and another gift sermon on All-saints-day. The charitable donations on this day will best appear by the following monumental inscriptions; the two first of which are situate at the east end of the church, on the north side of the altar.

Roger Malon, of this parish, citizen and vintner of London, gave to the poore of the freedome of this parish 200l. wherewith an yearly rent of sixteen pounds or thereabout, is purchased for ever; to be bestowed on ten gownes of black cloth lined; to be distributed yearly upon tenne poore men of the freedom of this parish, upon All-saints-day, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being. He died the third day of September 1603, *Ætatis sue* 37, leaving his wife Jane, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, whereof one only now liveth, named Katherine; which Jane truly paid the above-mentioned two hundred pounds; and joined the erection of this monument; set up An. Dom. 1606 May the eighth day.

William Day, citizen and vintner of London, the sonne of Thomas Day, of Boscarn in Suffex, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, gave to the poore of this parish eighty pounds; which was paid by his brother George Day, wherewith an yearly rent of six pounds, or thereabout, is purchased for ever; to be bestowed on twelve coats of greene cloth, to be distributed yearly upon twelve poor orphans, upon All-saints day; at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being. Hee lyeth buried in his parish church of St. Michael in Cornhill, and dyed the twenty-eighth day of September 1603, *Ætatis sue* 32; set up Anno Domini, 1606, May the eighth day.

Near

Near the center of the north ile is the following:

Within this ile lyeth buried the body of Charles Langley, sometime of this parish, ale-brewer, who was buried the eighth day of June, An. Dom. 1601, and did give bountifully to the poore of this parish.

If Langley's life you list to know,  
Read on, and take a view;  
Of Faith and Hope I will not speake  
His works shall shew them true.  
Who whilst he liv'd with counsell grave  
The better sort did guide;  
A stay to weake; a staffe to poore,  
Without back-bite, or pride.  
And when he dyed he gave his mite,  
All that did him befall,  
For ever once a year to cloath  
Saint Giles his poor withall.  
All-Saints he pointed for the day,  
Gownes; twenty, ready made,  
With twenty shirts and twenty smocks;  
As they may best be had.  
A sermon eke he hath ordain'd,  
That God may have his praise,  
And others might be won thereby,  
To follow Langley's wayes.  
On vicar and churchwardens then  
His trust he hath repos'd,  
As they will answer him one day,  
When all shall be disclos'd.  
Thus being dead yet still he lives,  
Lives never for to dye,  
In Heaven's blisse, in World's fame;  
And so I trust shall I.

The site of this parish of St. Giles was anciently a fen or moor, and the houses and gardens thereupon were accounted a village without the wall of London, called Mora; which, in process of time, increased greatly in number of buildings, and was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral of that appellation. And now this village is totally swallowed up by London; and the prebendary of Mora, or Mora without the wall of London, hath the ninth stall on the right side of the choir in St. Paul's cathedral: of whom it is said Nigellus Medicus was the first prebendary.

A little farther to the north from Cripplegate church is Jewin-street; \* a place well built and inhabited, except at the west end which leads into Aldersgate-street. The most remarkable place in this street is Crowder's-well-alley, which receives its name from a well therein, (made at the expence of Sir Richard Whittington) whose water is reputed to be not only exceeding fine and wholesome, but salutary in many disorders.

Redcross-street, which faces the north end of

Cripplegate church, is a noble, wide, and well built street, and inhabited by considerable tradesmen. In this street are a great number of courts and alleys on both sides; but none of them of any estimation, either for their buildings or inhabitants: but it is graced, near the middle, on the east side, with a library, founded by Daniel Williams, D. D. a presbyterian minister, for the use of the dissenting ministers of the presbyterian, independent, and baptist persuasions. In 1711 this reverend divine bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuscripts for the said purpose, with a handsome salary for a librarian and a housekeeper: and in pursuance of his will, a neat building was erected in this street, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, &c. and a spacious room, capable of containing 40,000 volumes. In this library is a register, wherein parents may register the birth of their children.

This foundation, which has been greatly augmented since its first institution, is under the direction of twenty-three trustees, viz. fourteen ministers and nine laymen, who must be all presbyterians: under whom there is a secretary and steward. Here are likewise some curiosities; as an Egyptian mummy, and a glass basin which held the water wherewith queen Elizabeth was baptized.

At the north end of Redcross-street is Beech-lane,† which is tolerably well inhabited, but in general extreme dirty, and a place of little trade. In this lane are Ship-yard, King's-head court, and Glover's-court: in the latter of which stands

#### GLOVERS HALL.

The company of Glovers, who hold the sixty-second place amongst the city companies, were not incorporated till the 14th of Car. I. who, on the fifth of September, in the year 1638, granted them a charter by the name and style of "The master, wardens, and fellowship of the company of Glovers of the city of London." It is a livery company; and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

At the north-east end of this lane are a set of alms-houses, built in the year 1540, pursuant to the will of lady Ann Askew, widow of Sir Christopher Askew, Lord-mayor of London in the year 1533, for eight poor widows of the Drapers company; with an allowance of three pounds per annum, and half a chaldron of coals, in trust of the Drapers company.

Golden-lane, which runs out of Redcross-street into Old-street, is but a mean place, and indifferently inhabited. Here are several courts and alleys, as Jacob's-well-alley, Cook's-head-court, Black-raven-court, Crown-court, Sun-court, Dixon's-rents, and Vine-court; some of which are tolerably well built and inhabited. In this lane Richard Gallard, of Islington, esq; citizen and

\* This place, with the apurtenances, was anciently called Leyrestowe; which king Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, dean of St. Paul's, London: being a place (as it is expressed in a record) without Cripplegate, and the suburbs of London, called Leyrestowe: and which was the burying-place of the Jews, valued at 40s. per annum.

† This lane takes its name from the number of beech trees that formerly grew upon the site thereof; amidst which stood a great house, the mansion of the abbot of Ramsey, to receive him during his stay in London; and was afterwards called Drewrie-house.

painter-stainer of London, founded thirteen almshouses for as many poor people, and endowed each with two pence per week, and a load of coals yearly divided amongst them, charged upon certain lands in Islington.

Directly opposite the south end of Beech-lane is Barbican; at the east end of which, in ancient days, stood a watch tower, called Burgh-kenning,

i. e. Barbican, a kind of advanced post for Crip-plegate, to look out or watch for the safety of the city on that side. Adjoining to this tower was a palace, or grand house called Garter-house, built by Sir Thomas Writhelesly, Garter principal king at arms; on the top of which was built a chapel, by the name of *Sanctissima Trinitatis in alto*.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OF DOWGATE WARD.

**D**owgate ward derives its name from the ancient water-gate called Dourgate, \* which was made in the original wall that ran along the north side of the Thames, for the security of the city of London against all attempts to invade it by water.

This ward is bounded on the west by Vintry ward on the south by the river Thames, on the east by Candlewick and Bridge-wards, and on the north by Wallbrook ward.

The extent of this ward reaches from St. Martin's-lane in the east, to Cloak-lane in the west, and from thence both east and west to the river Thames, in almost a direct line: within which tract are contained, on the south side of Thames-street, between it and the Thames, Old Swan-lane, Cold-harbour, Allhallows-lane, Campion-lane, Friar's-lane, Coffin's-lane, Dowgate-dock, and the Steel-yard; St. Laurence Pountney-hill, almost as far as St. Laurence's church-yard; Suffolk-lane, as far as the passage into Bush-lane; Bush-lane, almost the whole; Dowgate-hill, as far as Tallowchandler's-hall northwards; Chequer-yard; Elbow-lane as far as the church-yard, only the south east side of the way; Cloak-lane, the south side, to 160 feet west of Dowgate-hill.

This ward is divided into eight precincts; and is under the government of an alderman, eight common-council-men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) eight constables, fifteen inquest-men, five scavengers, and a beadle.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at Dowgate-hill, which is a large, open street, and the houses, well built and inhabited. On the west side, near Budge-row, is the Church-yard of St. John the Evangelist, where formerly the church stood, not being rebuilt since the fire of London. Adjoining to the church-yard is Cloak-lane, which runs westward to College-hill.

\* This was originally one of the four gates, or the fourth gate of this city, where anciently was the *trajectus*, or ferry of the Watling-street, (See page 18) whose direction was towards the north west, as was discovered in digging the foundation of Bow-church in Cheap-side, and one of the four great Roman military ways.

† The tallow-chandlers of this city, anciently, not only

#### On the west side of Dowgate-hill is situate TALLOWCHANDLERS HALL,

Which is a stately and large building, with piazzas, formed by arches and columns of the Tuscan order.

This society was incorporated by king Edward IV. in the year 1460, by style of "The master, and keepers of the art and mystery of Tallow-chandlers of the city of London."† It is a livery company, the twenty-first in the city list, and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

A little farther from this, on the same side, stands

#### SKINNERS HALL.

This is a very handsome building, and well provided with apartments to accommodate both the company and their servants. The hall room is nearly wainscotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar.

This fraternity, which is the sixth of the twelve principal companies, was incorporated by king Edward III. in the year 1327, by the appellation of "The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the body of Christ, of the Skinners of London;" which was confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1438, whereby every person, upon his being admitted into the freedom of the company, is to be presented to the Lord-mayor. And by these grants the corporation was restrained from making bye-laws.

The government of this company is vested in a master, four wardens, and a numerous court of assistants. The members pay no quarterage, owing to the great estate they are possessed of; out of

dealt in candles, but likewise in oil, vinegar, butter, hops, soap, &c. at which time great frauds were committed by adulterating oil; for the preventing of which this company was, by act of parliament, empowered to search the same, and to destroy all such as should be found bad. But no reward being ascertained for the searchers, it was soon neglected.

which

which, according to the wills of the several donors, they annually pay to charitable uses about seven hundred pounds per annum.

Near the further end of Dowgate-hill anciently stood a castellated conduit for Thames water. And lower down was a college called Jesus commons, for the reception and maintenance of a certain number of poor priests. On the east side stood a royal messuage, the great old house called the Erber, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw. It was alienated by king Henry VIII. who gave it to Sir Philip Hoby, who sold it to one Doulphin a draper, and he sold it to the drapers company. Sir Edward Pullison, lord mayor of London in the year 1584, rebuilt this house; in which Sir Francis Drake, who first taught the way to sail round the world, for some time resided.

Chequer-yard is a dirty passage on the east side of Dowgate-hill, which runs cross into Bush-lane; and is chiefly taken up with stables and coach-houses: on the south side thereof is Hand-alley, a paved passage that leads into Thames-street; and at the north east angle stands

#### PLUMBERS HALL.

This building is but small, though sufficiently convenient for the uses of the company; and is let out for a dancing school.

This company was incorporated by king James I. on the twelfth of April 1611, by the name of "The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery of plumbers of the city of London." It is a livery company, the thirty-first in the city list; and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

In that part of Bush-lane which branches off into Little Bush-lane; is

#### The ENGLISH COPPER-OFFICE.

This company was incorporated by charter in the third of William and Mary, September 22, 1692, by the title of "The governor and company of copper-miners in England." Which was confirmed by queen Anne, in the year 1710. And by subsequent grants, their power of working of mines was extended to all parts of Ireland and New England. This company is under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen assistants.

Out of this lane there is a passage that leads into Suffolk-lane; on the east side of which stands

#### MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.

This school was founded by the company of merchant taylors, in the year 1658, for the education of boys. It was anciently kept in a house which belonged to the duke of Buckingham, and was called the Manor of the Rose; but that edifice being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present structure was erected upon the same spot, at the expence of the merchant-taylors company.

The school is a long and spacious building, supported on the east by many stone pillars that

form an handsome cloister, within which are apartments for the three ushers. Adjoining to which is a library supported also by stone pillars, and well furnished with books. And on the south of the library is the part called the chapel. Contiguous to these is a large house appropriated to the use of the head master.

The school consists of eight forms, in which near three hundred boys have their education; an hundred of whom, according to the constitutions of the company, are taught gratis; an hundred more at five shillings, and fifty at two shillings and six pence per quarter.

The head master receives from the company a salary of ten pounds six shillings per annum, and thirty shillings for water; besides the quarterage from the scholars, which renders his salary very considerable. The first usher has 30l. per annum, and the two others 25l. all of whom have proper apartments.

Several of the scholars are annually sent to St. John's College, Oxford, which seems to have been founded by Sir Thomas White chiefly for their use.

For the better inquiry into the proficiency of all the scholars, there are four probations in the year performed only by the master and ushers; the first on the eleventh of March; the second on the fifteenth of June; the third on the eleventh of September; and the fourth on the eleventh of December, not being Sundays, and then upon the next day following.

For the farther satisfaction of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the merchant-taylors, the probations themselves undergo an examination twice every year, by two judicious men well learned in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, appointed by the master and wardens of the company. Upon these days, which are between the eleventh and twenty-first of March; and September, the master and wardens, or at least two of them are present. The examination, which is performed in the chapel, begins at six in the morning and ends at eleven. These are called the doctors days. After the examination is finished, the audience, which are generally numerous, return into the school, where certain public exercises are performed by the eight senior scholars, or monitors of the school.

There is yet another public examination of the scholars of the upper form, by the president and fellows of St. John's college Oxford, annually performed upon the eleventh of June, previous to the election of scholars to be made upon that day, to fill up the vacant fellowships in that college. And after the public exercises are finished, the dean of the college addresses himself to the scholars, out of whose number the vacancy is to be filled up, in a latin speech suited to the occasion. At this time an account is usually printed, containing the names and order of the head scholars, their birth, admission, and continuance in the head form; and also an account of the subjects of the orations.

Suffolk-lane leads into Thames-street, on the south side of which, towards the east extremity of this ward, is Old Swan stairs, a very noted landing place for passengers above bridge, upon the

river Thames. This is the antient Edgate.

From Old Swan stairs we now proceed to the west extremity of this ward, and the first place is

George-alley. This is very narrow and ordinary; from the south end of which to the Steelyard included, the wharfs are occupied chiefly by dyers, distillers, brewers, and dealers in iron.

White-cock-alley is likewise very narrow, at the south end of which there once stood Dyers-hall.

Cold-harbour, corruptly Coal-harbour, is a narrow-lane, inhabited by coopers and others employed in mercantile business. At the south west angle of this lane stands

#### WATERMANS HALL.

This is a handsome brick building, and is situated with its front toward the Thames.

The company of watermen do not appear to have had any charter of incorporation before the reign of Philip and Mary; at which time they were established by parliament, who enacted, that out of the watermen between Gravesend and Windsor, eight overseers should be chosen by the court of aldermen of the city of London, to keep order over the whole body. And it was farther ordained, that their wherries should be twelve feet and a half long, and four feet and a half broad in the midship, or be liable to forfeiture; and that the names of the watermen be registered by the overseers, and their fares appointed by the court of aldermen, &c. and the Lord-mayor and aldermen, and the justices of the peace of the counties adjoining to the Thames, have power to determine offences.

And by another statute made in the reign of king William III. lightermen, &c. on the Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor, are to be of the Society of watermen and wherry-men, who are made a company. The Lord-mayor and court of aldermen shall yearly elect eight of the best watermen, and three of the best lightermen, to be overseers and rulers; and the watermen shall chuse assistants, not exceeding sixty, nor less than forty, and the lightermen nine, at the principal stairs, for preserving good government.

On court days the rulers are to appoint a certain number of watermen to ply on Sundays, between Vauxhall and Limehouse, for carrying passengers cross the river, and to pay them for their labour, and apply the overplus of the money for decayed watermen, &c. \* No person shall row or ply on the river except such as have served their time, or are servants or apprentices to watermen. And by an order of the rulers, watermen using any lewd expressions on the river Thames, are to forfeit two shillings and six-pence for every offence.

By stat. 2. George II. c. 26. no waterman on the Thames shall take any apprentice or servant,

unless he registers the place of his known habitation with the clerk of the company, on pain of forfeiting ten pounds; and if any person not having served seven years to a waterman, shall row any boat for hire, he incurs the like penalty, but gardeners boats, dung boats, lighters, &c. are excepted.

All boats and barges belonging to the several members of this company, are obliged to be numbered and entered in the company's register. And to prevent any imposition on passengers, the following table of rates have been appointed by the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to be taken by the respective watermen rowing upon the river Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor.

#### Rates of Watermen plying upon the river Thames, either with oars or scullers.

	Oars	Scul.
From London-bridge to Limehouse, New-crane, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, Ratcliff-croft	1	0 6
From London-bridge to Wapping-dock, Wapping Old and New-stairs, the Hermitage, or Rotherhithe church stairs	0	6 3
From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe-church-stairs and Rotherhithe-stairs	0	6 3
From Billingsgate and St. Olave's to St. Saviour's mill	0	6 3
From any stairs between London-bridge and Westminster	0	6 3
From either side above London-bridge to Lambeth or Vauxhall	1	0 6
From Whitehall, to Lambeth or Vauxhall	0	6 3
From the Temple, Dorset stairs, Black friars-stairs, or Paul's Wharf to Lambeth	0	8 4
For crossing the river in any part between Limehouse and Vauxhall	0	4 2

#### Rates of oars up and down the river, as well for the whole fare as company.

##### Up the River.

	Fare	Comp.
To Chelsea, Battersea, and Wandsworth	1	6 3
To Putney, Fulham, or Barn alms	2	6 4
To Hamersmith, Chiswick, or Mortlack	2	6 6
To Brentford, Isleworth or Richmond	3	6 6
To Twickenham	4	0 6
To Kingston	5	0 9
To Hampton-court	6	0 1 0
To Hampton-town, Sunbury or Walton	7	0 1 0
To Weybridge and Chertsey	10	0 1 0
To Stanes	12	0 1 0
To Windsor	14	0 1 0

##### Down the River.

	Fare	Comp.
From London to Gravesend	4	6 9
To Grays, or Greenhithe	4	0 8
To Purfleet or Erith	3	0 6
To Woolwich	2	6 4
To Blackwall	2	0 4
To Greenwich or Deptford	1	6 3

\* On the nineteenth of September, 1766, the committee of the new bridge agreed to invest the watermens company with 13,650l. consolidated 3 per cent annuities, to satisfy

them for the loss of the Sunday's ferry at Black-friars, which was proved to have produced, upon an average, for fourteen years, the sum of 409l. 10s. per annum.



*Rates of carrying goods in the tilt boat from London to Gravesend.*

	£.	s.	d.
For every single person in the ordinary passage	0	0	9
For a hogthead	0	2	0
For a whole firkin	0	0	2
For a half firkin	0	0	1
One hundred weight	0	0	4
One sack of corn, salt, &c.	0	0	6
An ordinary chest or trunk	0	0	6
An ordinary hamper	0	0	6
The hire of the whole tilt boat	1	2	6

Any waterman that takes more than the above rates is liable to forfeit 40s. and to suffer six months imprisonment: and if he sets up a sail between Lambeth and London-bridge, on proper complaint made, he forfeits 5s.

It is necessary to add, that to prevent the losing the lives of persons passing on the river, it is enacted in a statute of the 10th of George II. that no tilt-boat, row-barge, or wherry, take at one time more than thirty-seven passengers, and three more by the way; nor in any other boat or wherry more than eight, and two more by the way; nor in any ferry-boat or wherry, allowed to work on Sundays, any more than eight passengers, on pain of forfeiting for the first offence 5l. for the second offence 10l. and for the third offence, to be disfranchised for twelve months from working on the river, and from enjoying the privileges of the company. And in case any person shall be drowned, where a greater number of passengers is taken in than is allowed, the waterman shall be deemed guilty of felony, and transported as a felon.

It is also enacted by the same statute, that every tilt-boat be of the burden of fifteen tons, and any other boat or wherry three tons; and that no Gravesend boats or wherries with close decks or bails nailed down, and not moveable, be navigated, tilt-boats only excepted, on the penalty of 10l.

Any watermen or wherry-men who wilfully or negligently lose their tide from Billingsgate to Gravesend, or from thence to Billingsgate, by putting ashore for other passengers, or by waiting or loitering by the way, so that the first passengers shall be set on shore two miles short of the place to which they are bound; such passengers shall be discharged from paying any thing for their passage.

The rules of this company are to appoint two or more officers to attend, one at Billingsgate, at every time of high-water at London-bridge, and the other at Gravesend at the first of flood; who shall publicly ring a bell for fifteen minutes, to give notice to the tilt-boats and wherries to put off. And if such wherry-men, &c. do not immediately put off on ringing the said bell, and do not effectually proceed on their voyage, but put on shore within two miles of Billingsgate or Gravesend, as the case may be; or if such boats are not navigated by two sufficient men, the youngest to be eighteen years old at least; in every such case

the owners of such boats shall forfeit 5l. to be levied on the boats or goods of the owners of such boats. And if the company of watermen neglect setting up the said bells, and appointing proper persons to ring them, they shall forfeit 50l. as shall such persons appointed to ring the said bells, forfeit 40l. for every neglect.

This company has a court of assistants, which, by the act of 2 Geo. II. is restrained to thirty. It is the ninety-first in the list of companies; and is said to pay above 800l. per annum to their poor.

Between Campion-lane\* and Allhallows-lane, stands the parochial church of

## ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.

This church, which is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars in London belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, was anciently denominated *Allballows the More*, and *Allballows ad Fanum*, in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharf, and situation among Rope-makers. It was founded by the noble family of the Despen- cers, who presented thereunto in the year 1361. From whom it passed with the heiress to the earl of Warwick and Salisbury; and at last to the crown, by settlement from the widow of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, upon king Henry VII. After which Henry VIII. exchanged the same with Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1546, in whose successors it still continues.

This spacious and stately church, with a large cloister on the south side thereof, was consumed in the general conflagration in 1666, and the present edifice was finished in 1683; planned by Sir Christopher Wren, but not executed with the same accuracy that was designed. It is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 33 feet high to the roof: built of stone, strong and solid. The walls are plain and massy: the ornaments are few and simple; and the windows, though large, in order to enlighten such a considerable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages, but terminates absolutely square and plain, without spire, turret or pinnacles. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, suitable to the rest of the building. It is well finished, and ornamented within.

After the fire of London the parish of Allhallows the Less was annexed to this church; and the two together were made of the yearly value of 200l. in lieu of tythes. The vestry is select, and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, two overseers or collectors, and two sidersmen.

The church of Allhallows the Less was situated nearly adjoining to this, and was sometimes called *Allballows on the Cellars*, or *super Cellarium*, from its standing on vaults let out for cellars.

The advowson of this church, which was anciently a rectory, was in the bishop of Winchester; in whom it continued till a college was

\* This was formerly called Hay-wharf-lane, on account of its being the market for supplying the city of London

with hay.

founded in the church of St. Laurence Poulteney, about the year 1347, who purchased the patronage, and appropriated the same to his said college: from which time it became a curacy or donative: and falling to the crown, at the general suppression of religious houses, queen Elizabeth first granted it for twenty-one years to William Verle; and king James I. in the second year of his reign, sold it to Richard Blake, &c. and their heirs for ever, in free soccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or assigns of the right Reverend Dr. Edward Waddington, late bishop of Chichester.

The site of this church is now used as a burial place for the inhabitants. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

More to the west, and close to Cofin-lane, is the Steel-yard, corruptly called Still-yard. This was originally the hall of the Almaine, Anseatic, or German merchants, where they had warehouses for wheat, rye, and other grain; and for cables, ropes, pitch, tarr, masts, hemp, flax, linen, cloth, wainscots, wax, steel, &c. It is a large, open place, with two wide passages for carts, to the river side, where is a crane, and stairs for landing iron, of which here are always large quantities kept. In this yard are some good houses for merchants who trade in iron, for which it is of great note, but was formerly of greater, from the merchants of Almaine. Here are likewise large warehouses for depositing goods belonging to the East India company.

Farther to the west and near Friars-lane, is situate

#### JOYNEERS HALL.

This building is remarkably curious for a magnificent screen at the entering into the hall room, having demi-savages, and a variety of other enrichments carved in right wainscot. The great parlour is wainscotted with cedar.

The company of joiners was incorporated by

queen Elizabeth, on the eighteenth of April 1565, by the by the name of "The master and wardens and commonalty of the faculty of joyners and cielers of London." It is a livery company, the forty-first in the city list; and is governed by a master, two wardens and a court of assistants.

The remaining avenues on the south side of Thames-street are Brewer's-lane and Friar's-lane, which are very mean and serve chiefly as passages to the lay-stall at Dowgate-dock.

On the north side of Thames-street is Little Elbow-lane, so called from its bending form from St. Michael's Royal, into Thames-street; both which, and that part of Great Elbow-lane, that lies in this ward, are well inhabited.

On the north side of Great Elbow-lane, near the church is a very beautiful and convenient building, called

#### INNOLDERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by king Henry VIII. on the twenty-first of December, 1515, by the style of "The master, wardens, and company, of the art or mystery of innholders of the city of London." It is a livery company the thirty second on the city list; and is governed by a master, three wardens and a court of assistants.

In Little Elbow-lane is situate

#### DYERS HALL.\*

This company was incorporated in the second of Edward IV. in the year 1472, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of dyers, London; with the privilege of keeping swans upon the river Thames. It is now governed by two wardens and a court of assistants; was anciently one of the twelve companies; but now ranks only in the thirteenth place; and enjoys the privilege of the livery.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### OF FARRINGTON WARD Within.

**T**HIS ward, as well as that of Farringdon without, takes its name from William Farringdon, citizen and goldsmith of London, who with his son Nicholas, were possessors thereof for a great number of years. These two wards in ancient times, had but one alderman, and that not by election, but by inheritance or purchase, as will more fully appear

by the following abstract of a deed made in the reign of king Edward I.

"Thomas de Ardene sunne and heire to Sir Ralph Ardene, knt. granted to Ralph le Feure, citizen of London, one of the sheriffs in the year 1277, all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the city of London and

\* The old hall, which formerly stood near Old Swan-lane, Thames-street, being destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, and a number of warehouses erected in its place,

the company thought proper to convert one of their own houses (the present building) into a hall to transact their affairs in.

suburbs

suburbs of the same, between Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same gates; which aldermanrie Ankerinus de Auerne held during his life, by the grant of the said Thomas de Ardene. To have and to hold unto the said Ralph, and to his heires, freely without all challenge; yeelding therefore yeerly to the said Thomas and his heires, one clove (or slip) of gilliflowers, at the feast of Easter, for all secular service and custome, with warrantie unto the said Ralph de Feure, and his heires, against all people, Christians and Jewes, in consideration of twenty markes, which the said Ralph de Feure did give before hand, in name of a gerfum or fine, to the said Thomas, &c.

Dated the 5th of Edward I.

Witnesse, G. de Rokelly, maior.

R. Arrar, one of the sheriffes.

H. Wales,

P. le Taylor,

T. de Bassing,

J. Horn,

N. Blackthorn, alderman of London."

After this, John le Feure, son and heir to the said Ralph le Feure, granted to William Farendon, citizen and goldsmith of London, and to his heirs, the said aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the service thereunto belonging in the seventh of Edward I. in the year of Christ 1279. This aldermanry descended to Nicholas Farendon, son, to the said William, and his heirs. Which Nicholas, also a goldsmith, was four times mayor, and lived many years after. He made his will in the year 1361, which was fifty-three years after his first being mayor, and was buried in St. Peter's church in Cheap. So this ward continued under the government of William Farendon, and Nicholas his son, the space of fourscore and two years, and retains their name to this present day.

At the first nomination or division of this city into wards, it was called the ward Fori; and the addition of Within the wall of London, and Without the wall of London, was in process of time given to each part by act of parliament, when that large possession of the Farendons, or Farringdons, was divided into two aldermanries, to be governed by two aldermen, in the choice of the inhabitants.

This ward is bounded on the east by Cheap ward and Castle Baynard ward; on the north by Aldersgate and Cripplegate wards, and the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand; on the west by Farringdon without; and on the south by Baynard-castle ward, and the river Thames. It is divided into eighteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, seventeen common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) nineteen constables, seventeen inquest-men, nineteen scavengers and two beadies.

This ward begins where once stood the great cross in Westcheap, alias Cheapside; thence it runs on the south side from Friday-street westward, including as much of Friday-street as the north east corner of St. Matthew's church on the east side, and till the south corner of the said

church on the west side. From this street it runs along Cheapside to the Old Change, which is in this ward on the east side, as far as one house south of St. Augustin's church, adjoining to Watling-street; and on the west side to the place where once stood the east arch, or gate, built by Nicholas Farendon in 1361, at the entrance into the south church-yard of St. Paul's; and within the said gate, all that part which was formerly called the north church-yard. Then from the north end of the Old change to the site of the north gate of St. Paul's church-yard, which opened into Cheapside; so up the south side of Pater-noster-row to within about twelve doors of Avemary-lane, the west side of which is in this ward: and thence southward, Ludgate-street, (formerly called Bowyer-row, as far as the spot where lately stood Ludgate: and on the north side, up Pater-noster-row, beginning where the conduit stood, facing the Old Change, to Partier-alley, Ivy-lane, Newgate-market, and Warwick-lane, the east side of which, and the west end of Pater-noster-row, are in Baynard-castle ward. But this ward crosses Ludgate-street, and takes in the west side of Creed-lane, and all Black-friars.

From the above great cross, or the site thereof, this ward runs westward on the north side, and down Gutter-lane, as far as Huggen-lane on the east side, and to Kery-lane on the west. Then from the south end of Gutter-lane westward to Foster-lane, and down that lane to the north side of St. Foster's church-yard only on the east side, and to over against the south west corner of the said church-yard on the west side. But from thence to the wall on the west side of Noble-street is in Aldersgate ward. Then from the said wall down to Windsor-house, or Nevil's-Inn, and down Monkwell-street, on the west side, and then by London-wall to Cripplegate, all which is in Farringdon ward. Then from the south end of Foster-lane westward to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and away to Newgate, which includes both sides of the way in Newgate-street, and terminates the north side of this ward.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at the east extremity, which takes in that part of Cheapside where formerly stood the great cross erected by king Edward I. in the year 1290.

The street of Cheapside is spacious and large, graced with very lofty buildings, which are well inhabited by goldsmiths, linen-drapers, haberdashers, and other noted tradesmen, being the chief high street in the city, and of a very great resort, as leading to and from the Royal Exchange to all parts westward.

At the south west angle of Wood-street there once stood a church dedicated to St. Peter; but of what antiquity we know not, other than that Thomas de Winton was rector thereof in the year 1324. It was sometimes called by the name of St. Peter's in Wood-street, and at other times St. Peter of Westcheap. The church, however, being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the parish is united to St. Matthew's, Friday-street; and the site is now used as a burying place for the inhabitants.

More westward from Wood street, on the same side, is Gutter-lane, which is principally inhabited by working silversmiths, and such as are dependent on that trade. In this lane stands

### EMBROIDERERS HALL.

This building, though small, is very handsome, and conveniently adapted for the management of the affairs of the company, who were incorporated by queen Elizabeth in the year 1591, by the title of "The keepers or wardens and company of the art or mystery of the Broderers of the city of London." It is a livery company, the 48th in the city list; and is under the government of two keepers or wardens, and a court of assistants.

A little farther to the west is Foster-lane, on the east side of which stands the parochial church of

#### St. VEDAST, *alias* FOSTER'S.

This church, which is a rectory, is so denominated from its being dedicated to St. Vedast, bishop of Arras; and the additional appellation, either from the place of its situation, or the founder or rebuilders. The first mention made of this church is, that Walter de London was presented thereto in the year 1308.

The patronage of this church was anciently in, and continued with the prior and convent of Canterbury, till the year 1352, when coming to the archbishop of that see, it has been in him and his successors ever since; and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city, belonging to the archiepiscopal see.

Though this church was not entirely destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, yet it received very considerable damage; and was afterwards repaired for the most part upon the old walls. The steeple stood till the year 1694, when it was found in such a weak condition that the parishioners had it taken down and rebuilt, at their own charge, entirely of stone. It is sixty-nine feet long, fifty-one feet broad, and thirty-six feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows placed so high, that the doors open under them. The tower is plain, and the spire, which is short, rises from a double base.

To this parish, after the fire of London, was annexed that of St. Michael Querne; both of which are settled at the yearly value of 160l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, with the right of presentation to the archbishop, and dean and chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are only two churchwardens, and seven auditors of accounts.

The parish of St. Michael Querne is a rectory, the church whereof stood at the west end of Cheapside, fronting the street, the site of which after its destruction in 1666, was laid into the street by the act for rebuilding the city.

The earliest account we find of this church is in the year 1181, when the state thereof was returned to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; at which time it appears to have been only a chapel,

and as such it continued many years after. It was not made a rectory till possessed by Thomas Newton, who was buried in the choir in the year 1461. In ancient records it is called St. Michael ad Bladum, i. e. at the corn (which posterity has corruptly pronounced Querne) because, at the time this church was founded, there was a corn market that reached up from it westward to the shambles or flesh market; from which situation it was sometimes called St. Michael de Macello.

At the east end of this church stood the Old Cross in Westcheap, which was taken down in the year 1390. And in this church was buried John Leland, or Leyland, the celebrated antiquarian, who was a priest in holy orders, and minister of Haseley, in Oxfordshire, and other churches. He was empowered by commission under the broad seal, to search all libraries, &c. for the antiquities of England; and having retired to his house in St. Michael's parish, to finish the books he had promised to the king, he fell distracted, and died in 1552.

The parishioners of St. Michael Querne still preserve their rights and privileges; they hold a vestry, which is general, and chuse their own officers, who are two churchwardens and six auditors of accounts.

On the west side of Foster-lane, is the site of a small ancient parish church, which was a rectory, dedicated to St. Leonard, and recorded by the name of *Ecclesia Sancti Leonardi in Venella S. Vedasti, London.* It was founded by the dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand for the use of the laity in that liberty, in whom the patronage continued till Henry VII. annexed that deanry to Westminster-abbey, since which it has remained in the dean and chapter of Westminster, who, in right thereof, present alternately to the living of Christ-church, Newgate-street and St. Leonard. The site of the church is now a burying-ground for the parishioners, who hold a vestry which is general, and choose two churchwardens.

At the south-east angle of Foster-lane, and facing Cheapside, stands

### SADLERS HALL.

This is a very neat building, the inside of which is adorned with fret work and wainscot; and though small, yet it exceeds many others both with respect to beauty and convenience.

The fraternity of Sadlers appears to be of such antiquity, that there is extant a convention between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand, about the reign of Richard I. But it does not appear that they were legally incorporated till Edward I. granted them a charter by the style of "The wardens or keepers, and commonalty, of the mystery or art of Sadlers of London." It is a livery company, the 25th in the city list; and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and a court of assistants.

Returning some way eastward, on the south side of Cheapside, we take in that part of Friday-street which is in this ward: on the west side of which, and almost at the north end thereof, is situate the parish church of

St.

## St. MATTHEW, FRIDAY-STREET.

This church owes its name to its dedication to St. Matthew the Evangelist, and its situation in the street of that name.

The patronage of this rectory being anciently in the abbot and convent of Westminster, it continued in them till their suppression, when the conventual church being converted into a cathedral, Henry VII. conferred the same upon the bishop. But the new bishopric being soon after dissolved, Edward VI. in the year 1551, granted the same to the bishop of London, and his successors, in whom the advowson still continues.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present structure was erected on its ruins. It is a plain stone building, with one series of large arched windows; and at the east end is the steeple, which consists of a square brick tower, void of all ornament.

This church not only serves for the use of its own inhabitants, but likewise those of the parish of St. Peter's Westcheap, whose church being destroyed in 1666, and not rebuilt, the parish is united to this, and both together made of the yearly value of 150l. in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and collectors, and five auditors of accounts.

The church of St. Peter, Cheap, stood at the south-west corner of Wood-street; but of what antiquity we know not, other than that Thomas de Winton, was rector thereof in the year 1324. The patronage of this church was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's; with whom it continued till the suppression of their monastery, when Henry VIII. in the year 1546, granted the same to the earl of Southampton, in which family it continued till the year 1667, when, by the death of Thomas, earl of Southampton, it descended to one of his daughters, by which means it came to the Montague family; so that the right of presentation to St. Matthew Friday-street and St. Peter Cheap united, is alternately in the bishop of London and the Montague family.

This parish holds a general vestry, and is governed by two churchwardens or overseers, and seven auditors of accounts.

Farther to the west, on the same side, is the street called the Old Change, which leads into Watling-street: at the west end of which, on the north side, is situate the parish church of

## St. AUGUSTIN, OR AUSTIN.

This church, which is a rectory, is so called from its dedication to Austin or Augustin the monk, and first archbishop of Canterbury. It was anciently denominated *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*, from its vicinity to the south-east gate of St. Paul's church-yard. The patronage

\* This church was originally a distinct building from St. Paul's, at the east end of the cathedral; but that building was demolished to make way for the enlargement of St. Paul's church, in the year 1251 or 1256. In lieu

of this living is, and always has been in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and afterwards rebuilt very substantially with stone. It is well pewed and wainscotted; and the altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, having, peculiar to it, a winged heart aspiring towards glory, with these words in gold on a blue ground, *Sarsum corda*, i. e. *lift up your hearts*.

After the fire of London this church was made parochial for St. Austin's and St. Faith's annexed to it; and the living of both united was made of the yearly value of 172l. in lieu of tythes. The vestry is select, and the parish officers are only two churchwardens.

The church of St. Faith,\* when in being, was only a kind of chapel within the cathedral church of St. Paul. It was dedicated to St. Faith, a holy virgin of Agen, in Aquitaine in France, who suffered martyrdom for the christian faith under Dioclesian the emperor, because she would not offer sacrifices to the idol gods; and it was called *Ecclesia sanctæ Fidei in cryptis*, or *the church of St. Faith in the vaults underground*; being situated at the west end of Jesus chapel, under the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul; which chapel being suppressed by king Edward VI. the parishioners of St. Faith were, in the year 1551, permitted to remove into the same, which continued as a parish church till the cathedral was demolished by the great fire in 1666. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries. The vestry is general, and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, and four auditors of accounts.

In leaving the east extremity of this ward, we proceed from the north west corner of Cheapside into Newgate-street, which takes its name from the gate at the west end, and is a place of good trade and well inhabited. On the north side of this street is Butcher-hall-lane, which in former times was known by the name of Stinking-lane, on account of the nastiness of the place, occasioned by the slaughter-houses in it. Since the removal of which it has been well built and inhabited. The lane runs, through several turnings, on the east into St. Martin's le Grand, and to Aldersgate; on the north through a broad paved passage into Town-ditch; and on the west into Christ-church hospital.

Farther to the west from Butcher-hall-lane, on the same side, is a passage which leads to

## CHRIST-CHURCH, Newgate-street.

This church, which is dedicated to the name and honour of Our Saviour, originally belonged to the convent of Grey Friars, or Franciscans, which falling to the crown at the dissolution of that religious house, king Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London,

whereof a conveniency was made under the choir, and on the spot where St. Faith's church had stood, as a place of worship for the parishioners.



to make a parish church thereof, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldeneſs (now called Warwick-lane) and of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, on the north ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, where there is now a court. Both which churches and their pariſhes were thereupon demolished; and as much of St. Pulchre's pariſh as laid within Newgate, was added to this new erected pariſh church; which was then ordered to be called by the name of Chriſt-church. From which time it was made a vicarage and pariſh church, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poor, called the hoſpital of Little St. Bartholomew's, alſo of the foundation of Henry VIII.\*

The Old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, only the choir or eaſt end thereof has been rebuilt, with a tower added to it, having none before. This edifice, however, is built of ſtone, very ſtrong, ſpacious, and beautiful.

The tower is ſquare, and of a conſiderable height, crowned with a light handſome turret, adorned with vaſes. The inſide is neatly ornamented; the walls and pillars are wainſcoted; and there are very large galleries on the north, weſt, and ſouth ſides. The pulpit is veneered and carved with the figures of our Saviour and his twelve apoſtles, ſitting at the laſt ſupper, and the four Evangeliſts. The altar is ſpacious; and the communion table ſtands on a foot-piece of black and white marble, encompassed with handſome rails and banniſters; and the front is made of white marble, neatly carved in relievo.

After the fire of London it was made the parochial church for the inhabitants of this, and the pariſh of St. Leonard Foſter-lane, which is annexed to it; and both together are made of the yearly value of two hundred pounds in lieu of tythes.

This living is alternately in the gift of the governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, who, being impropiators, appoint a vicar; but the pariſh of St. Leonard is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of Weſtmiſter, ſo that they preſent alternately. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two church-wardens and four collectors for the poor.

Here are ſeveral gift ſermons, viz. one on St. Matthew's day; on the fifth and ſeventeenth of November; on St. Stephen's day; on the firſt Sunday in lent; on the Sunday after aſcenſion-day; on Chriſtmas-day and Midſummer-day.

Facing the weſt end of the church, acroſs the public paſſage is the old church-yard, and the remaining ſite of the old church.

\* The king gave five hundred marks per annum in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the ſaid church, with divine ſervice, repairs, &c. In conſideration whereof, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, did covenant and grant (*inter alia*) to find and ſuſtain one preacher at this church, who was to be from time to time vicar thereof; giving unto him yearly for his ſtipend 16l. 13s. 4d. to the viſitor (now called the ordinary of Newgate) 10l. and to the other five prieſts in Chriſt's-church, all to be helping in divine ſervice, miniſtering the ſacrament and ſacramentals, 8l. each; to two clerks 6l. each; and to a ſexton 4l. yearly.

Adjoining to this church, at the north weſt corner we enter

### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was founded by king Edward VI. (See page 201) for the maintenance and education of poor fatherleſs children, † to be virtuously brought up, and fitted for trades.

This pious example of the young king was from time to time improved by his royal ſucceſſors. King Charles II. founded a mathematical ſchool and ward, lying on the weſt part of the hoſpital, for the inſtruction of forty boys in the mathematics, eſpecially in that part of it that reſpects navigation; and liberally endowed it with 1000l. per annum, paid out of the exchequer for ſeven-years, for the founding thereof.

Sir William Cheſter, kn. and aldermen of London, and John Calthorp, citizen and draper of the ſame city, at their own proper coſts and charges, made the brick walls and way on the back ſide, which leadeth from the ſaid hoſpital to the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew; and alſo covered and vaulted the Town ditch, from Alderſgate to Newgate; which before was very loathſome, and infectious to the ſaid hoſpital.

This hoſpital being thus erected, and put into good order, there was one Richard Caſtel, alias Caſtellar, ſhoe-maker, dwelling in Weſtmiſter, a man who was very aſſiduous in his faculty with his own hands; and ſuch a one as was named the Cock of Weſtmiſter, becauſe both winter and ſummer he was at work by four o'clock in the morning. This man thus truly and painfully labouring for his living, God bleſſed and increaſed his labours ſo abundantly, that he purchaſed lands and tenements at Weſtmiſter, to the yearly value of 44l. and, having no child, with the conſent of his wife, who ſurvived him, and was a virtuous good woman, gave the ſame lands wholly to Chriſt's-hoſpital aforeſaid, to the relief of the innocent and fatherleſs children; and for the ſuccour of the miſerable, ſore and ſick, harboured in the other hoſpitals about London.

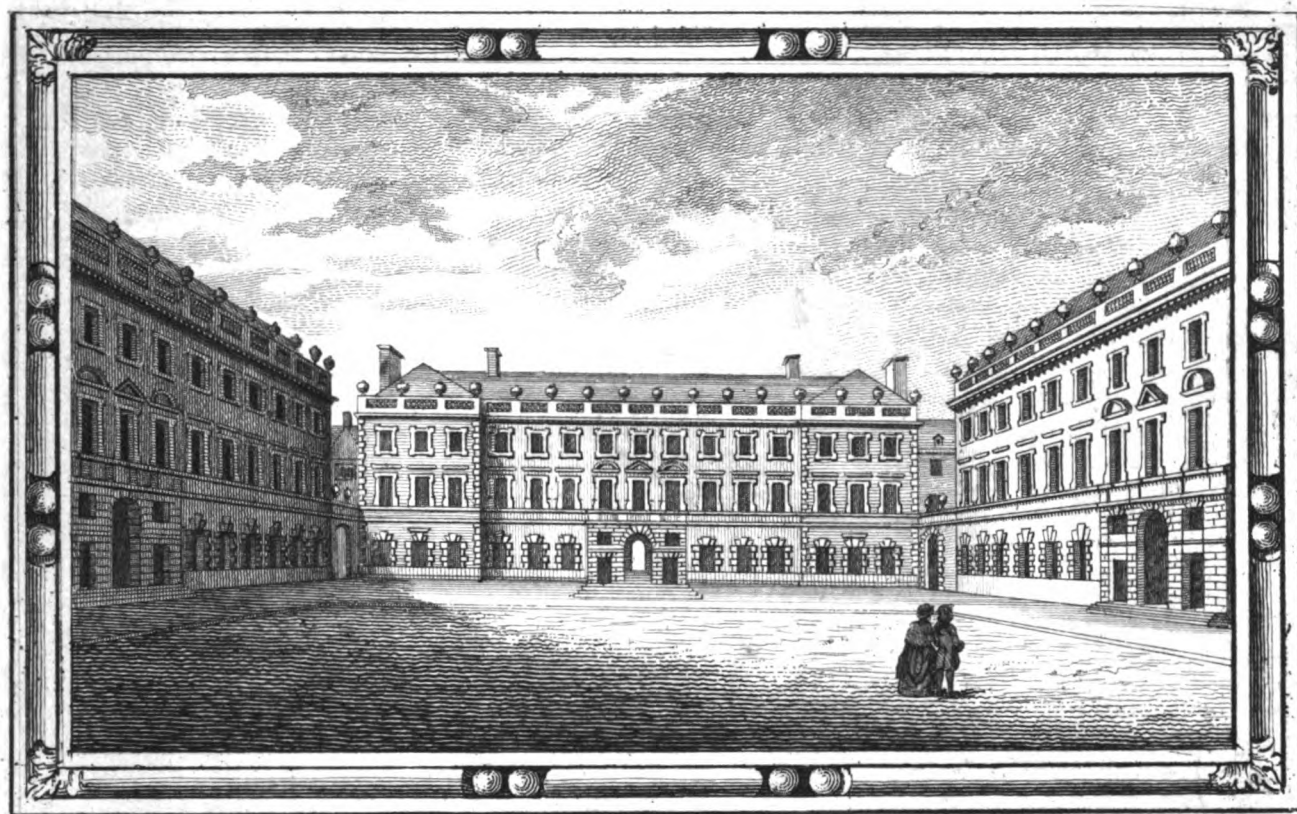
By the conſtitution of this hoſpital the mathematical maſter muſt be thus qualified: he muſt be a ſober, diſcreet, and diligent perſon, of good life, a good ſcholar, very well underſtanding the latin and greek languages, a very good mathematician, well knowing and ready in the theory and practice of all its parts; to the end boys may be furthered in the latin tongue, and the maſter able to anſwer ſtrangers, if need be; and that they and others may find his abilities to ſatisfaction.

† In the year 1552 began the repairing of the Greyfriars houſe, for the poor fatherleſs children; and, in the month of November the children were taken into the ſame, to the number of almoſt 400. On Chriſtmas day in the afternoon, while the Lord-mayor and aldermen rode to St. Pauls, the children of Chriſt's hoſpital ſtood from St. Laurence's-lane end in Cheap, towards St Paul's, all in one livery of ruſſet cotton, 340 in number; and the Eaſter following they were in blue, and ſo have continued ever ſince.

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London*



**VIEW of CHRIST'S-CHURCH HOSPITAL .**



*A. Smith sculp.*

**VIEW of S<sup>T</sup> BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL .**

3

Ten boys are to be put forth yearly apprentices to masters of ships; to the end that they may be fit in time to do service in the navy royal, and ten more to be received in their rooms. These youths, who are chosen out of the rest of the blue coat boys, are to be the most acute, and of the readiest wits, that they may be fit for mathematical studies. These, as a badge of distinction, wear on their breasts, fastened to their coats, a plate of silver, with some figures engraven, the dye whereof is kept in the lower, where they are all stamped. The chief figures are three liberal sciences, viz. arithmetic with a scroll of accounts in one hand, and laying her other hand upon a blue coat boy's head, having his cap under his arm. The next figure represents Geometry, with a triangle in her hand. The third astronomy, with a quadrant in one hand, and a sphere in the other. There is also the figure of a ship or two under sail, with a wind from heaven, blowing as it were upon it a prosperous gale. There are also in the clouds two angels, one of them a Mercury; and these words wrote round, declaring the royal founder, and the year when this school commenced, viz. *Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673*. This badge they wear constantly, not only in the hospital, and about the town, but when they are put forth; which, when seen, secureth them from being pressed.

There have been sometimes 1000 poor children, and more, maintained here at one time.

There is a great and spacious hall, built after the great fire by Sir John Frederick, alderman of London, the expence of which amounted to five thousand pounds. In this hall at the upper end is a large picture, that covereth all the wall of the north end, and stretcheth on the east and west walls, representing king James II. but intended for king Charles II. had he lived but a little longer, sitting there, and his nobles, and the governors, and treasurer, and others in great numbers standing about him, with the pictures of king Edward VI. and king Charles II. as founders, drawn half way, painted as hanging up in the same table. And there is a particular representation of the mathematical school; it is done by Vario, and reckoned worth 1000l. There is likewise at the other end of this hall, a large picture more ancient of king Edward VI. the first founder, delivering his royal charter for this hospital to the mayor, who kneeleth with the aldermen behind him; a bishop, which we suppose is Ridley, with many others standing about; an ancient and a fine piece: nor must we forget the fine piece of the pool of Bethesda, very large, and painted in a masterly stile by Mr. Hogarth.

In this hall is a good organ, that oftentimes plays, when the boys also sing their psalms or anthems on Sundays and other special days.

There are eight wards where the children's beds are, and where they lodge and harbour: in each of these wards are harboured above fifty odd, one with another.

The girls have a ward also by themselves, which is situated passing out of the great hall on the east. It is fair and handsome, and indeed, the best ward of all. It was built at the cost of Mr.

John Morice and Sir Robert Clayton, the former giving a 1000l. the other much more.

There is another convenient ward apart by itself, for the sick, where they that fall into any distempers are removed, and due care taken of them. It consists of a room for the lodging of the sick, a kitchen, a consultation chamber, and other convenient places; with a proper nurse.

Of the ancient buildings remaining, there is an old cloister of the Grey-friars, and was part of the old priory. It serves for a thoroughfare, and a place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather: but, being gone to decay, it was repaired, by the direction of that excellent architect Sir Christopher Wren, knt.

For schools, there are these: a grammar school, a mathematical school, a writing school, and a school for the girls, where they learn to read, to sew and to mark.

The grammar school is ancient; the other more modern, and set up since the great fire.

The writing school is a very fair structure, at the end of the great hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir John Moore, knt. sometime one of the aldermen of the city, and president of this house. It containeth long writing boards, sufficient for three hundred boys to sit and write at. It cost the builder 5000l. whose statue, in white marble, at full proportion, is placed at the upper end, with this inscription:

“ Anno Dom. 1694.

“ This writing school, and stately building,  
“ was begun, and compleatly finished, at  
“ the sole charge of Sir John Moore, knt.  
“ and Lord-mayor of the city, in the year  
“ MDCLXXXI; now president of this  
“ house; he having been otherwise a liberal  
“ benefactor to the same.”

The masters of these schools are four, viz. a grammar master, who hath also an usher to assist him; a mathematical master; and a writing master; who have 100l. per annum each, for their salaries, besides houses.

There are also two school mistresses that teach the girls, who also have sufficient salaries, and houses to dwell in.

The grammar master hath also an addition of twenty pounds yearly, for catechising the boys; and his usher fifty pounds a year besides. In short twelve or thirteen hundred pounds per annum is expended in salaries to the officers, clerks, and servants; all of whom are chosen by the governors.

This hospital has been further improved, by entertaining a master to teach the boys drawing. Some skill in which art is so very useful to many, or most mechanical trades; as, besides painters, those of seamen, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, carvers, masons, bricklayers, &c.

The governors are many, and commonly persons that have been masters or wardens of their companies, or men of estates, or from whom there are expectations of charity. Out of these, one is president, and he commonly is some ancient alderman that hath passed the

chair; and another is treasurer, who takes care of the affairs of the whole house, and of the revenues, and therefore is commonly resident, and hath a good house to dwell in, but without any salary: and such an one is chosen by the governors for this great trust, who is of note for his ability, integrity, and charity: and according to the repute he hath, so the hospital usually flourisheth, and the benefactions come in plentifully.

Every governor, when he is admitted into this society, hath this charge solemnly given him, in the presence of the president or treasurer, and other governors assembled in court:

“Worshipful,

“The cause of your repair hither at this present is, to give you knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen, to the office, charge, and governance of Christ’s-hospital.

“And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your wisdom and power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this vocation and calling, which is an office of high trust and worship: for ye are called to be the faithful distributors and disposers of the goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy servants of Almighty God; being put in trust to see the relief and succour of his poor and needy flock; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great enemies to that work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the common wealth of this realm, and chiefly of this city of London.

“These are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promise before God, and this assembly of your fellow-governors, faithfully to travail in this your office and calling, that this work may have its perfection, and that the needy number committed to your charge be diligently and wholiomely provided for, as you will answer before God, at the hour and time when you and we shall stand before him, to render an account of our doings. And, promising this to do, you shall be now admitted into this company and fellowship.”

Besides the chief governors, they have divers officers that receive salaries, viz. four clerks, a steward and a matron; for every ward, a nurse and her maid; a porter and four beadles.

They have also three servants, which they call

street-men, that see to the well government of the carts of London. Likewise certain clerks for Blackwell-hall; whence are certain duties coming to the house.

The beer provided by this great family is supplied by two brewers, and the bread by three bakers.

There are two of the governors that are called almoners, who for a month, or more, take care to buy and lay in butchers meat, that is, beef and mutton; the steward attending them.

Every morning the children have for their breakfast bread and beer, at half an hour past six in the morning in the summer time; and at half an hour past seven in the winter. On Sundays they have boiled beef and pottage for their dinners; and for their suppers bread and butter.

On Mondays milk-pottage, Tuesdays roast mutton, Wednesdays rice-milk, Thursdays boiled beef and broth, Fridays boiled mutton and broth, and on Saturdays pease pottage.

Their supper is bread and cheese, or butter for those that cannot eat cheese.

They have roast beef about twelve days in the year, by the kindness of several benefactors; who have left, some three pounds, some thirty shillings per annum for that end and purpose.

To support all this, the hospital has a great annual revenue in houses and lands; the benefit of licensing and looking after the four hundred and twenty carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain sum for sealing; and the duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall.

This hospital also provides for a considerable number of younger children at Ware and Hertford; at each of which places there is a school-master, with a salary of fifty pounds each, to teach those children to read. At Ware, the hospital school is built like a college, making a large quadrangle, for boys: consisting of a school-house, the master’s house, and thirteen houses for nurseries to keep the children. At Hertford, there is a school-house, a masters house, and twenty others, with two rooms on a floor, and gardens belonging.

On the north side of the cloisters are two doors: one opens into Town ditch, which is now a fine open area, with several good houses built, and well inhabited: the other opens a way into St. Bartholomew’s-hospital and Smithfield. And close to this door or gate, on the west side is a burial ground, in which are interred such as die in Newgate, &c.

The principal gate into this hospital is on the west, and almost at the south west corner of the old building, from the court which to this day is called the Grey-friars.\* In queen Mary’s days there

\* These were a society or religious order founded by St. Francis of Assisi, canonized by pope Gregory IX. in 1228. Of whom a detached body of nine brethren, five whereof were priests, and four lay brothers, were sent from Italy to settle and propagate their order in England. The priests placed themselves at Canterbury, in the year 1224. The

lay-brothers came to London, and were entertained by the Friars Preachers in Oldborn for about fifteen days, or till they could be accommodated with a convenient house for themselves, which they soon obtained of John Travers, one of the sheriffs in 1224. In which house they made themselves cells, and continued till their numbers, in a few years,



there was in this place a stinking loathsome dungeon, where it had been usual to confine and punish vagabonds; and in the Marian persecution it served for the imprisonment of such as fell under the displeasure of the popish ministry; amongst whom we read of one Thomas Green, servant to John Wayland, a printer, who was confined and cruelly whipped in this dungeon, for being concerned in printing a book called *Antichrist*.

At the west extremity of Newgate-street stands Newgate; the origin and description of which the reader will find in page 13, &c.

On the south side of Newgate-street is Warwick-lane, on the west side of which, near to the north end, is situate

#### THE COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.†

This is a very noble edifice built with brick and stone. The entrance, which is grand, is under an octangular theatre, finishing in a dome, with a cone on the top, making a lantern to it. The inside is elegant, finely enlightened and very capacious; designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The central building, which contains the library and other rooms of state and convenience, was the design of Inigo Jones. The ascent to the door is by a flight of steps, and in the under part is a basement story. The whole front is decorated with pilasters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders; and on one side, over the door case, is the statue of king Charles II. placed in a niche, and in the other side that of Sir John Cutler. The buildings at the two sides of the court are uniform, and have the window cases handsomely ornamented. The orders are well executed, and the whole edifice both beautiful and commodious.

Here is a hall in which the physicians sit to give advice to the poor gratis; a committee room; a library, furnished with books by Sir Theodore Mayerne and the marquis of Dorchester, who was one of the fellows; a great hall for the quarterly meetings of the doctors, adorned with pictures and sculpture; a theatre for anatomical dissection; a preparing room, where there are thirteen tables, containing all the muscles in the human body; and over all, garrets to dry the herbs for the use of the dispensatory.

The physicians were incorporated in the tenth of Henry VIII. who, on the twenty-third of September, granted a charter to incorporate certain physicians in one body, and perpetual commonalty or fellowship of the faculty of physic; and to have a perpetual succession, and a common seal; and to choose yearly a president, to oversee, rule and govern the said fellowship in all even of

the same faculty. By virtue whereof they were enabled to purchase and possess, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements and rents, and any other possession; that they might make statutes and ordinances for the wholesome government and correction of the college, and of all persons practising physic within seven miles of the city; and, within that compass, none to practise, as well as in the city, unless first allowed by the president and fellowship, upon pain of forfeiting five pounds for every month; that four be chosen yearly by the president and college, who shall have the supervising, search, examination, and government of all the physicians of the city and suburbs within seven miles; with an exemption that no physician shall be liable to serve any offices in wards or parishes, or be put upon juries, inquests; &c.

By a statute made in the thirty second of Henry VIII. the physicians of this college were exempt from keeping watch and ward, and from serving other offices within the city and suburbs; and they were empowered to chuse four physicians yearly to search the apothecaries wares, drugs, and stuffs. This charter was confirmed by queen Mary I.

Queen Elizabeth gave them another charter to take four human bodies, executed at Tyburn, to anatomize. king James I. and king Charles II. each of them granted them a charter.

By the power granted them by these and other their charters, they have called before them the president, or, in his absence, the vice president, and the censors, the surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons, that have practised physic without their allowance; and have sometimes warned them to forbear, and sometimes imposed pecuniary penalties or imprisonment upon them. For they may convene any physician or practitioner before them, and examine them concerning their skill in the faculty of physic; and if they shall not appear to their summons, or appearing refuse to answer, or to be examined, the college may assess a penalty or fine upon them for every default of appearance, or refusal to answer; the fine, for one default, not exceeding forty shillings, or, if any administer unwholesome and noisome medicines, he may be fined according to their direction, not exceeding ten pounds, or imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days, unless for non-payment of fine, when it shall be lawful to detain them in prison till it be discharged.

On a complaint made, about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, by Jenkins and Read, against the college, which had used some punishment towards them for evil practice of physic,

years, required a more commodious convent. For which purpose John Ewen purchased a vacant piece of ground near St. Nicholas shambles, and, with proper assistants, built a house thereon for the said friars; and, having appropriated the same to the commonalty of London, he himself became a lay brother in the said house; which in process of time was greatly augmented by the benevolence of queen Margaret, second wife to Edward I. and other benefactors; amongst whom we find Sir Richard Whittington, who founded a library in the Grey friars convent, 129 feet long and thirty-one broad, and furnished it well with books.

† The first college belonging to this society was situate in Knight-riders-street, and given them by doctor Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. They afterwards removed to a house which they purchased in Amen-corner, where doctor Harvey, who found out the circulation of the blood in 1652, built a library and a public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, and endowed it with his estate, which he resigned to them in his lifetime. Part of which they assigned for an annual oration in commemoration of their benefactors, and to provide a good dinner for the society. This building perished in the flames in the fire of London.

and

and exercising that art without the licence, after a long and careful hearing on both parts, Popham, lord-chief justice, in the year 1602, gave his judgment, the sum of which was in these particulars:

1. That there was no sufficient licence without the college seal.
2. That no surgeon, as a surgeon, might practice physic, no, not for any disease, though it was the great pox.
3. That the authority of the college was strong, and sufficient to commit to prison.
4. That the censure of the college, rising from lesser mulcts, to greater, was equal and reasonable.
5. That it were fit to set to physicians bills the day of the month, and the patient's name.
6. That the lord-chief-justice could not bail or deliver the college's prisoner, but was obliged by law to deliver him up to the censure of the college.
7. That a freeman of London might lawfully be imprisoned by the college.
8. That no man, though ever so learned a physician or doctor, might practice in London, or within seven miles, without the licence of the college.

October 12, 1747, Mr. Mead read the draught of a new statute, forbidding any member of the college to meet or consult, in any case of physic, with persons prohibited from practice. Which statute was ordered to be engrossed, in order to be read at the next college meeting. And

On the fourth of April 1748, the following statute, prohibiting any fellow, candidate, or licentiate, to consult, in any case of physic, with persons prohibited by the college from the practice thereof, was read the second time, and approved by the majority of the college.

A statute against consulting with any person prohibited to practise physic.

" That we may, as much as in us lies, answer the good ends and laudable purposes of our institution, and the privileges and powers granted to us by the royal charter, and confirmed by several acts of parliament, for preventing the great mischiefs which often happen to the health of his majesty's subjects, and the dishonour arising to the profession of physic by empiricks and unskilful persons, who take upon them to practise physic in the city of London, or the suburbs thereof or seven miles circuit of the same, and refuse or are not qualified to undergo an examination by the president and censors of this college, touching their skill and knowledge in medicines, and the practice of physic:

„ We do ordain and order, that if the president shall at any time inform the college, at any of their solemn or greater meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, that any person practising physic, within the limits aforesaid, hath been duly summoned to attend the president and censors, to be examined by them touching his

skill and knowledge in the practice of physic, and hath refused or neglected to attend according to such summons, or attending, hath refused to submit to be examined, according to the form and manner of examination prescribed by the statutes of their college, or, having been examined, hath been adjudged, by the president and censors, not sufficiently learned and qualified to practise; and that the president and censors have, for any of the said reasons, prohibited such persons to practise physic within the limits aforesaid; then, and in such case, no fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this college, at any time after such information so given to the college by the president, shall in any wise meet in consultations for the cure of any disease, with any person so prohibited to practise: and that if any fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this college shall, after such information so given, in any wise meet in consultation, for the cure of any disease, with any person so prohibited, every such fellow, candidate, and licentiate, being convicted thereof before the president and censors of this college for the time being, shall, for such his meeting, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this college, for the time being, for the use of the college, the sum of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain for the first offence; and if such fellow, candidate, or licentiate, shall, after such conviction, offend again in the like manner, and be thereof convicted in the manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the said treasurer, for the use of the college, the sum of ten pounds of such lawful money as aforesaid; and if such fellow, candidate, or licentiate, shall refuse or neglect to pay either of the said sums or forfeitures, within the space of three calendar months next after notice in writing of such his respective conviction, given to or left for him at his then dwelling-house, or most usual place of abode, by the beadle of this college for the time being; or if such fellow, candidate, or licentiate, shall, after such second conviction, offend a third time in like manner, and be thereof convicted in the manner aforesaid; then, and in either of the last mentioned cases, he shall be expelled this college, and shall not be restored to be a fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this college until he shall have paid to the treasurer of this college for the time being, for the use of the college, all such sum or sums of money, as such fellow, candidate, or licentiate shall have forfeited by virtue of this statute.

" We do further ordain and order, that every fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this college, who shall in any wise meet in consultation, for the cure of any disease, with any person, who by virtue of this statute shall be expelled the college, shall incur and be subject to the same or the like respective forfeitures and penalties as are above-mentioned.

" And, for the better putting this statute in execution, we do ordain and order, that, when, and as often as any person or persons shall, by virtue of this statute, be expelled this college, notice thereof in writing, specifying the name

" or

\* or names of such person or persons, signed by the beadle of this college for the time being, shall be given to, or left for every fellow, candidate or licentiate, at his dwelling-house, or usual place of abode."

Ordered that the college seal be put to the said statute next *Comitia majora*.

The officers of this college are, a president, eight electors, four censors, a register, and a treasurer, annually chosen the first week in October.

Near the north-east corner of Warwick-lane formerly stood the parish church of St. Ewen, whose parish was dissolved to make way for the establishment of Christ-church.

Farther to the east is a passage which leads into

#### NEW GATE MARKET.\*

This is a handsome, commodious square piece of ground, measuring 194 feet from east to west, and 148 feet from north to south. In the middle is a market-house, under which are vaults or cellars, and the upper part of the building is employed as a kind of warehouse for the fruiterers, and the keepers of green-stalls by night. In the shops under this building tripe and other things are sold, and in the middle, near the market-house, are sold fruit and greens. At a convenient distance are shops for butchers, the sellers of butter, &c. and the houses beyond these, which extend along the sides of the market, are also taken up by butchers. The passages to the market from Pater-noster-Row and Newgate-street, are occupied by poulterers, fishmongers, cheesemongers, and dealers in bacon.

Farther to the east from this market we pass Ivy-lane, and come to Pannier-alley, the north end of which almost faces St. Martin's-le-Grand. In this alley is a stone pedestal, supporting a pannier, with a figure of a boy upon it, and this inscription:

When you have fought the city round,  
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Returning a little to the west, on the south side of Pater-noster-Row, is Canon-alley, (commonly called King's-head alley) which leads into St. Paul's church-yard, in the center of which is situate the cathedral church of St. Paul.†

\* Before the fire of London this market was kept in Newgate-street, where there was a market-house for meal, and a middle row of sheds, which were afterwards converted into houses, inhabited by butchers, tripe-sellers, &c. while the country people, who brought provisions to the city, were forced to stand with their stalls in the open street, where their persons and goods were exposed to danger by the passage of coaches, carts, and cattle that passed through the streets. At that time Butcherhall-lane was filled with slaughter-houses for the use of this market; and Blowbladder-street was rendered remarkable by blown bladders hanging in the windows of the shops where bladders were sold.

† The reader will find a particular description of this building in page 275, &c.

‡ Facing this cross stood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were decently piled together, a thousand loads whereof were removed to Finsbury fields, in the reign of

About the middle of this church-yard formerly stood the pulpit cross, ‡ where sermons were preached every Sunday forenoon to the populace, and many public notices were usually issued out from the Lord-mayor and from the king. This cross was made of timber covered with lead, mounted upon steps of stone; and was supported by as many donations as amounted to 1814l. 6s. 8d. and the preachers were appointed by the bishop of London, and had 45s. for each sermon, and four days diet and lodging at such house as the said bishop should appoint, and was on that account called the Shunamite, and allowed 15s. per week. The preachers are now appointed to preach in the church, and are allowed 35s. by the city, and 5s. only by the church.

The government of St. Paul's cathedral is in a bishop, a dean, a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, twelve petty canons, or minor canons, six vicars coral, and several other inferior officers. All the prebends, or canonries are in the collation of the bishop of the diocese; and out of these thirty canons, there are three residentiaries, besides the dean; so called from their continual residence in the church, to transact the business of the church in the chapter, and daily to take care of the concerns of the church.

On the north side of St. Paul's church-yard § stands

#### The CHAPTER HOUSE.

This is a handsome building, belonging to St. Paul's, in which the convocation of the province of Canterbury sat to consult about ecclesiastical affairs, and to form canons for the government of the church: but though the upper and lower house are called by the king's writ at every session of parliament, they are now constantly prorogued, and dismissed by his majesty's authority.

On the east side of St. Paul's church-yard is situate

#### ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

This was founded by Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1507, for 153 children to be taught free by three masters: the particulars and origin of which will best appear from the fol-

Edward VI. and there laid in a moorish place, with so much earth to cover them as raised the ground for three windmills to stand upon. The charnel itself, together with a chapel called Sheryngton's chapel, the library which belonged to the old Chapter-house, and other chapels adjoining, were at the same time pulled down, and their materials, by order of Edward duke of Somerset, converted to the building of Somerset house in the Strand.

§ At the east end of this church-yard formerly stood the clochier, or bell-tower, in which were four great bells called Jesus Bells, because they actually belonged to Jesus chapel in St. Faith's church; but these, together with the fine image of St. Paul on the top of the spire, being won by Sir Miles Partridge, knt. of king Henry VIII. at one cast of the dice, were, by that gentleman, taken down and sold.

lowing piece, wrote by the founder himself, and delivered to Mr. Lilly, on the 18th of June, in the year 1518.

“ John Colet, son of Henry Colet, dean of St. Paul's, desiring nothing more than education, and bringing up children in good manners and literature, in the year of our Lord 1512, built a school [not fully finished till that year] at the east end of St. Paul's church, for 153 boys, to be taught free in the same.

“ And ordained there a master, a sur-master, and a chaplain, with sufficient and perpetual stipends ever to endure; and set patrons, defenders, governors and rulers of the same school, the most honest and faithful fellowship of the Mercers of London.

“ And, for because nothing can continue long and endure in good order without laws and statutes, I, the said John Colet, have expressed my mind, what I would should be duly and diligently observed and kept of the said master, sur-master and chaplain, and of the Mercers, governors of the school: that in this book may appear to what intent I founded this school.”

Then follow his ordinances: “ That he founded the school in the honour of Christ Jesu in pueritia, and of his blessed mother Mary. That the high master should be chosen by the wardens and assistants of the Mercers. That he be a man whole in body, honest, virtuous, and learned in clean Latin literature, as also in Greek, if such might be gotten; a wedded man, a single man, or a priest that hath no benefice with cure or service. His wages to be a mark a week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. His lodgings to be free; and to have the tenement of Stebbonhith to resort unto. That the sur-master be versed in learning, and well lettered, to teach under the master; either single man, wedded, or priest that hath no benefice with cure or service: to be whole in body. The high master to chuse him, as the room shall be void: and to be confirmed by the surveyors of the school. Lodgings to be assigned him in the Old Change. His wages to be 6s. 8d. per week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. That there shall be in the school a priest daily, as he could, to sing mass in the chapel of the school, and to pray for the children to prosper in good life and in good letters. That he was to be some honest, good, and virtuous man; to be chosen by the wardens and assistants of the Mercery. To learn himself, or, if learned, to help to teach the school, if it seemed convenient to the high master. To have no benefice with cure of souls, nor no other office or occupation. To teach the children the catechism, and instruction of the articles of faith and the ten commandments in English. His wages to be 8l. by the year, and a livery gown of 26s. 8d. delivered in cloth. His chamber and lodging to be in the new house in the Old Change, or the master's lodging.

“ Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of 153. The master to admit these children as they be offered; but first to see that they can say the catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay four

pence for writing their name: which money the poor scholar that swept the school was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, prostrate to say the prayers contained in a table in the school. No tallow candles, but only wax to be used, no meat, drink, or bottles, to be brought; nor no breakfasts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That the scholars use no cock-fighting, nor riding about of victory, nor disputing at St. Bartholomew's; which are but foolish babbling, and loss of time. That they have no remedies [*i. e.* that is play-days begged] except the king, an archbishop, or a bishop, present in his own person, desired it. The children every Childermas-day to go to Paul's church, and hear the child bishop sermon, and after to be at the high mass, and each offer a penny to the child bishop; and with them the masters and surveyors of the school. In general processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven psalms with the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other school to learn there, such child for no man's suit be again received into the school.

“ To be taught always in good literature both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wisdom; especially christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in verse or prose. But, above all, the catechism in English; after that the accidence. Then *Institutio Christiani hominis*, which Erasmus made at my [*i. e.* Colet's] request; the *Copia Verborum* of the same author. Then other christian authors; as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvenius*, and *Baptista Mantuanus*; and such other as shall be thought convenient for the true Latin speech.

“ The honourable company of Mercers of London to have all the charge, and care, and rule of the school. They to chuse every year of their company, two honest, substantial men to be the surveyors of the school, who, in the name of the whole fellowship, should take all the care and business of the school for that year. They to come into the school six days before Christmas, and so many days before easter, St. John Baptist, and Michaelmas; and pay the masters and chaplains their quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries in cloth. And once in the year to give up their accounts to the master, wardens, and assistants; and that to be about Candlemas, three days before, or three days after. Then a little dinner to be made; and to call to account the receiving of all the estate of the school: and the master warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens five shillings; the surveyors two shillings; and for their riding to visit the lands eleven shillings, the clerk of the Mercery three shillings and four-pence with some other gifts. That which was spared that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treasury of the school. What remained to be given to the fellowship of the Mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the school from time to time. The surplusage, above repairs and casualties, to be put into a coffer of iron, given by Colet, standing in their hall. And there, from year

year to year, to remain apart by itself, that it might appear how the school of itself maintained itself. And at length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the said school grow to any further charge to the Mercery, that then also it might appear, to the laud, and praise, and mercy of the said fellowship.

“ Lastly, that he left it to the said company to add and diminish to and from this his book, and to supply it in every default, and also to declare in it, as time, place, and just occasion should require.”

The original building was consumed by the fire of London in 1666, soon after which the present edifice arose in its place; with the addition of a library, and an house on the south end thereof for the second master; whose dwelling before, and from the first founding of the school, was in the Old Change. This house hath a very handsome front, answerable to the high master's at the north end of the school; on which is engraven, *ÆDES PRÆCEPTORIS GRAMMATICÆ*.

St. Paul's school is a very singular and at the same time a very handsome edifice. The central building, in which is the school, is of stone; it is much lower than the ends, and has only one series of windows, which are large, and raised a considerable height from the ground. The center is adorned with rustic, and on the top is a handsome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a shield; upon the apex stands a figure representing Learning. Under this pediment are two windows which are square, and on each side are two circular windows crowned with busts, and the spaces between them are handsomely ornamented by work in relievo. Upon a level with the foot of the pediment runs on either side a handsome balustrade, on which is placed on each side a large bust with a radiant crown, between two flaming vases.

The school-house is large and spacious. It consisteth of eight classes, or forms; in the first whereof children learn their rudiments; and from thence, according to their proficiency, are advanced unto the other forms, till they rise to the eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect grammarians, good orators and poets, well instructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and sometimes in other oriental languages, they remove to the universities; and many of them enjoy exhibitions, some of ten pounds a year for seven years, if they continue so long, towards their maintenance there. The school is governed and taught by two masters, viz. an high master, and a sur-master, and a chaplain; whose customary office was to read the Latin prayers in the school, framed for the peculiar use thereof, and to instruct the children of the two first forms in the elements of the Latin tongue, and also in the catechism and christian manners; for which there is a room, called the *Vestibulum*, being the anti-room to the school, where the

youth are to be initiated into the grounds and principles of christian knowledge, as a good and proper introduction into other human learning.

We now leave St. Paul's church-yard and enter Ludgate-street, on the north side of which is Ave-mary-lane. This lane is well built, and principally inhabited by booksellers, printers, and other tradesmen. On the west side is an open square court, with good houses, called stationer's-rents: out of which is a passage into Amen-corner, and another that leads to

#### STATIONERS HALL.\*

This is a spacious brick building; and though it hath not many ornaments, yet it is well designed and fitted for business. There is an ascent to it by a flight of steps, and the light is thrown in by two series of windows; the lower large and upright, and the upper of an elliptical form. Underneath it, and at the north end, are warehouses for the company's stock.

This fraternity (which includes printers, booksellers, stationers, or dealers in paper, &c. and book-binders) was incorporated by Philip and Mary in the year 1556. By which their majesties did give and grant to ninety-seven printers, booksellers, stationers, &c. freemen of the mystery or art of a stationer of the city of London, and suburbs thereof, that they may be one body of itself for ever, with one master, and two keepers or wardens, by the name of “The master; and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery or art of a stationer of the city of London.” And that the same master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, may from time to time make and ordain, and establish for the good and well ordering and governing of the freemen of the aforesaid art or mystery, and of the aforesaid society, ordinances, provisions, and laws, as often as they shall see proper and convenient; provided that these ordinances, provisions and laws, be in no wise repugnant or contrary to the laws and statutes of this our kingdom of England, or in prejudice to the common-weal of our said kingdom.

And that the same, and their successors for ever, are enabled, and may lawfully and faithfully, without molestation or disturbance of us, or the heirs or successors of our foresaid queen, or of any other person, hold, as often as they please, lawful and honest meetings of themselves, for the enacting such laws and ordinances, and transacting other business for the benefit of the same mystery or art, and of the same society, and for other lawful causes in the manner aforesaid.

And that the foresaid master, and keepers or wardens, and the commonalty of the said mystery or art of a stationer of the foresaid city, and their successors, or the greater part of them, being assembled lawfully and in a convenient place, may

\* This hall was a great house, built of stone and timber, of old time, pertaining to John Duke of Britain, earl of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward II. Since that, it was Pembroke's-inn, near unto Ludgate, as be-

longing to the earls of Pembroke, in the time of Richard II. the eighteenth year, and of Henry VI. in the fourteenth year. It was afterwards called Burgavenny-house, and belonged to Henry late lord of Burgavenny.

yearly



yearly for ever, or oftener or seldomer, at such times and places within the said city, as they shall think fit, chuse from amongst themselves, and make one master and two keepers or wardens of the same mystery or art of a stationer of the foresaid city, to rule, govern, and supervise the foresaid mystery and society, and all the men of the same, mystery and their business; and to remove and displace the former master and the former keepers or wardens out of those offices as they shall see best.

It then ordained, that no person within the kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, either by himself or by his journeymen, servants, or by any other person, shall practice or exercise the art or mystery of printing or stamping any book, or any thing to be sold or to be bargained for within this our kingdom of England, or the dominions thereof, unless the same person is or shall be one of the society of the foresaid mystery or art of a stationer of the city aforesaid at the time of his foresaid printing or stamping; or has for that purpose obtained our licence or the licence of the heirs and successors of our foresaid queen.

With power for the master and wardens to search, as often as they please, any place or shop, house, chamber, or building of any stamper, printer, binder or seller of any manner of books within the kingdom of England or dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, stamped, or to be printed or stamped, and to seize, take away, have, burn or convert to the proper use of the said society all and singular those books and those things, which are or shall be printed or stamped contrary to the form of any statute, act or proclamation, made or to be made. And to imprison such as shall disturb, refuse or hinder them.

In which charter there is no mention of a court of assistants, which was first constituted by that charter of the 36 Charles II. contrived to pave the way to arbitrary power, the court finding it more easy to bias the few in a court of assistants, than the many which compose the whole commonalty. But the additions made by that charter of 36 Charles II. to the charter of Philip and Mary, were afterwards repealed and declared null and void; and this, and all other companies, were restored to their original rights by an act of parliament in 2 William and Mary; of which the following is an abstract:

And be it enacted (by an act for reverting the judgment in a *quo warranto* against the city of London, and for restoring the city of London to its ancient rights and privileges) by the authority aforesaid, that all and every of the several companies and corporations of the said city, shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated by such name and names, and in such sort and manner, as they respectively were at the time of the said judgment given, and every of them are hereby restored, to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, estates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the said judgment; and that as well all surrenders, as charters, letters patents and grants, for new incorporating any of the said

companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges or franchises, made or granted by the said king James, or by the said king Charles II. since the giving of the said judgment, shall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

2 W. and M. sess. 1. cap. 8. §. 14.

This, however, was made a livery company soon after its incorporation: a copy of which grant or constitution is here subjoined.

*A true copy of the grant or constitution which made the Stationers a livery company of the city of London.*

HENSELL, MAYOR.

*Jovis 1<sup>o</sup> die Februarii, anno secundo domine Elizæ reginæ, &c.*

Item. It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earnest suit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other said persons, being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the Stationers, that the same fellowship from henceforth shall be permitted and suffered to have, use and wear, a livery and livery-hood, in such decent and comly-wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of this citie, after their degrees, do commonly use and wear; and that they the said Stationers shall cause all such, and as many of their said fellowship as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the same liveries with speed, so that they may henceforth attend and wait upon the Lord-mayor of this citie at all common shews hereafter to be made by the cityzens of this cytie, in such and lyke manner and sorte as the other cityzens of the sayd cytie, for the honour of the same cytie, of long tyme past have done and yet dayley do, as occasion shall require.

JACKSON.

On the twenty-ninth of October 1603, king James I. did, by his letters patent, grant unto the company of Stationers the privilege of the sole printing of almanacks, primers, psalters, and psalms, in metre or prose, with musical notes, or without notes. And by his letters patent, dated the eighth of March 1615, his said majesty confirmed the said grant for the sole printing of primers, psalters, psalms, and almanacks in the English tongue; and did further grant to the company of Stationers the sole right to print the A. B. C. the little catechism, and the catechism in English and Latin by Alexander Nowell; for the help and relief of the master, keeper or wardens, and commonalty or freemen of the mystery or art of Stationers of the city of London, and their successors.

The company of Stationers is at this time governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants; not chosen by the commonalty, but by and amongst themselves.

With respect to the produce of the sole printing of almanacks, &c. it is made a joint stock, with a capital of about 15000*l.* which is divided into twenty whole shares of 320*l.* each, possessed by those who are of the court of assistants; for which deposit they each receive 40*l.* per annum dividend:

dividend: then into forty half shares, at 160l. each; for which deposit they each receive 20l. per annum dividend: then into eighty quarter shares, at 80l. each; for which deposit they each receive 10l. per annum dividend: and then into 160 half quarter shares at 40l. each; for which deposit they receive 5l. per annum dividend; out of the profits arising from the printing stock engrafted upon the said grants by king James I. for the help and relief of the master, wardens, and commonalty; but these shares are all divided amongst those who have fined for, or served the office of master-warden.

When a married stockholder dies, the profits arising from his share devolve to his widow; which she enjoys during her widowhood, or life: but if she marry again, or die, another person is chosen to enjoy the profits of her share; who, at his election, pays the deposit money, not to the company, but to the late widow, her husband's or her executors. The master and wardens are always in the direction of the stock, to whom are joined six other members from the court of assistants annually; who adjust all accounts relating to it, and at Christmas report the state thereof to the board. There is a stock-keeper, which is a place of very considerable profit and great trust.

The Stationers have several very extensive estates in trust, out of which they pay, in pensions and other charities, upwards of 400l. per annum.

At the upper end of Amen-corner was originally situated the College of Physicians, destroyed by the fire of London in 1666; on the site of which stand three good houses, now the habitations of the residentiaries of St. Paul's.

Between Stationer's-alley and the new buildings at the north-east corner of the Old Bailey, is situated the parish church of

#### St. MARTIN, LUDGATE.

This is a rectory of very great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by Cadwallo, the valiant king of the Britons, who reigned forty-eight years, and died the twentieth of November, in the year 677, and was buried in this church.

The patronage of this rectory was in the abbot and convent of Westminster, till the suppression of their monastery by Henry VIII. who erecting Westminster into a bishopric, conferred the same upon the new bishop. But that see being dissolved by Edward VI. queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowson thereof to the bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still continues.

The old church was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and when rebuilt was enlarged with the site of the parsonage house; in consideration of which the parliament settled the value of the living at 160l. in lieu of tythes; 30l. of which is in lieu of the parsonage house.

The present edifice is tolerably well enlightened; the steeple consists of a plain tower and pretty lofty spire, raised upon a substantial arcade.

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Here are four gift sermons in the year, and daily prayers at eleven in the morning and six in the evening. The vestry, in choosing parish-officers is general, but in making rates it is select; the officers are, two churchwardens and four side-men.

Adjoining to the south-west corner of this church formerly stood Ludgate; the origin and description of which the reader will find in page 15.

Directly opposite the church of St. Martin is a gateway that leads into the precinct of Black-friars, so named from the religious foundation of Friars-preachers, or Black-friars; in whose convent was held that which was called the Black Parliament. And in this house king Edward I. had his charters and records kept: at which time this precinct was crowded with the habitations of noblemen and gentlemen. In ancient times, during the existence of the priory of Black-friars, this was maintained as a liberty without the jurisdiction of the city of London. But, as soon as the priory was dissolved, and the records of that religious place lost or embezzled, the mayor pretended a title to their liberties: but king Henry VIII. being informed thereof, sent to him to desist from meddling with the liberties, saying, "He was as well able to keep the liberties as he friars were." Wherefore the mayor no further meddled, and Sir John Portynaire had the keys of the gates delivered to him, and a fee for keeping the same.

At this time there were four gates and a wall to enclose this liberty, and a porter to keep the said gates; within which artificers and tradesmen, though not free of the city, might exercise their arts and business without controul.

In queen Mary's reign the city applied to parliament to grant them jurisdiction over Black-friars precinct, but in vain. Nevertheless the ample privileges which the inhabitants of Black-friars did enjoy, have been for many years lost; so that now the sheriffs officers can arrest there; the shopkeepers are obliged to be free of the city; and two common-council-men are annually elected out of it, and added to the number that used to serve for this ward of Farringdon within.

Proceeding farther to the south, we come to a narrow street called Water-lane; on the west side of which are several passages that lead to Fleet-ditch. In this division is situated that laudable foundation called

#### SCOTS HALL.

This corporation was instituted for the relief of the poor and necessitous people of Scotland, that reside within the cities of London and Westminster. It owes its origin to James Kinnier, a Scotfman, and merchant of this city: who, on his recovery from a long and dangerous illness, resolved to give part of his estate towards the relief of his indigent countrymen; for which purpose having prevailed with a society of Scotfmen; who composed a box club, to join their stock, he obtained a charter, by which he and his co-adjutors were, in the year 1665, constituted a body politic and corporate, with several privileges,

6 R

which

which king Charles II. confirmed the following year by letters patent, wherein are recited the privileges granted in the former charter, with the addition of several new ones, viz. That they might erect an hospital within the city or liberties of London and Westminster to be called, "the Scots hospital of king Charles II." to be governed by eight Scotsmen, who were to chuse from among themselves a master, who, together with these governors were declared to be a body politic and corporate, and to have a common seal. They were also empowered to elect thirty-three assistants, and to purchase in mortmain 400l. per annum over and above an annual sum mentioned in the first charter; the profits arising from these purchases to be employed in relieving poor old Scotsmen and women, and instructing and employing poor orphans, the descendants of Scotsmen within this city.

This humane foundation had like to have been crushed in its bud by two very dreadful events, the plague and the fire of London, which happened in the very years when the charters were granted. However, those who had the direction of the work began in the year 1670 to prosecute it with vigour; and found themselves not only in a condition to provide for their poor, but took a lease of a piece of ground in Black-friars, to build upon, for the term of a thousand years, at a ground rent of 40l. and by charitable contributions were enabled to erect their hall, with two houses at Fleet-ditch, and four in Black-friars, which were soon after finished at the expence of 4450l.

All matters belonging to this corporation are managed by the governors without fee or reward; for they not only, upon all such occasions, spend their own money, but contribute quarterly for the support of the society, and the relief of the poor; they provide for the sick; they grant pensions to the reduced and aged; they bury the dead, and give money to such as are disposed to return to Scotland. The sums disbursed by the society amount to about 600l. per annum.

The officers belonging to this corporation are, a treasurer, a register, two stewards and a beadle.

Black-friars school was founded by Peter Joy, esq; citizen of London, in the year 1716, who endowed the same with a perpetual fund of 160l. 17s. 3d. per annum, for the educating and cloathing of poor children; out of which the master receives a salary of forty, and the mistress of 30l. yearly, for instructing forty boys and thirty girls in reading, writing and accounts. This school Mr. Joy left in trust with the governors of Sion college.

On the east side of Water-lane stands

#### A P O T H E C A R I E S H A L L.

This is a beautiful edifice, and has a pair of gates leading into an open court, handsomely paved with broad stones; at the upper end of which you ascend by a grand flight of stairs into the hall room, built with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceiling of the court room and of the hall are elegantly ornamented with fretwork; and the wall is wainscotted fourteen feet high, and adorned with the

bust of doctor Gideon Delaun, apothecary to king James I. and with several pieces of good painting; amongst which is the portraiture of king James I. and of the gentleman who procured their charter, and had been obliged to leave France for religion, after he had suffered several trials and persecutions.

In this building are two large laboratories; one chemical and the other for galenical preparations; where great quantities of the best medicines are prepared, after the drugs have been exposed a considerable time for the inspection of such of the faculty of physic as chuse to view them, for the use of apothecaries and others; and particularly for the surgeons of the royal navy, who here furnish their chests, with all useful and necessary medicines.

This company was incorporated at first with the grocers in the year 1606; but such a connexion not answering the purposes of their incorporation, they were separated by another charter granted by king James I. in the year 1617, and incorporated by the name of "The master, wardens, and society of the art and mystery of apothecaries of the city of London:" at which time there were no more than one hundred and four apothecaries shops within the city and suburbs of London.

The members of this company, who by divers acts of parliament are exempt from ward and parish offices, are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. It is a livery company, and the fifty eighth on the city list.

Farther to the south is printing-house-lane; which leads up to, and takes its name from, the King's printing-house; situate in a court at the east end thereof; where, by patent from the crown are to be printed the bible and common-prayer books, acts of parliament, proclamations; king's speeches, &c. It is a handsome brick building, and very commodiously adapted for the execution of business.

Before we leave Black-friars, and this ward, we must mention a memorable circumstance that happened after the fire of London. Some workmen digging in a place there, where the convent was, to clear it from the rubbish, by the appointment of Mr. William Bradford, in order to building, they came to an old wall in a cellar, of great thickness, where appeared a kind of cupboard; which being opened, there was found in it four pots or cases of fine pewter, very thick, with covers of the same, and rings fastened on the top, to take up, or put down at pleasure. The cases were flat before and round behind. And in them were repositied four human heads, unconsumed, reserved, as it appeared by art; with their teeth and hair, the flesh of a tawny colour, wrapped up in black silk, almost consumed. And a certain substance, of a blackish colour, crumbled into dust, lying at the bottom of the pots.

Who these were, there is no record as we hear of; but they appear to have been some zealous priests or friars, executed for treason; whereof there were many in the rebellion in Lincolnshire in the year 1538, or for denying the king's supremacy; and here privately deposited by these Black friars.

CHAP.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## OF FARRINGTON WARD Without.

**T**HE ward of Farringdon without is the farthest in the west of this city, and was originally a part of the ward of Farringdon within, till divided by act of parliament, 17 Richard II. from which time this part has been distinguished by the addition of without, i. e. without the city walls.

It is bounded on the east by the ward of Farringdon within, the precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew near Smithfield, and the ward of Aldersgate; on the north by the Charterhouse, the parish of St. John's Clerkenwell, and part of St. Andrew's parish without the freedom; on the west by High-holbourn, and St. Clement's parish in the Strand; and on the south by the river Thames.

The extent of this ward may be gathered from the bounds without Newgate, and the spot where Ludgate stood: for on the east part thereof is the whole precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew, and a part of Long-lane, on the north, towards Aldersgate-street; and all Smithfield, to the bars in St. John's-street. Then out of Smithfield, Chicken-lane, towards Turnmill-street. Back again by the pens in Smithfield to Cow-lane, which turns towards Holbourn; and Hoffer-lane out of Smithfield; also toward Holbourn; till it meets with a part of Cow-lane. Cock-lane, out of Smithfield, over against Pie-corner. Giltspur-street, out of Smithfield to Newgate. Then from Newgate, west by St. Sepulchre's-church, to Turnagain-lane on Snow-hill. From the place where the conduit stood on Snow-hill to Holbourn-bridge up Holbourn-hill, to the bars on both sides.

At the bottom of Holbourn-hill, on the north side is Gold-lane, commonly called Field-lane, remarkable for shops that sell offal of beasts and baked sheep's heads. Farther from this is Hatton-garden-street, Leather-lane, and Brook-street.

From Newgate, on the south side, lieth the Old Bailey, which stretches down by the wall of the city to Ludgate-hill. On the west side of which street breaks out another lane, called St. George's-lane, till you come unto the south end of Seacoal-lane; and then turning towards Fleet-market, it is called Fleet-lane.

Out of the high-street from Newgate, turning down south, is the Little Old Bailey, which runs down to the east of St. George's-lane. Then is Seacoal-lane, which turns down into Fleet-lane. Near unto this Seacoal-lane, in the turning towards the conduit on Snow-hill is another lane, called in record Windagain-lane, for that it turned down to Turnmill-brook, and from thence back again; it being impassable. Beyond Holbourn-bridge is Shoe-lane, which runs out of Holbourn unto the place where the conduit stood in Fleet-street.

Next to Shoe-lane in Holbourn, on the same side is Bartlet's buildings, a kind of square, well built and inhabited; and Paul's-head-alley, which leads into Fetter-lane; this lane stretcheth south into Fleet-street, near the east end of St. Dunstan's church. Beyond which westward is Chancery-lane; and further on near the bar, is Shire-lane, so called because this lane divides the city liberties on this side from the shire or county. From whence to the bars are the bounds without Newgate, including the north side of Fleet-street.

This ward runs up from the site of Ludgate to Temple-bar, and hath on the north side the south end of the Old Bailey. Then it proceeds down Ludgate-hill to Fleet-street, and from thence to Temple-bar, leaving the market on the north. From Ludgate again, on the south, we have Bride-lane, which runs south by Bridewell; Dorset-street; Salisbury-court; and Water-lane, which runs down to the Thames; then White-friars and the Temple. So that Temple bar is the extent of this ward.

It is governed by an alderman, sixteen common-council-men (two of whom are the alderman's deputies) twenty three constables, forty-eight inquest-men, twenty-four scavengers, and four beadles.

We shall begin the survey of this ward nearly adjoining to that part where we finished the preceding, viz. Ludgate-hill. This is a handsome, spacious street, well built, and principally inhabited by silk-mercers of great eminence; between which and Fleet-street, on the north side, is situate

## FLEET MARKET.

This market is erected on the very place where once ran the united streams of the river of Wells, the Oldbourne, and the river Fleet, and fell into the Thames. It is now arched over, upon which are built two rows of shops, with a handsome walk paved with rag stones between, almost the whole length; into which cover there is light conveyed by windows from the roof. In the center is a neat turret with a clock. At the south end the fruiterers have stands on each side, under a kind of piazzas, where are convenient places for depositing their stock. And at the north end is a large area for all sorts of vegetables.

On the east side of this market, and a little to the south of Fleet-lane, is situate the

## FLEET PRISON.

This was a prison in the reign of Richard I. It is a general court for debtors, and such as are in contempt of the courts of Chancery and Common.

mon-Pleas. And any prisoner for debt may be removed by Habeas Corpus from any prison in England to the Fleet; and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of this prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forth coming.

The rules or liberties of the Fleet are, all the north side of Ludgate-hill, and the Old Bailey up to Fleet-lane; down that lane into the market, and then turning the corner on the left, all the east side along by the Fleet prison to the bottom of Ludgate-hill,

The prison itself is a large brick building of considerable length, with galleries in each story, which reach from one end of the house to the other; and on the sides of these galleries are rooms for the prisoners. All manner of provisions are brought into this prison every day, and cried as in the public streets. It has the benefit of an open yard, which is enclosed with a high wall.

It is properly the prison belonging to the court of Common-Pleas. The keeper is called Warden of the Fleet, and is a place of very great profit as well as trust; being allowed considerable fees from the prisoners for turning the key, for chamber rent, &c. and endowed with the rents of the shops in Westminster-hall.

Directly opposite the south end of the Fleet-market, is a large spacious opening that leads to the new bridge now building at Black-friars; which bridge is in such forwardness as to be opened for carriages the nineteenth of November 1769.

On the west side of this opening lies Bridewell precinct, in which stands the hospital called

#### BRIDEWELL.

This building is situated on the spot where once stood a royal palace, even before the conquest: and which continued, with some little intermission, in that royal state till the reign of king Edward VI. It was rebuilt by king Henry VIII. in the year 1522, for the reception of the emperor Charles V. who gave it the name of Bridewell; on account of a remarkable well thereunto adjoining, and its vicinity to St. Bride's church.

In the year 1553 king Edward VI. gave this royal palace to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city, and to be a house of correction, with seven hundred marks land, formerly of the possessions of the house of Savoy, and all the beddings and other furniture of the said house, towards the maintenance of Bridewell, and the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark. But king Edward dying soon after this grant was made, prevented the city's entering upon the premises and taking possession, till it was confirmed two years after by queen Mary. After which Gerard the mayor entered and took possession thereof: and in order to forward so good a work, the following act of common-council was made the last day of February, in the second and third years of Philip and Mary:

"Forasmuch as king Edward VI. has given

"his house of Bridewell unto the city, partly for  
"the setting of idle and lewd people to work,  
"and partly for the lodging and harbouring of  
"the poor, sick, weak, and sore people of this  
"city, and of poor way-faring people, repair-  
"ing to the same; and has for this last purpose  
"given the bedding and furniture of the Savoy:  
"therefore in consideration that very great  
"charges will be required to the fitting of the  
"said house, and the buying of tools and bed-  
"ding, they ordered the money to be gotten up  
"amongst the rich people of the companies of  
"London, &c."

In the following reigns, granaries and store-houses for coals were erected at the expence of the city within this hospital, and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when a citizen invented a mill, by which two men might grind as much corn in a day, as could be ground by ten men with the other mills, and being to be worked either by the hands or feet, if the poor were lame in the arms, they earned their living with their feet, and if they were lame in their legs, they earned their living with their arms.

The old building was entirely destroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, together with all the dwelling-houses in the precinct of Bridewell, from whence had arisen two thirds of its revenue; the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner it at present appears.

It consists of two courts; in which the buildings are convenient and not very irregular, designed not only for prisons and places of hard labour and punishment, but for indigent citizens; for arts-masters in several branches of trade, as flax-dressers, taylor, weavers of all sorts, shoemakers, pin-makers, &c. who together retain one hundred apprentices, clothed in blue doublets, and breeches, and white hats, who are entitled to the freedom of the city, and to 10l. each after they have served seven years.

This hospital is likewise used as a house of correction for all strumpets, night-walkers, pick-pockets, vagrants, and incorrigible and disobedient servants, who are committed by the Lord-mayor and aldermen; as are also apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to bear hemp, and, if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping.

Here is likewise a chapel, with a square roof, and two galleries at the north and west sides, supported by columns of the Tuscan order: at the west end are places for the hospital boys; and others for the prisoners. The walls are brick; and the wainscot and finishing very neat. The altar piece consists of two pilasters, with their entablature and circular pediment of the Corinthian order; between which are the commandments done in gold on black, and the Lord's prayer and creed in gold on blue in gilt frames, and farther enriched with gilt cherubims, leaves, fruits, &c. carved in relievo. The whole chancel is neatly paved with black and white marble.

To



To this chapel and precinct belong a preacher, chosen by the governors; a reader, chosen also by the governors, two chapel-wardens, one in the house, the other in the precinct; and one constable living within the house, who is generally the porter.

The court-room is adorned with columns of the Composite order, a gallery, &c. but the most valuable embellishments are the several handsome tables, wherein the names of the benefactors are depenciled in gold letters. In this room is a chair for the president, and convenient seats for the governors.

All the affairs of this hospital are managed by governors, who are above three hundred besides the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewise governors of Bethlehem-hospital; for these hospitals being one corporation, they have the same president, governors, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital, has, however, its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, one of whom has the task of correcting the criminals.

Opposite the east gate of this hospital lately stood a handsome stone bridge over Fleet-ditch, which communicated with Black-friars; but the bridge has been taken down, and the ditch arched over and made level with the street on each side, to improve the avenue to the new bridge that is building at Black-friars.

Proceeding up Fleet-street, on the south side, we come to Salisbury-court, (*alias* Dorset-court) so called from the house and gardens which were once the residence of the earls of Dorset. This Dorset or Salisbury-court claimed a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government; and the inhabitants would not admit of the city officers to make any arrest. And at this time any person may open shop in this liberty, though he be not a freeman of the city of London.

On the east side of this court is a paved free-stone passage, which leads to the parish church of

#### ST. BRIDGET, *alias* ST. BRIDE.

Though the origin of this church is unknown, yet it appears not to be of a late date, by its having had three rectors before the year 1362. It was originally a very small church, till about the year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by William Venor, warden of the Fleet prison, who caused a spacious fabric to be erected at the west end thereof consisting of a middle and two side isles; to which the old church served as a choir. There was a vicarage also here, ordained and endowed about the year 1529; and king Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the convent of Westminster, having given this rectory and parish church of St. Bride to the collegiate church of Westminster, founded by him, this church has continued a

vicarage ever since. In 1610 the earl of Dorset gave a parcel of ground, on the west side of Fleet-ditch, for a new church-yard, which was consecrated the second of August that same year, by doctor George Abbot, bishop of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London, the present edifice arose in its stead. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and by him compleated within fourteen years, in such a masterly and elegant manner, as to exceed most of our parish churches in delicacy and beauty. It is one hundred and eleven feet long, eighty-seven broad, and the steeple two hundred and thirty-four feet high. It has a plain and regular body, the openings all answering one another: the roof is raised on pillars: and the altar-piece is very magnificent. The circular pediment over the lower part is supported by six Corinthian columns. The steeple is a spire of extreme delicate workmanship, raised upon a solid, yet light tower; and the several stages by which the spire gradually decreases are well designed, and executed with all the advantage of the orders.

The vicar, according to act of parliament, receives 120*l.* which is paid quarterly by the church-wardens. The tythe roll is about 270*l.* per annum, which the parish hold by lease from the dean and chapter of Westminster.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two church-wardens, four overseers, four sidesmen, and three collectors.

Within the steeple of this church there hang one of the most melodious ring of bells in and about London.

Nearly opposite Salisbury-court is Shoe-lane, which is remarkable for the habitation of artists in several branches of Watches, clocks, toys, gilding, chafing, &c. and many eminent printers have their offices in the adjacent courts, &c.

More to the west is Water-lane, which divides White-friars from Salisbury-court. Though this lane is tolerably well built, yet it is very indifferently inhabited, by reason of its being greatly annoyed by the carts which are continually going to and from the lay-stall and wharfs at the bottom of it.

After the dissolution of the priory of White-friars, \* the church and buildings, in process of time, became ruinous and were pulled down; afterwards converted into buildings, and now contain several courts, lanes and alleys; as Dog-well-court, Essex-court, Ashen-tree-court; Davis's-yard, which is converted into a glass-house for making flint glasses; Waterman's-lane, as leading to the river Thames, where there is a pair of stairs to take water at; all places of indifferant account.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of White-friars obtained several liberties, privileges and exemptions by a charter granted them by king James I. which rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats and gamesters, who gave

\* This place took its name from the White Friars, or Carmelites, who had their house next to Fleet-street, and their garden probably extended from thence to the water-side. They were clothed in white, and having made a vow of poverty, lived by begging. Their convent was

founded by Sir Richard Gray, knt, ancestor to the lord Gray of Codner in Derbyshire, in the year 1241, and was afterwards rebuilt by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, about the year 1350. In the conventual church were interred many persons of distinction.

to this district the name of Alsatia; but the inconveniences the city suffered from this place of refuge, and the riotous proceedings carried on there, at length induced the legislature to interpose; and to deprive them of privileges so pernicious to the community.

The inhabitants of White Friars, or Carmelites, maintain their own poor, collect their taxes, have no church-wardens, but two collectors, and chuse their own officers.

More to the west, on the same side of Fleet-street, and nearly opposite the south end of Chancery-lane, is a handsome arched gateway which leads into

### The T E M P L E.

This place is thus denominated from the edifice being founded by the Knights Templars in England, who had first a house in Holbourn, and afterwards settled here in the reign of Henry II. when it was dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin in the year 1185, by Honourous patriarch of the church of the holy resurrection in Jerusalem.

The origin of these Knights Templars was as follows: several of the crusaders having settled at Jerusalem about the year 1118, formed themselves into an uniform militia, under the name of Templars, or knights of the Temple, a name they assumed from their being quartered near a church built on the spot where Solomon's temple had stood. These first guarded the roads, in order to render them safe for the pilgrims who came to visit the holy sepulchre; and some time after they had a rule appointed them by pope Honourous II. who ordered them to wear a white habit; after which they were farther distinguished by having crosses made of red cloth on their upper garments. In a short time many noblemen in all parts of Christendom, became brethren of this order, and built themselves temples in many cities and great towns in Europe, and particularly in England, where this was the principal.

These Templars were in so flourishing a situation in the thirteenth century, that they frequently entertained the nobility, the pope's nuncio, foreign ambassadors, and even the king himself; and many parliaments and great councils have been held in this place.

In the year 1308 all the Templars in England, as also in other parts of Christendom, were apprehended and committed to divers prisons; and three years after king Edward II. gave Aimer de la Valence, earl of Pembroke, this house of the Templars, with all their possessions within the city of London. At his death it reverted to the crown; and in 1324 was given to the knight's hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who had driven the Turks out of the isle of Rhodes, and had their chief houses where St. John's-square is now situated. These knights, soon after, let this edifice to the students of the common-law, in whose possession it has continued to this day.

The Temple which contained all that space of

ground from the White-friars westward to Essex-house, is divided into two inns of court, viz. the Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple. These inns have separate halls, but both houses resort to the Temple church.

In the year 1684 was built the Middle Temple-gate, next Fleet street, which is a fine structure, in the stile of Inigo Jones. It has a graceful front of brick-work, with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment, with a round in the middle of it, having these words inscribed in large capitals: SURREXIT IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED. TEMPLI, MDCLXXXIV. and beneath, just over the arch, is the figure of a holy lamb.

Over the colonade at the end of Pump-court, is the following inscription in memory of a fire that happened there some years ago:

*Vitustissima Templariorum porticu igne consumpta anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitlock, armig. Thesaurario.*

In the treasury chamber of the Middle Temple is preserved a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces, together with several pikes, a halberd, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centers, of the length of six inches in diameter, and each of about twenty pounds weight. They are curiously engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold: the insides are lined with leather stuffed; and the edges adorned with silk fringe; and broad leathern belts are fixed to them, for the better convenience of their being slung on the shoulders.

In garden court, in the Middle Temple, is a library founded by the will of Robert Ashley, esq; in the year 1641, who bequeathed his own library for that purpose, and three hundred pounds to be laid out in a purchase, for the maintenance of a librarian, who must be a student of the society, and be elected into that office by the benchers.

This library is regularly kept open (except in the time of the long vacation) from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon, and from two in the afternoon till six in the summer, and four in winter.

The Inner Temple is situated to the east of Middle Temple-gate, and has a cloister, a large garden, and more spacious walks than the other. This society consists of benchers, barristers, and students; the former of whom, as governors at commons have their table at the upper end of the hall, and the barristers and students in the middle.

All the members of this society who have chambers, are obliged to be in commons a fortnight every term, for which they pay about ten shillings per week. Sixteen of these terms, with a regular course of study, qualifies a student for the bar.

The fees of the house, on the admission of a member, are three pounds, six shillings and eightpence, which, with other disbursements, amount to four pounds and two-pence.

The

The parliament, wherein the affairs of the society are treated is generally held twice every term.

The officers and servants of the house are, a treasurer, a sub-treasurer, a steward, a chief and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier-man, a gardener, and two porters.

The Middle Temple, which joins to the Inner Temple on the west, is thus denominated from its having been the middle or central part of the ancient temple or priory of Knights Templars. The chief officer of this house, like the other, is a treasurer, who is annually chosen from among the benchers, and whose office is to admit students; to assign them their chambers, and to receive and pay all the cash belonging to the society. The officers and governors of this inn, are in all respects like that of the Inner Temple, except the charge of admission, which is five pounds; and the time to qualify a student for the bar is twenty-eight terms instead of sixteen.

The most remarkable building in the Temple is the old church which belonged to the Knights Templars of Jerusalem, and was originally founded in the year 1185. The old structure was taken down in 1240, and another erected after the same model. The present edifice was one of those that escaped the fire of London in 1666; but in 1695 the south west part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

This beautiful gothic structure is built of stone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments. It consists of a long body with a turret, and a round tower at the west end, that has much the air of a piece of fortification. The length of the church from the altar to the screen is eighty-three feet, its breadth sixty feet, and the height of the roof thirty-four. The round tower is forty-eight feet high; its diameter at the floor fifty-one feet, and its circumference one hundred and sixty feet.

The windows which enlighten the body of the church are large and well proportioned. They are composed of three Gothic arches, a principal, and a lower on either side. These window stand so close that there are but very slender piers left between them to support a heavy roof; they are therefore strengthened with buttresses; but these buttresses, as in most other Gothic structures, exclude more light than the piers would have done, had they been larger, and the windows considerably less. The tower, which is very massy, has few windows, and those small, yet there are buttresses carried up between them; the top is crowned with plain square battlements, and from the center rises a spire.

The turret upon the body of the church is small and plain, and serves to receive a bell. In short, what can be seen of the outside has a venerable aspect, but the principal beauties are within.

On entering the round tower, you find it supported with six pillars, wainscotted with oak six feet high, and adorned all round, except the east part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of small arches, and black apertures; but what is most remarkable in this part is, the tombs of eleven of the Knights

Templars who lie interred here; eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights, five lying cross legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land against the infidels and unbelieving Jews; the other three strait-legged; the rest are coped stones, all of grey marble. The first of the cross-legged was William Marshall the elder, earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1219. William Marshall, his son, earl of Pembroke, was the second; he died in 1231. And Gilbert Marshall, his brother, earl of Pembroke, slain in a tournament at Hertford, near Ware, twenty miles from London, who died in the year 1241.

This tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handsome screen in the modern taste; on passing which we find the church has three roofs supported by tall and slender pillars of Sussex marble. The windows are all adorned with small neat pillars of the same stone, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The isles are five in number, three, as usual, running east and west, and two cross isles. The walls are neatly wainscotted with oak above eight feet high, and the altar-piece which is of the same wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilasters and two columns of the Corinthian order: it is also ornamented with cherubims, a shield, festoons, fruit and leaves. The pulpit, which is placed near the east end of the middle isle is finely carved and veneered; the sounding board is pendant from the roof, and enriched with several carved arches, a crown, festoons, cherubims and vases.

The screen at the west end of the isles is like the altar piece, of wainscot, and adorned with ten pilasters of the Corinthian order, with three portals and pediments. The organ gallery is supported by two fluted Corinthian columns, and ornamented with an entablature and a compass pediment, with the king's arms well carved. Near the pediment, on the south side is an enrichment of cherubims and a carved figure of a Pegasus, the badge of the society of the Inner Temple; and in the pediment on the north side an enrichment of cherubims, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the society of the Middle Temple: for though these two houses have one church, they seldom sit promiscuously there; but the gentlemen of the Inner Temple on the south, and those of the Middle Temple northward from the isle. In the church are the tombs of many judges, masters in chancery and eminent lawyers.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. there has been a divine belonging to this church named a master or *custos*, who is constituted by his majesty's letters patent, without institution or induction. Besides the master there is a reader, who reads divine service every day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon. Formerly they had a fixed lecturer for Sundays in the afternoon, who had eighty pounds a year from each house, convenient lodging, and his diet at the benchers table; but of late the lecture is carried on by various preaches appointed and paid by the treasurers of the two houses.

At the west extremity of Fleet-street, and the city liberty stands

TEMPLE

## TEMPLE BAR.

This is a very handsome gate, where anciently were posts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the south side of it. But since the fire of London the present structure was erected, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties.

This gate is a very noble one, and has two posterns, one on each side, for the advantage of foot passengers. It is built entirely of Portland stone, of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of queen Elizabeth and king James I. with the king's arms over the key-stone, and on the west side are the statues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits.

This is the gate, which of late years the state has appointed to be the place to fix, on its summit, the heads of such as have been executed for high treason.

Returning from Temple-bar, on the north side of Fleet-street, is Chancery-lane; on the east side of which are Serjeant's-inn, Simond's inn, the Rolls chapel, and the Curfitor's-office. And on the west side are, Lincoln's-inn, the Six Clerks office, the examiner's-office, the Masters in Chancery's-office, &c. But they are all out of the city liberty, except Serjeant's-inn; where judges and serjeants have their several chambers, not dwelling-houses, as in the other that goes by the same name in Fleet-street.

Farther to the east from Chancery-lane, and on the same side, stands.

## CLIFFORD's-INN.

This is one of the inns of chancery, and has three courts and a garden adorned with rows of lime-trees set round grass-plots, and with gravel walks which are kept in good order. It was formerly lord Clifford's mansion; but now the habitation of gentlemen in the law, chiefly attorneys and officers belonging to the Marshal's-court.

Adjoining to this inn is situate the parish church of

ST. DUNSTAN, *in the West.*

This church is so called from its dedication to Dunstan aforesaid, and the epithet of West, to distinguish it from another church of the same name, situated in the east. It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster, who, in the year 1237, gave it to king Henry III. towards the maintenance of the foundation of the house called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards converted to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious house was suppressed by king Henry VIII. And Edward VI. granted the advowson of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to lord Dudley. Soon after which the rectory and vicarage were granted to Sir Richard

Sackvill, whose descendants alienated the impropriation to George Rivers, 22 Jac. I. but they kept the vicarage in their presentation till the year 1631. The impropriation and vicarage are both at this time in the heirs of Mr. Taylor, late clerk of Bridewell. The impropriation is valued at 300l. per annum; and the vicar receives 240l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

This church escaped the fire of London in 1666, but has been repaired several times at a very great expence. It consists of a large body, and a small tower, every way disproportionate. And what renders this edifice still more disagreeable is, its being covered with a number of small shops or sheds, that not only add to its deformity, but makes it project into the street, so as to be an incumbrance in the public way. The clock projects to the south near the west end, and for the amusement of the gaping vulgar, two human figures are placed in a kind of Ionic loggia, and by means of clock-work, strike two bells hung over them, and declare the hour and quarter.

Here are several gift sermons, viz. on the thirtieth of January, twenty-ninth of May, Good-friday, &c. And a lecture every Sunday and Thursday in the afternoon, from the beginning of Michaelmas term to the end of trinity term, founded by Dr. White.

Here are two charity schools, one for fifty boys, four of whom are taught navigation: the other for forty girls, who are educated, cloathed, and put out to service.

The vestry is select; and the parish-officers are two churchwardens, two overseers, and two collectors.

A little farther to the east from this church, and near Fetter-lane, is Crane-court, at the upper end of which stands the seat of

## THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

This society, which took its rise from a private body of learned and ingenious men, was founded for the improvement of natural knowledge. It was begun in the chambers of bishop Wilkins, then no more than a member of Wadham College, Oxon, about the year 1650; and in 1658 they hired an apartment in Gresham-college, and formed themselves into a body, under lord Brouncker, their first president. Their reputation was so well established at the time of the restoration, that king Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his majesty was pleased to stile himself their founder, patron, and companion, which gave them the name of the Royal Society. By which charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission; with a treasurer, secretary, curators, &c.

No sooner was this Royal Society thus incorporated by king Charles II. than that prince made them a present of a fine silver mace gilt, to be carried before the president; and, as a farther mark of favour, their royal patron, by his letters patent of the eighth of April, 1667, gave them Chelsea-college with its appurtenances, and twenty-six acres of land surrounding the same. But afterwards

wards the society neglecting to convert a part of it into a physic garden, as was intended, and the king being resolved to erect an hospital for old and maimed soldiers, thought no place more proper for such a design than this college; he therefore purchased it again of them for a considerable sum.

A little before the society received these letters patent from his majesty, the honourable Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, made them a present of a very valuable library, which consists of 3287 printed books in most languages and faculties; chiefly the first editions soon after the invention of printing; and a valuable collection of manuscripts in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Turkish, amounting to 554 volumes, which, together with the former, are thought to be of such value, as not to be paralleled.

Exclusive of this library, which takes up a large room, another curious and valuable collection was left the society in the year 1715, by their secretary Francis Aston, esq; which, together with the numerous benefactions of the works of the learned members, in all faculties, but more especially in natural and experimental philosophy, amount to above 3600, and are placed in glass cases in another room.

The museum belonging to the society was founded by Daniel Colwall, esq; in the year 1677, who gave his great and curious collection of natural and artificial rarities, which compose the greatest part of the catalogue, published anno, 1681, by doctor Grew, under the title of *Museum Regalis Societatis*. But these curiosities, by the generous benefaction of other curious persons, are now increased to above six times the number of those mentioned in the catalogue.

Upon the society's removal from Gresham-college to their house in Crane-court, in Fleet-street, Richard Waller, esq; one of the secretaries of the incorporation, at his own expence, in the year 1711, erected the repository in the garden for the reception of the said rarities, which are beautifully disposed therein for the entertainment of the curious. It abounds with a great variety of the following species of rarities, viz. human, quadrupedes, birds, fowls, palmipedes, eggs, nests, fishes, viviparous, oviparous, exanguinous, sealed and shelled, double and multiple, insects, reptiles, woods, stalks and roots, fruits of all sorts, mosses, mushrooms, plants, sponges, &c. animal and vegetable bodies petrified, corals and other marine productions, fossils, gems, stones irregular, metals, antimony, mercury and other metallic bodies, salts, sulphurs, oils and earths, philosophical and mathematical instruments, Indian, American, and other weapons, with a variety of apparel, &c.

This society, by the above-mentioned royal and other benefactions, the admission money, and annual contribution of its members, was in so flourishing a condition, that they applied to his majesty king George the first, for an additional privilege to purchase, in mortmain, 1000l. instead of 200l. per annum, which he was pleased to grant by his letters patent, in 1725. Among the fellows of this society was his late majesty

king George II. and many of the greatest princes in Europe.

The officers chosen from among the members, are, the president, who calls and dissolves the meetings, proposes the subjects of consultation, puts questions, calls for experiments, and admits the members that are from time to time received into the society.

The treasurer, who receives and disburses all the money.

The two secretaries who read all letters and informations; reply to all addresses or letters from foreign parts, or at home; register all experiments and conclusions, and publish what is ordered by the society.

The curators, who have the charge of making experiments, receive the directions of the society, and at another meeting bring all to the test.

Every person to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, must be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the society, by three or more members; who must then deliver to one of the secretaries a paper signed by themselves with their own name, specifying the name, addition, profession, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, discoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for election: as also notifying the usual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own personal knowledge. A fair copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, shall be fixed up in the common meeting-room of the society, at ten several ordinary meetings, before the said candidate shall be put to the ballot: but it shall be free for every one of his majesty's subjects, who is a peer, or the son of a peer, of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his majesty's privy-council of either of the said kingdoms, and for every foreign prince or ambassador, to be propounded by any single person, and to be put to the ballot for election on the same day, there being present a competent number for making elections. And at every such ballot, unless two thirds at least of the members present give their bills in favour of the candidate, he cannot be elected a fellow of the Royal Society; nor can any candidate be balloted for, unless at least twenty-one members are present.

After a candidate has been elected, he may, at that, or the next meeting of the society, be introduced and solemnly admitted by the president, after having previously subscribed the obligation, whereby he promises, "that he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for the improvement of natural knowledge."

When any one is admitted, he pays a fee of five guineas, and afterwards 13s. a quarter, as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the society; and for the payment thereof he gives a bond; but most of the members on their first admittance chuse to pay down twenty guineas, which discharges them from any future payments.

Any fellow may however free himself from these



these obligations, by only writing to the president, that he desires to withdraw from the society.

When the president takes the chair, the rest of the fellows take their seats, and those who are not of the society withdraw: except any baron of England, Scotland, and Ireland, any person of a higher title, or any of his majesty's privy council of any of his three kingdoms, and any foreigner of eminent repute, may stay, with the allowance of the president, for that time; and upon leave obtained of the president and fellows present, or the major part of them, any other person may be permitted to stay for that time: but the name of every person thus permitted to stay, that of the person who moved for him, and the allowance, are to be entered in the journal book.

The business of the society in their ordinary meetings, is, to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations: to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the rarities of nature and art, and to consider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use, or discovery.

No experiment can be made at the charge of the society, but by order of the society or council. And in order to the propounding and making experiments for the society, the importance of such experiment is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind.

The philosophical transactions are printed at the charge of the society, and the clerk delivers *gratis* one of the copies to every fellow of the society who shall demand it, either in person, or by letter under the hand of such fellow, within one year after the clerk has begun to deliver such copies.

The meetings of the Royal Society are on Thursdays, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the council are elected out of the fellows, upon the feast of St. Andrew in the morning, when, after the election, they all dine together.

Eleven of the old council are elected for the ensuing year, and ten are elected out of the other members. Then the president, treasurer, and secretary are elected out of these. But the same persons are usually re-chosen into these offices.

In Chancery-lane is a place for keeping the records of chancery, called

*The Rolls, or Chapel for the custody of Rolls or Records in Chancery.*

This house was founded by king Henry III. in the place where stood a Jew's house forfeited to that prince in the year 1233. In this chapel all such Jews and infidels as were converted to the christian faith, were ordained, and in the buildings belonging to it were appointed a sufficient maintenance; by which means a great number of converts were baptized, instructed in the doctrines of christianity, and lived under a learned christian appointed to govern them: but in the year 1290, all the Jews being banished, the num-

ber of converts decreased, and in the year 1377, the house, with its chapel, was annexed by patent to the keeper of the Rolls of Chancery.

The chapel, which is of brick, pebbles and some free-stone, is sixty feet long, and thirty-three feet in breadth; the doors and windows are Gothic, and the roof covered with slate. In this chapel the rolls are kept in presses fixed to the sides, and ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. These rolls contain all the records, as charters, patents, &c. since the beginning of the reign of Richard III. those before that time being deposited in the Record Office in the Tower; and these being made up in rolls of parchment, gave occasion to the name.

At the north-west angle of this chapel is a bench where the master of the rolls hears causes in chancery. And attendance is given in this chapel from ten o'clock till twelve, for taking in and paying out money, according to order of court, and for giving an opportunity to those who come for that purpose to search the rolls.

The minister of the chapel is appointed by the master of the Rolls, and divine service is performed there on Sundays and holidays at about eleven and three.

On the walls are several old monuments, particularly at the east end is that of Dr. Young, master of the Rolls, who died in the year 1516. In a well-wrought stone coffin lies the effigy of Dr. Young in a scarlet gown; his hands lie across upon his breast, and a cap with corners covers his ears. On the wall just above him, Our Saviour is looking down upon him, his head and shoulders appearing out of the clouds, accompanied by two angels.

The office of the Rolls is under the government of the Master of the Rolls, whose house is by the chapel.

The place of Master of the Rolls is an office of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king, either for life or during pleasure. He is always the principal master in chancery, and has in his gift the office of the Six Clerks in Chancery, of the two Examiners of the same court, and of the Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, who acts immediately under him in that office. He has several revenues belonging to the office of the Rolls, and by act of parliament receives a salary of 1200l. per annum out of the hanaper.

Nearly opposite Crane court is

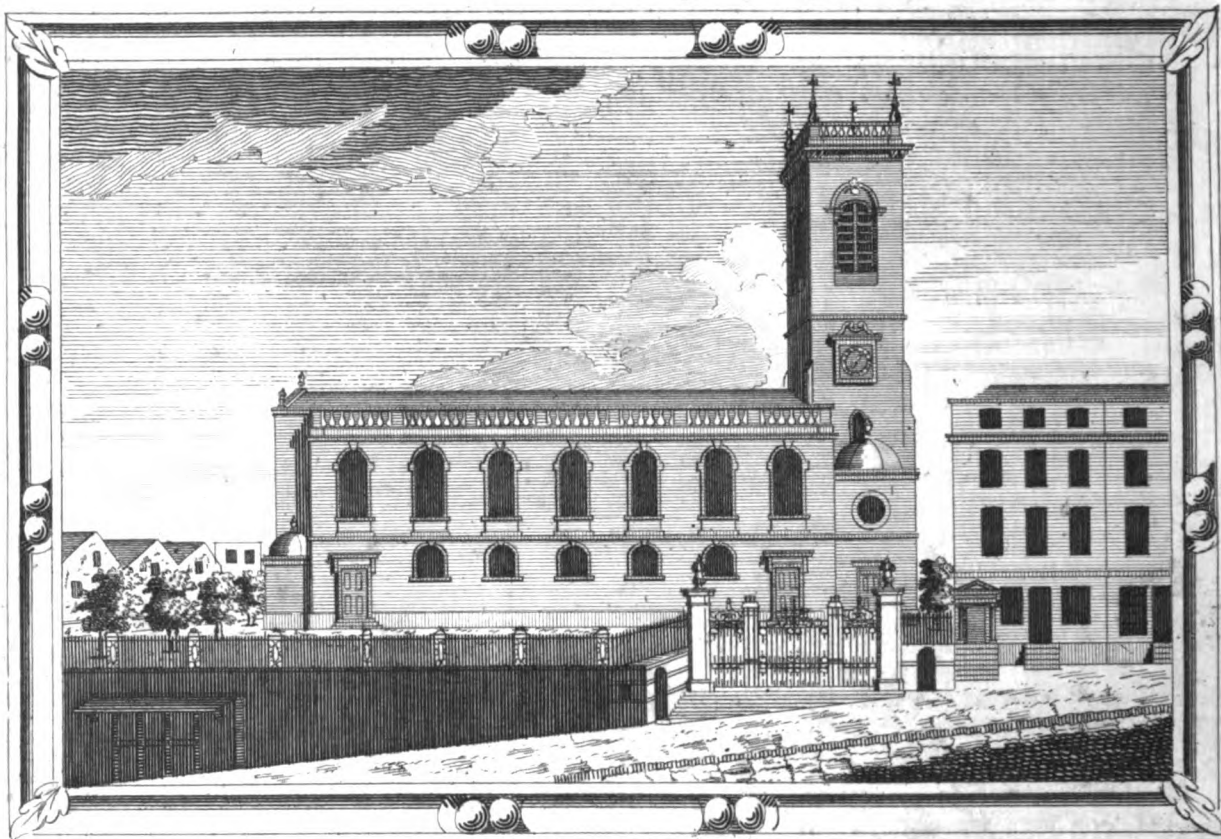
#### SERJEANTS INN.

This inn consists of a court surrounded with handsome new buildings, among which are the society's chapel and hall; and a very handsome edifice belonging to the Amicable society. The officers belonging to this Inn are, a steward, a master cook, and a chief butler.

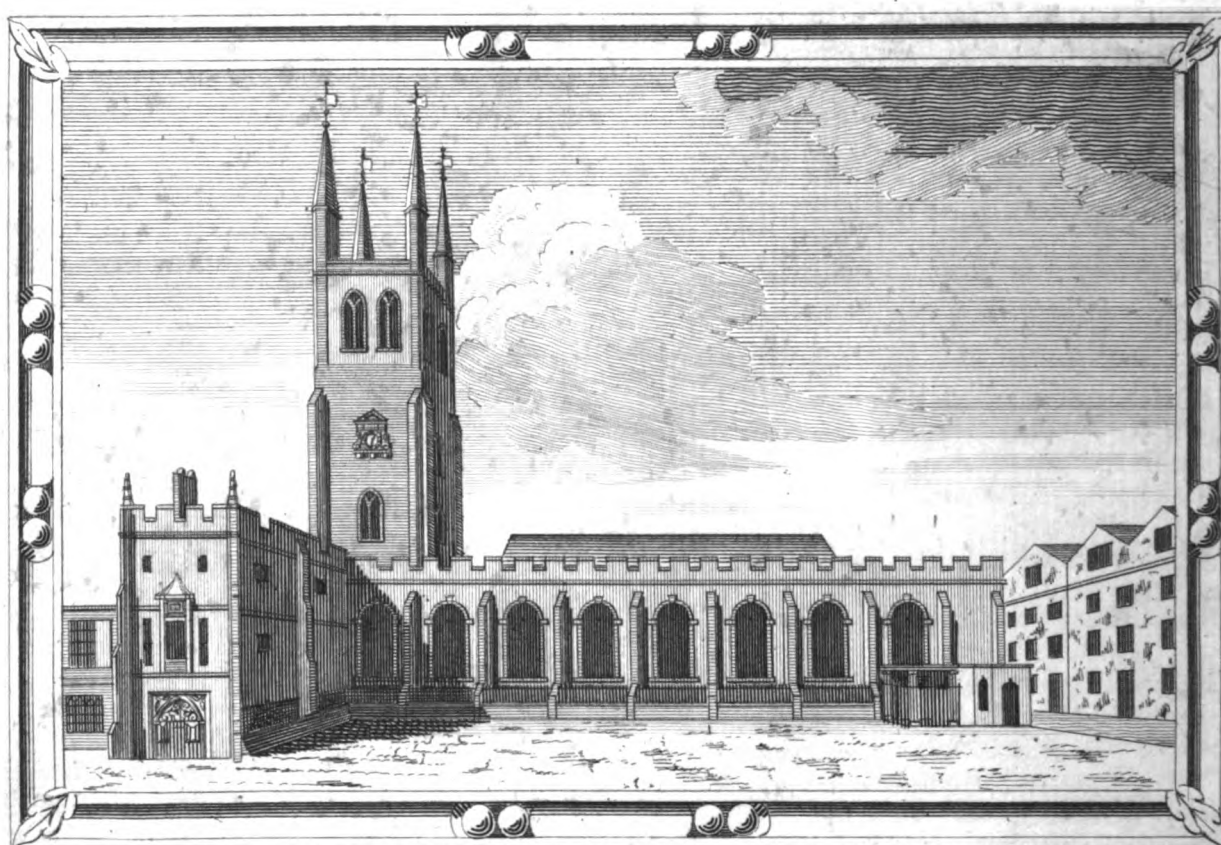
On the east side of Fetter-lane is Nevil's-alley, in which is situate the episcopal church of the Moravians, properly called the *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren; an ancient German episcopal church, who claim their succession from John Hus and Jerome of Prague. They came into England about the year 1737, and have been instrumental



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London*



*View of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH Holborn.*



*View of ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH Snow hill.*

instrumental in propagating the gospel in our plantations on the continent of North America, where their settlements are reported to be an example to all others for their industry, sobriety, and christian conduct both in faith and practice.

The north end of Fetter-lane leads into Holbourn, where, turning to the west, are the bars that in this quarter divide the city liberty from the country; and close within these bars, on the south side of Holbourn, is

#### STAPLES INN.

This is one of the inns of Chancery, and consists of two large courts, surrounded with very good buildings.

More to the east, on the north side of Holbourn, stands

#### FURNIVAL'S INN.

This is called from its founder Sir William Furnival, knr. and is likewise one of the inns of Chancery. It is a handsome old building, which you enter by a large gate; and behind there is a pleasant garden.

Proceeding still eastward, on the south side of Holbourn, we come to

#### BERNARD'S INN.

This is that inn of Chancery formerly called Markworth's inn. The society is governed by a principal and twelve ancients, who, with the other members, are obliged to be in commons a fortnight in two terms, and ten days in each of the other, on penalty of forfeiting five shillings per week.

Barnet's buildings is a very handsome spacious place, graced with good houses of brick, with gardens behind them, and is principally inhabited by gentlemen.

A little farther from this on the same side is

#### THAVIE'S INN.

This is likewise an inn of Chancery, and was founded by John Thavie, esq; who lived in the reign of Edward III. It is governed by a principal and eleven ancients, who, with the rest of the members, are to be ten days in commons in issuable terms, and a week in every other term.

Adjoining to this inn, and at the north west angle of Shoe-lane, is situate the parish church of

#### St. ANDREW, Holbourn.

This church, which is a rectory, was originally in the gift of the dean and canons of St. Paul's London, who transferred it to the abbot and convent of Barmouthsey; and they continued patrons thereof till their convent was dissolved by Henry VIII. His majesty granted this church to Thomas lord Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton, from whom it descended by marriage to the late duke of Montague, in whose family the patronage now remains, and is said to be worth 600l. per annum.

The present edifice was finished in 1687, and is 105 feet in length, 63 in breadth, 43 in height, and a tower 110 feet high, erected in 1704. It has a considerable space before it, which is entered by an elegant pair of iron gates. It is a neat building with two series of windows, and a handsome balustrade round the top. The tower, which rises square, consists only of two stages, and round the top is a balustrade with a pinnacle at each corner; on the crown of each is placed a pine apple, from which rises the fanes; and the inside is extremely neat and well finished.

Nearly opposite this church stands

#### ELY HOUSE.

This is the ancient mansion-house for the city residence of the bishops of Ely. The buildings belonging to it are very antique, consisting of a large hall, several spacious rooms, and a good chapel. Here is also a fine capacious court-yard, and a considerable extent of garden ground; though it is at this time greatly run to decay. It was originally given to the bishops of Ely by William de Luda, bishop of that see in the reign of Edward I. by the name of the manor of Ouldborne, with the appurtenances; on the special condition that his next successor should bestow 1000 marks to provide maintenance for three chaplains, to serve in the chapel there. But this edifice is not the original building. Thomas Arundel, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. rebuilt it, with a large gateway and front towards the street.

At this time there was a very large piece of ground, the quantity of forty acres, or thereabouts, of orchard and pasture, inclosed with a wall, belonging to it, which falling to the crown at the death of bishop Cox, queen Elizabeth gave that inclosed land to lord chancellor Hatton and his heirs for ever. The chancellor built a large house upon the premises; which being removed, the ground was afterwards laid out into streets, and covered with very good and genteel buildings; among which that called Hatton-garden is reputed one of the handsomest in or about London. In this street is a mathematical school founded for charity children.

Leaving St. Andrew's church, and passing by the north end of Shoe-lane and the Fleet-market, we ascend Snow-hill, where, turning to the right, on the north side, is situate the parochial church of

#### St. SEPULCHRE.

This church, which is so dedicated in commemoration of Our Saviour's sepulchre or grave at Jerusalem, is now a spacious building, but not so large as of old time, part of the site of it being let out upon a building lease, and for a garden plot. It is supposed to have been founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the Holy Sepulchre. And it was so decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require rebuilding. Roger, bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry I. gave the patronage of this church to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew

tholomew in West Smithfield, who established a perpetual vicarage in this church, and held it till their dissolution, when it fell to the crown. King James I. in the seventh year of his reign granted the rectory and its appurtenances, and advowson of this vicarage, to Francis Philips, &c. after which the parishioners purchased the rectory and its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. And the advowson of the vicarage was purchased by the president and fellows of St. John Baptist College, Oxon, who continue patrons thereof.

The present structure was much damaged by the fire of London in 1666. The outward walls and the tower were capable of reparations; and the middle isle of the church was at the same time made with an arched roof, which was not so originally.

This church, in its present situation, measures 126 feet in length, exclusive of the broad passage at the west end; the breadth, exclusive of the north chapel, is 58 feet. The height of the roof in the middle isle is 35 feet; and the height of the steeple, to the top of the pinnacles, is 146 feet. The body of the church is enlightened with a row of very large Gothic windows, with buttresses between, over which runs a slight cornice; and on the top a plain and substantial battlement work, in the style of the public buildings in the reign of Edward IV. And the steeple is a plain square tower, crowned with four pinnacles.

The church-yard, which lies southward, and reaches quite up to the pavement of the street, was formerly inclosed with a high brick wall, without allowing any footway for passengers on the outside; but this wall was removed in the year 1760, and the church-yard laid entirely open.

There is another church-yard or burial ground belonging to this parish in Chick-lane, given by Sir William Selby for the use of the poor for ever. And in the same lane is a work-house for the poor of the parish.

In the year 1636 the impropriation of this church, held in fee-farm, was worth 440l. and the vicarage, endowed with a third part of the tythes, &c. was worth 179l. 14s. 6d. At present the vicar receives 200l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, as settled by act of parliament.

The donations to the poor of this parish for ever amount to 250l. besides which Mr. Cooper gave fifteen sacks of charcoal; and Sir Richard Reeves left to this parish 100l. per annum for ever.

The stock of money given to the poor by eight charitable persons amounts to 500l. and eight others gave 128l. 15s. per annum to provide coals and fuel for the poor.

They have also two almshouses for their poor; one founded on Snow-hill, a little eastward of Cock-lane, by Edmund Hammond, esq; in 1651, for six unmarried men, who endowed them with 7l. 10s. per annum each, to be paid by the company of Haberdashers. The other is on the south side of Goose-alley, near the middle, for eight poor people, who receive from 5s. to 15s. quarterly from the Armourers company.

There are seven gift sermons on set days, a parsonage-house, and some glebe and perquisites,

which considerably increase the value of the living.

The sexton of this parish is the person, mentioned before, that gives an admonition to the condemned criminals in Newgate the night before their execution; which he repeats next morning, as they are carried by St. Sepulchre's church-yard; and the great bell tolls, by way of a passing bell, from six to ten o'clock in the morning on the day of execution.

The government of this parish is in a vestry, that consists of all who have passed the office of constable; and being divided into four precincts Within the liberty and one Without, that part Within the liberty has four churchwardens, five overseers, and four sidesmen; that Without the liberty has no more than one churchwarden, four overseers, and two sidesmen.

Opposite St. Sepulchre's church is Angel-court, in which stands

#### *The Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office.*

This office was erected in the year 1696 for insuring only houses. Every insurer signs a deed of settlement, by which he is not only insured, but insures all that have signed that deed, from losses in their houses by fire. So that every person thus insured, is admitted into joint partnership, and becomes an equal sharer in the profits and loss, in proportion to their respective insurances.

The conditions of insurance are 2s. per cent. premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses, and double those sums on timber houses. No more than 2000l. to be insured in one policy.

The business of this office is managed by twenty-four directors, who are chosen by the persons insured, in rotation, and serve the office three years without any salary or reward. And this office keeps in its service thirty fire-men, who are protected from a press, and are annually clothed, and wear a silver badge, with two hands joined, and over them a crown.

Opposite the south front of St. Sepulchre's church-yard is an opening that leads into the Old Bailey; on the east side of which stands

#### JUSTICE-HALL, commonly called the SESSIONS-HOUSE.

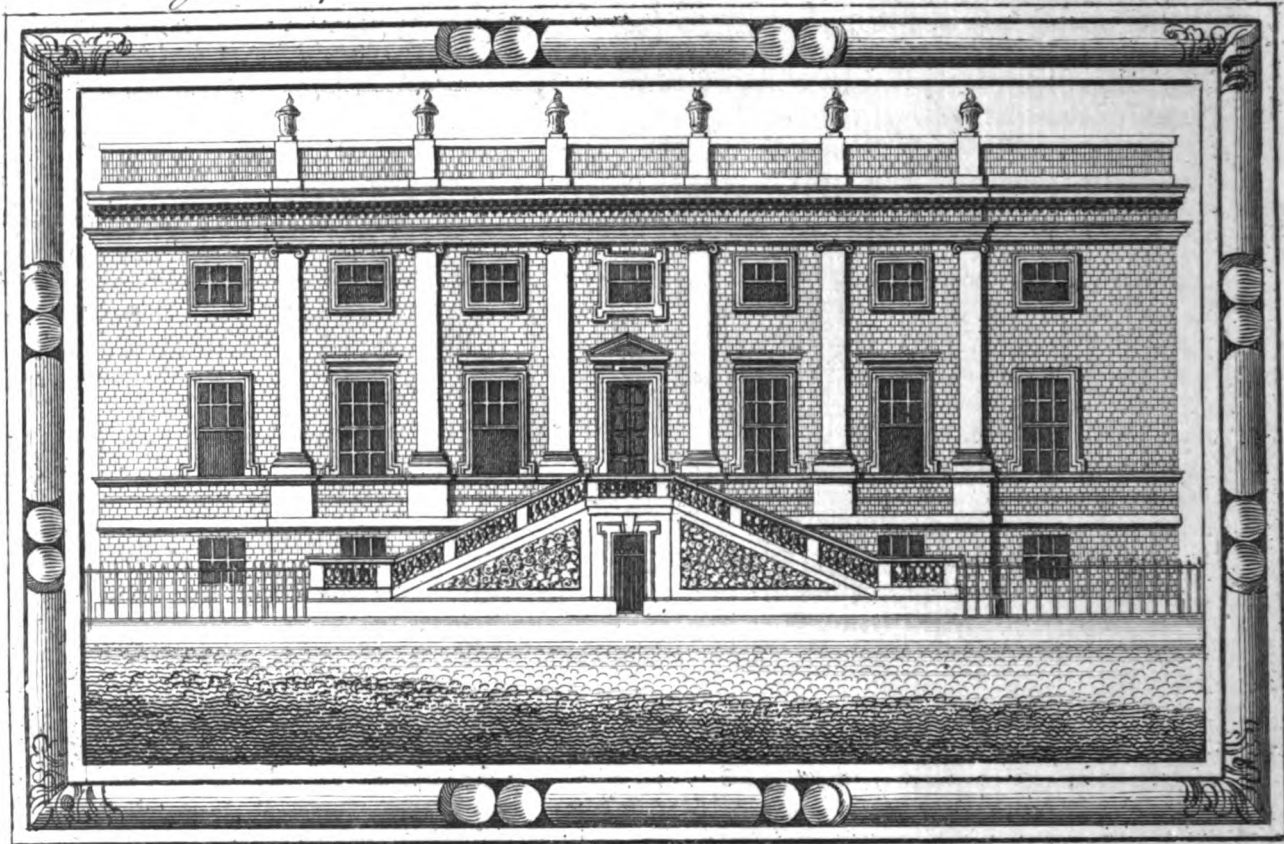
This is a plain brick edifice that has but little to recommend it. A flight of plain steps lead up into the court-room, which has a gallery at each end for the accommodation of spectators. The prisoners are brought to this court from Newgate, by a passage backwards which leads to that prison; and there are two places where they are kept till called to their trials; one for the men, and the other for the women. There are also rooms for the grand and petty jury, and other accommodations.

A court is held here eight times a year by the king's commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of prisoners for crimes committed within the city of London, and county of Middlesex. The judges are, the Lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, who, on such occasions,

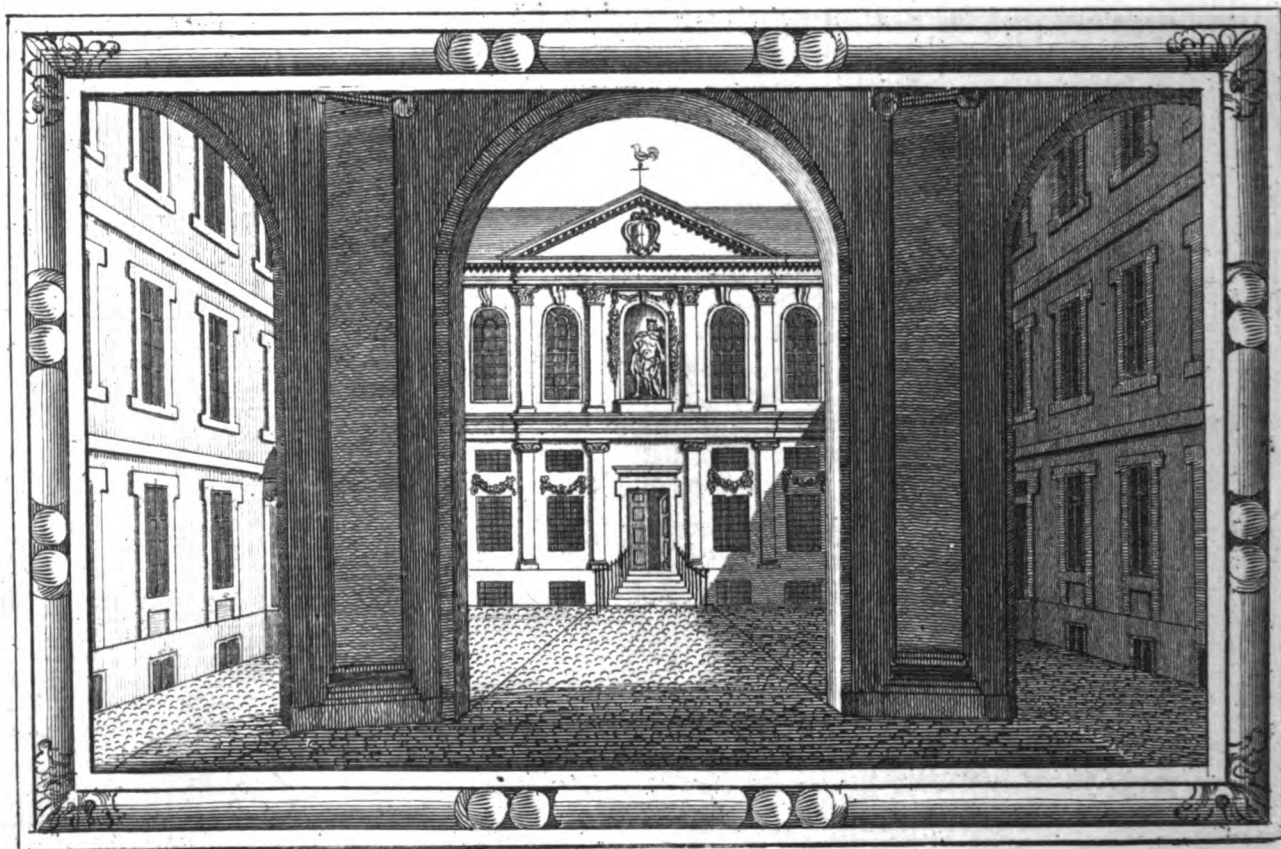




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of* **SURGEONS HALL** *Old Bailey.*



*View of the* **COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS** *Warwick Lane.*

sions; are attended by both the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and those committed in the county by one formed of the house-keepers in the county.

The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treason, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, cheating, libelling, the using of false weights and measures, &c. the penalties incurred by which are, the loss of life, corporal punishment, transportation, amerciaments, &c.

Farther to the south, on the same side, is situate

### SURGEONS HALL.

This building, which is extremely elegant, was erected by the surgeons, after their separation from the barbers. It has a basement story, with square windows. The principal floor is raised considerably above the level of the street, and there is an ascent to it by a double flight of steps; under which is a door, level with the ground, for the convenience of bringing in dead bodies, executed at Tyburn, for dissection. The face of this part is rustic work. At the height of the steps is a range of Ionic pilasters, within the height of which there are two series of windows, a row of large ones, with square ones above. The entablature of the Ionic pilasters supports a plain attic course, crowned with vases.

The surgeons, under their ancient incorporation, authorized ten of their body examiners of the surgeons of London during life. And it was ordained, that no person should practise surgery in and within seven miles of London, before they had been examined and licenced by the said company; and all thus licenced might practise surgery in any part of England. Which authorities and privileges, and several others, were confirmed to the company of surgeons by the act of parliament in 1745, which made them a separate body, and did incorporate them by the name of "the master, governors, and commonalty, of the art and science of surgery of London." And by the said act they were empowered to choose a principal, master or governor, two other governors or wardens, ten examiners of surgeons, and to have a court of twenty-one assistants.

Opposite the north end of the Old Bailey is Gilt-spur-street, which leads to Pye-corner. And further to the west is Cow-lane, a broad and good street for carts, &c. out of which comes Hosier-lane, that runs into Smithfield, alias West-Smithfield.

This place is so called from there being another of the same name in the eastern environs of London. It was anciently a much larger open field, and perhaps so called from one Smith, the owner thereof, or because it was level and smooth, which by corruption might be called Smith, instead of Smooth field.

This place was used in very early time for jousts and tournaments: as appears in the 48th of Edward III. when dame Alice Perrars or Pierce, the king's concubine, as lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheap, accompanied by many lords and ladies; every lady

leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came into West-Smithfield; and then began a great joust, which lasted for seven days.

Also in the 9th of Richard II. was the like great riding from the Tower to Westminster, and every lord led a lady's horse's bridle; and in the morning began the jousts in Smithfield, which lasted three days. Henry of Darby, the duke of Lancaster's son, the lord Beaumont, Sir Simon Burley, and Sir Paris Courtney, all behaved well.

In the year 1393, the 27th of Richard II. certain lords of Scotland came into England to get worship by force of arms. The earl of Mar challenged the earl of Nottingham to joust with him; and so they rode certain courses, but not the full challenge: for the earl of Mar was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall; so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way at York.

Loose serving-men would commonly meet here, and make uproars and quarrels; insomuch that it was many years called Ruffians-hall, being the usual rendezvous of ruffians and quarrellers, during the time that swords and bucklers were used; when every serving-man carried a buckler at his back, which hung by the hilt or pommel of his sword hanging before him.

Between Hosier-lane and Cow-lane, in Smithfield, anciently was a large pool of water, called Smithfield-pond, or horse pool; from the watering of horses there; and to the south west of which, in Cow-lane, where St. John's-court is situate, stood the gallows, or public place of execution, denominated the elms, from the great quantity of such trees growing in that neighbourhood. But, the gallows being removed to the west end of the suburbs, this part of Smithfield was soon erected into streets, lanes, &c. among the first of which buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden edifice, denominated High-hall, formerly standing in the said St. John's-court. This ancient structure of wood and stone was the city residence of the prior of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, as is evident by the writings thereunto belonging, in the custody of Sir Harry Featherstone, wherein the said house is denominated Sepringham head-house.

In latter times, when the spirit of reformation in religion began to appear in this metropolis, Smithfield became the Aceldema, or field of blood. In the center of the space now inclosed with rails many were burnt for their steady adhering to the principles of the gospel, and opposing the doctrines peculiar to the church of Rome.

At the same time, and all the time of which we have any mention of Smithfield, it was, and has been, and now is, a market-place for cattle, hay, straw, and other necessary provisions; and once in the year at Bartholomew tide, for a general fair, commonly called Bartholomew-fair.

This privilege was granted to the prior of St. Bartholomew by king Henry II. for a fair to be kept yearly at Bartholomew-tide three successive days, viz. the eve, the day, and the morrow; to which the clothiers of England and drapers of

London repaired, and had their booths and standings within the church-yard of this priory, closed in with walls and gate, locked every night, and watched, for the safety of men's goods and wares. A court of *pye-powder* was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts.

The fair kept here, instead of three days, was at length prolonged to a fortnight; and became of little other use than for idle youth and loose people to resort to, and to spend their money in vanity; and (which was worse) in debaucheries, drunkenness, whoredom, and in seeing and hearing things not fit for christian eyes and ears; many of the houses and booths here serving only to allure men and women to such purposes of impiety. Therefore the magistracy, often intending, at last fully resolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that space of time only, according to which it was first granted, that is, to three days; and accordingly an order was made: and at a court of common-council in June, the said year, the order was confirmed; whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for selling of merchandizes, according to the original grants from the crown; which regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief magistrate of late years has strictly observed.

Though Smithfield is a very handsome square, surrounded by many good buildings; yet the great number of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. which are brought to this market every Monday and Friday, and the want of proper care and regulation, has made the area a scene of filth and nastiness. But it must be allowed, to be the greatest market in Europe for black cattle, horses and sheep.

On the east side of this square is situate the magnificent building of

#### St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was erected for sick and maimed people; where great care is taken of them, and all necessaries for food, lodging, attendance, physic and medicaments, proper for their cure, administered; for they have good able physicians and surgeons provided, belonging to the hospital, who give their constant attendance, as occasion requires; and they have matrons and nurses to look to the patients, and to see that they have what is convenient, and what is prescribed for their health.

The ancient hospital, which escaped the fire of London, becoming ruinous, it was found absolutely necessary in the year 1729 to rebuild it. A plan for that purpose was formed, and a grand edifice erected, by subscription, which was designed to be only one out of four noble detached piles of building, to be afterwards raised, about a court or area 250 feet in length, and 60 in breadth.

The original design has been some time completed, and this hospital altogether forms a very elegant building, or rather buildings; for the sides which compose the quadrangle do not join at the angles, as is usual, but by four walls, each having a large gateway which admits you into the area. Here is a stair-case painted and given

by the late Mr. Hogarth, containing two pictures, representing the good Samaritan and the pool of Bethesda, which, for truth of colouring and expression may vie with any thing of its kind in Europe. And the frontispiece of this hospital, towards Smithfield, is adorned with pilasters, entablature, and pediments, of the Ionic order, with the figure of king Henry VIII. standing in full proportion in a niche; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment.

To this hospital belongs an apothecary who provides and prepares what the physicians direct; and the diseased are duly visited by them in their wards, where they are lodged, every morning and evening, as there is need, each having a bed to himself; and, by the care of the matrons, the wards are always kept neat and clean.

From the time this hospital was first incorporated it began to flourish under the government of the Lord-mayor, four aldermen, and eight commoners; who had under them an hospitaller, renter-clerks, butler, porter, matrons, twelve sisters, and eight beadles; besides three surgeons in wages, and a minister.

Although the old hospital escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet, a great part of its revenues being in houses in London, suffered much thereby. Notwithstanding which, such hath been the care of the governors, the diligence and industry of the physicians and surgeons, and the supplies of several good benefactors, that there have been yearly received many maimed and sick seamen and soldiers, with other diseased persons, from divers parts of the kingdom, and many cured, and relieved with money and other necessaries, at their departure, besides their diet and lodging during their cure.

One of the piles of this building contains a large hall, for the resort of the governors at general courts; a compting-house for the meeting of the committees of governors, for the dispatch of the business of the hospital: several rooms for examining, admitting, prescribing for, and discharging the patients; and other necessary offices. The other piles contain wards for the reception of the patients and their nurses only.

Within the precinct of this hospital, at the north-west angle, stands the parochial church of

#### St. BARTHOLOMEW the Less.

This church was founded in 1102 by the original founder of the hospital for a chapel to it; but, at the dissolution of the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, it was converted into a parish church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the said hospital.

This church is an old fabrick of 99 feet in length, 42 in breadth, 34 in height, and 74 in the height of the steeple. It is a vicarage in the patronage of the Lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London: and as this building escaped the great fire in 1666, it is very ancient. The value of this living is about 120*l.* per annum, arising from the Chamber of London, which pays the vicar 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and from casualties, and the allowance paid by the hospital.

The

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are only two churchwardens.

At the north east corner of Duck-lane stands the remains of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, which is now a parochial church, and a rectory, known by the name of

#### ST. BARTHOLOMEW *the Great.*

This was originally a parish church, and stood next adjoining to the priory church: but when the priory church was pulled down to the choir, that part, by the king's order, was annexed for the enlargement of the said old parish church thereunto adjoining; in which manner it was used till queen Mary gave the remnant of the priory church to the Black-friars, who used it as their conventual church till the first year of queen Elizabeth, when the friars were turned out, and all the said church, with the whole parish church, was wholly, as it stood in the last year of Edward VI. given by parliament to remain for ever a parish church to the inhabitants within the close called great St. Bartholomew's; and so it remains and is the same structure as then existed; except the steeple, which was then timber, and was pulled down and rebuilt in 1628, of brick and stone.

This church is a spacious old edifice, of the Gothic and Tuscan orders, 132 feet long, 57 broad, 47 high, and 75 the height of the steeple. The patronage is in the earl of Holland; and is valued at no more than 60l. per annum. The vestry consists of the minister, churchwardens, such as have served churchwarden, and those who have fined for all offices and are chosen by the vestrymen. Here are two churchwardens, two collectors for the poor, and two sidersmen.

Within this liberty is the street called Cloth-fair, noted for woollen-drapers and mercers. And any person, though not a freeman of London, may keep a shop and exercise any trade or calling within this parish.

On the east side of Smithfield runs Long-lane which communicates with all the eastern parts through Cripplegate; but is very badly built, and indifferently inhabited by inferior sorts of tradesmen and publicans.

On the north side of Smithfield is the great opening called Smithfield-bars, because the city bars, that sever the city liberty from the county on that side, are set up there. And on the north west corner are the sheep-pens; from whence are the several streets and lanes that communicate with Holbourn, Snow-hill, and the Old-baily.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### OF LANGBOURN WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from a rivulet or long bourn of sweet water, which anciently broke out of a spring near to the place where Magpye-alley adjoining to St. Catharine Coleman's church now stands, which ran down the street westward, and through Lombard-street as far as the west end of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, where turning south, and dividing itself into several shares, rills or streams, it gave name to Sharebourn-lane, called also Southbourne-lane, from its running south to the river Thames; and by its spreading near the spring head, the contiguous street became so swampy, moorish or fenny, especially about the church, which stood in the broad way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it was thence called Fenchurch-street. The ward also partook of the same name, and was enrolled in the city records by the appellation of Langbourne and Fenny about.

It is bounded on the east by Aldgate ward, and on the north by Aldgate and Lime-street wards; on the south by Tower-street, Billingsgate, Bridge, and Candlewick wards; and on the west by Wallbrook ward.

The east and west limits of this ward are taken at 100 feet from the west corner of the north side of Lombard-street to 35 feet of the west side of

Gracechurch-street; and from that street to Smith's buildings on the north side of the east end. And at 125 feet from the west corner of the south side of Lombard-street, across Gracechurch-street, and up the south side of Fenchurch-street, as far as the north west end of Mark-lane.

This ward is divided into twelve precincts; and is governed by an alderman, ten common-council-men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, seventeen inquest-men, nine scavengers, eleven constables and a beadle.

The two principal streets in this ward are Lombard-street and Fenchurch-street; besides which are the following lanes and alleys: St. Swithin's-lane, Abchurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, St. Clement's-lane; all which are on the south side of Lombard-street: and on the north side are Pope's-head-alley, Exchange-alley, Birchin-lane, and George-yard. On the south side of Fenchurch-street are Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, Mincing-lane, and Mark-lane; and on the north side, Lime-street, Cullum-street, and Smith's-buildings.

We shall begin the survey of this ward in Lombard-street, so called from the Lombards, or Italian bankers, who settled there. This street is throughout graced with good and lofty buildings, among which are many that surpass those in other



other streets; and is generally inhabited by goldsmiths, bankers, and other eminent tradesmen. At the east end whereof, on the north side, near Graeshurch-street, is situate the parochial church of

#### ALLHALLOWS, Lombard-street.

This church, which is a rectory, is of very ancient foundation, the advowson whereof appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for Brihtmen, a citizen of London, with the approbation of Stigand the archbishop, and Godric the dean, gave the same, with an adjoining messuage, to the church of Canterbury about the year 1053. By virtue of which donation the right of patronage still remains in the dean and chapter of that metropolitan church.

The present building is neat, plain, and well-proportioned, and was erected on the ruins of that consumed by the dreadful fire in 1666. The body is enlightened by a single series of large windows, and the tower is terminated by a plain battlement.

The vestry is general; and the rector, besides glebe, donations, and casualties, receives 110*l.* per annum in lieu of tithes.

Leaving this church, and proceeding to the west, we pass through Ball-alley into George-yard, chiefly inhabited by warehousemen and office-keepers. And this leads us to the parochial church of

#### St. EDMUND the King.

This church is so called from its dedication to St. Edmund king of the East Angles, who was barbarously murdered by the pagan Danes in the year 870, for his stedfast adherence to the christian religion. It was originally called St. Edmund Grafs-church, because of its vicinity to the Grafs-market, at that time held there.

The first edifice in this place, and of this name, was built under the Saxon heptarchy; but the last old church was destroyed in the fire of 1666, and the present structure finished in 1690. The length of it from north to south is 69 feet, and the breadth from east to west 39 feet. The altar is placed at the north end. It has a square tower, upon which a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lanthorn.

This rectory, the patronage of which is in the archbishop of Canterbury, is united with that of the next parish, called St. Nicholas Acons, whose church, before the fire of London, stood on the west side of Nicholas-lane; and was a rectory in the gift of the abbot and convent of Malmesbury in the year 1084, dedicated to a Syrian saint, bishop of Myra.

These united livings were settled by parliament at 180*l.* per annum in lieu of tithes. The site of St. Nicholas church remains as a burial place for the parishioners; and adjoining, on the west side thereof, stands a well-built parsonage-house leased by the rector to the Society for Equitable Assurances on Lives and Survivorships.

The vestries of these parishes are general; and the parish officers in St. Edmund's are, two

churchwardens, two collectors and two side-men; and those of St. Nicholas, two churchwardens and one collector.

The next opening on the north side of Lombard street, proceeding to the west, is Birchin-lane, principally inhabited by reputable tradesmen, office-keepers and bankers. On the east side of this lane stands a building called

#### The LONDON ASSURANCE OFFICE.

This office was erected for assuring houses and other buildings, household furniture, goods, wares, and merchandize, from loss or damage by fire: except glass and china ware, not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accounts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, straw, and corn unthrashed; and for assurance of lives.

This society was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king George I. for assuring ships and merchandize at sea; and for lending money upon bottomry; in consideration of which grant the corporation were to advance his majesty 300,000*l.* without interest, for the term of thirty years: towards the raising of which, and paying the just demands that might be made upon their respective policies, the company were empowered to raise a sum, not exceeding 1500,000*l.* to be called the stock of the corporation. And by a second charter granted to this corporation in the year 1721, they were empowered not only to insure ships, but houses, goods, and even lives.

This society is under the direction of a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor and twenty-four directors.

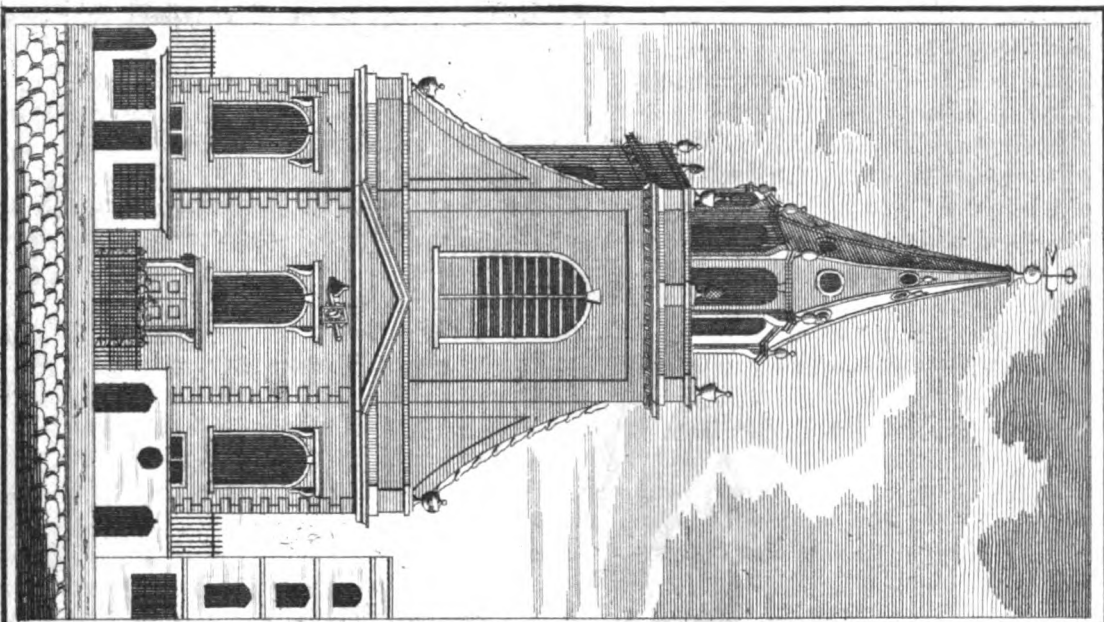
For the timely assistance of such as are assured by this corporation, they have several engines and watermen, with proper instruments to extinguish fires, and porters for removing goods, all clothed in green, each having a badge, with the figure of Britannia holding a harp, and supported by the London arms, to distinguish them from servants belonging to other offices, and the badges are all numbered. The same figure is affixed on buildings, &c. assured by this corporation.

More to the west on the south side of Lombard-street, and at the corner of Sherborn or Sherbourn-lane stands the parish church of

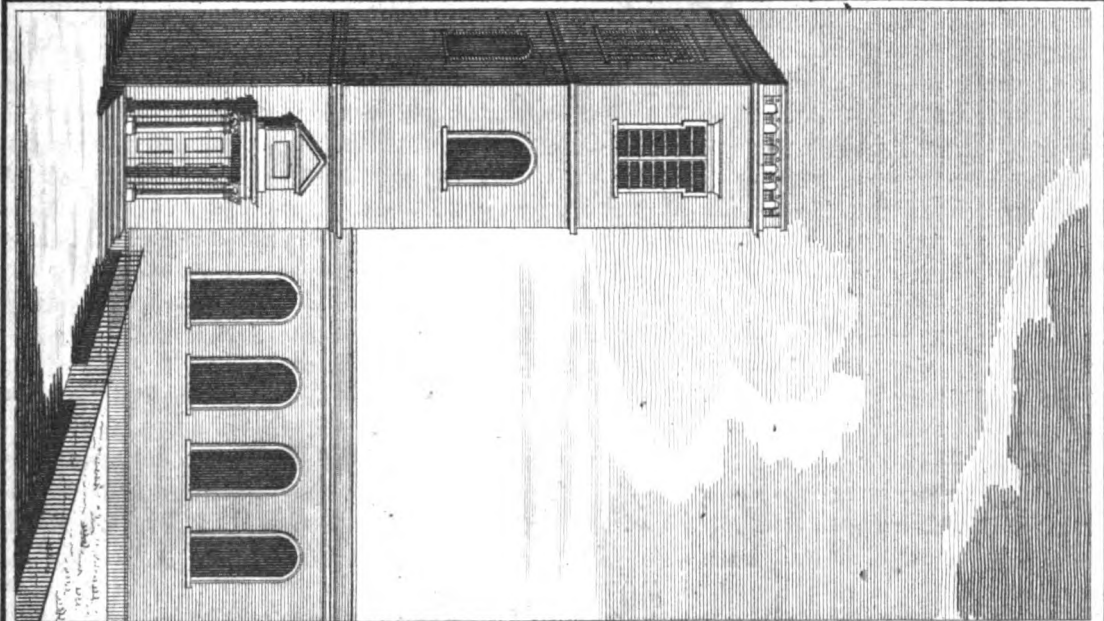
#### St. MARY WOOLNETH.

This church is so called from its dedication to the above virgin, and its primitive situation near the wool staple, *wool* signifying *neak*, *nigh* or *near*. It is of some antiquity, as appears by John de Norton who was rector thereof in the year 1356. And from various circumstances it is reasonably supposed that here was originally a heathen Roman temple, perhaps the temple of Concord. For in digging the foundation of the present edifice in the year 1716 (which is one of the fifty new churches appointed by parliament to be erected within the bills of mortality) there were found a considerable number of skulls and bones of boars and goats; several pieces of metal, some tessellated work, part of an aqueduct, and a great variety of Roman earthen vessels. They also

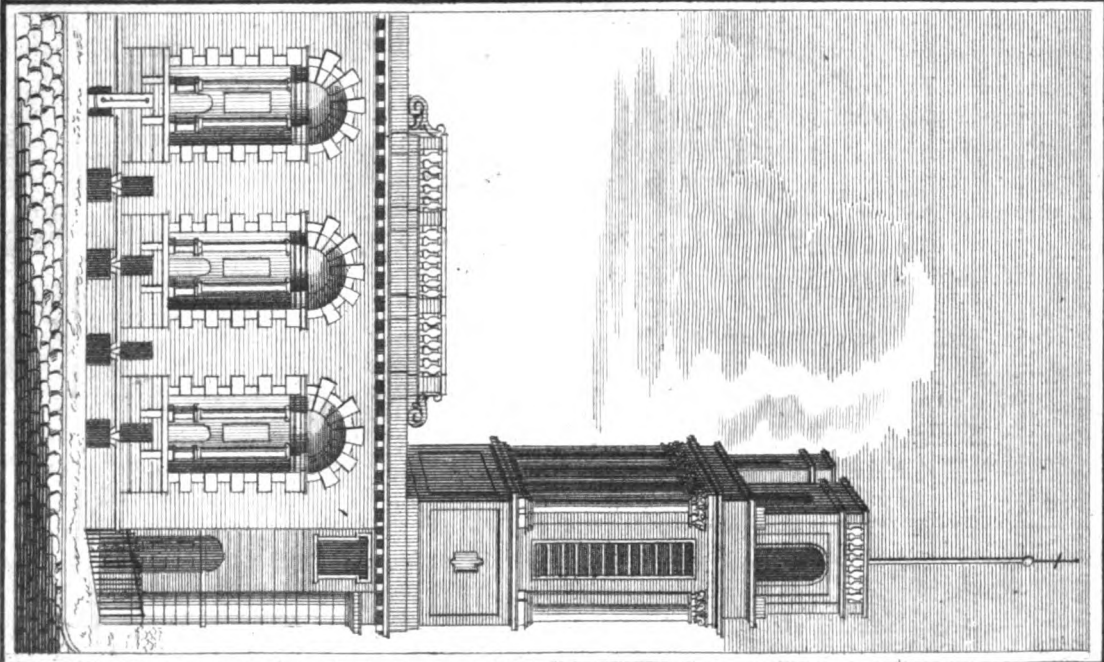
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



**VIEW of ST. EDMUND the KING**  
*Lombard Street.*



**VIEW of ALPHAROWS**  
*Lombard Street.*



**VIEW of ST. MARY WOOLNORTH**  
*Lombard Street.*



also found a well, full of dirt, which was no sooner removed, than a fine spring arose, in which is placed a pump, with an iron basin, and produces remarkable good water.

The advowson of this church was in the priores and convent of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate-street, till, at the dissolution, it fell to the crown; when king Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Martin Bowes, in whose family it has ever since continued.

The old church was not entirely destroyed by the fire of London: the steeple escaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north side, were repaired. But in length of time falling to decay, it was thought necessary to pull it down, and it was rebuilt in the year 1719, in a very handsome manner with stone.

The ornaments and beauties of this fine structure are so covered and shut from the sight, by the neighbouring houses, that the very tower can scarce be seen, except from the roofs of houses, and the opposite garret windows. On the east side are three very large and lofty niches, adorned with Ionic columns, and surrounded with bold rustic: over these is a large cornice, upon which is placed a balustrade. The entrance is at the west end, by a lofty rustic arch, over which rises an oblong tower, ornamented with six composite columns in the front, and two on the sides: upon this is raised a lesser tower of the same form, crowned with a balustrade; from the center of which rises a flag staff, with a fane. The windows are on the south side, where the edifice is entirely surrounded with houses.

This living was considerably improved by having the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch annexed to it; for the benefice was raised from 80l. to 160l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, besides 12l. per annum glebe and casualties.

The vestry is general in both parishes; and each has two churchwardens, two collectors for the poor and two sidersmen.

Adjoining to this church, and opposite the south end of Pope's-head-alley is situate

#### THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Of what antiquity the post is in this kingdom cannot easily be determined. Anciently the management of the foreign mails was under the direction of a stranger, who by the permission of the government was chosen by the foreigners dwelling in the city, who even pretended to have a right by prescription of chusing their own post-master. However, in the year 1568 a difference arising between the Spaniards and Flemings in London, each chose their separate post-master; and this contest occasioned a representation from the citizens to the privy-council, to beseech her majesty queen Elizabeth, to fill that important post with one of her English subjects.

By the first accounts we find of the posts established for the convenience of this kingdom it appears to have been managed by several private officers who had their respective districts. But great inconveniences arising from their different methods of proceeding, they were suppressed, and a certain number of public offices erected in

their stead; but these also not answering the end proposed, a general post office was erected by act of parliament on the 12th of king Charles II. in the year 1660, to be kept within the city of London, under the direction of a post-master appointed by the king.

By this act the general post-master was empowered to appoint post houses in the several parts of the country hitherto unprovided, both in post and bye-road: the postage of letters to and from all places therein mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the rates of post horses to be paid by all such as should ride post.

At length, upon the union of the kingdom of England and Scotland, another act of parliament passed in the year 1710, whereby the general post office was established not only for the united kingdom of Great Britain, but likewise for that of Ireland, and our plantations in north America and the West Indies.

#### *Rates for carrying letters to and from the several places hereunder-mentioned.*

- Double letters to be paid for twice as much as single; treble letters three times as much and the ounce four times as much.

	s.	d.
To or from London, not exceeding eighty miles	0	3
To or from any place in England, above eighty miles from London	0	4
To or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnspath	0	6
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding fifty miles	0	2
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding eighty miles	0	3
To or from any place in Scotland above eighty miles from Edinburgh	0	4
To or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0	6
To or from Dublin, not exceeding forty miles	0	2
To or from any place in Ireland, above forty miles from Dublin	0	4
From any part of France to London	0	10
From London, through France, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6
To or from London to the Spanish Netherlands	0	10
From London, through France, to or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey	1	3
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Italy or Sicily	1	0
From London through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Germany, and all parts of the north	1	0
From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6
From London through the united Provinces, to or from Italy or Sicily	1	0
From London, through the united Provinces, to or from Germany, and all other parts of the north	1	0
From London, through the united Provinces, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6
From	6	X

From London, through the Spanish Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburg	s. d.
To or from London, to Spain or Portugal by Packet-boats	0 10
To or from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's	1 6
To or from London to New York in North America	1 6
To or from any part of the West Indies to New York	1 0
To or from New York, not exceeding sixty miles	0 4
To or from New York to East New Jersey and West New Jersey, and one hundred miles from New York	0 4
To and from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington to any place not exceeding sixty miles	0 6
To or from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington to any place not exceeding one hundred miles	0 4
To or from New York to New London in New England and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania	0 6
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any place not exceeding sixty miles	0 9
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any place not exceeding one hundred miles	0 4
To or from New York to Rhode Island, New England, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Maryland	0 6
To or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth and Annapolis, and any place not exceeding sixty miles	1 0
To or from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth and Annapolis, and any place not exceeding one hundred miles	0 4
To or from New York to Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh	0 6
To or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding sixty miles	1 3
To or from Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh, not exceeding one hundred miles	0 4
To or from New York to Charles Town, the capital of north or south Carolina	0 6
To or from Charles Town to any place not exceeding sixty miles	1 6
To or from Charles Town to any place not exceeding one hundred miles	0 4
	0 6

The office of post-master is at present under the direction of two commissioners who have 2000l. per annum, and are assisted by a secretary at 200l. per annum, who has four clerks. Here are also a receiver general, a comptroller of the inland office, and his deputy; a solicitor, a resident-surveyor, two inspectors of the missent letters; six clerks of the roads, and an assistant to each. There is likewise a court-post, who has 40s. per diem, and a deliverer of letters to the house of commons, at 6s. 8d. per diem; a clerk of the bye nights, and his assistants; ten sorters,

and seven supernumerary sorters; a window man and alphabet keeper; sixty seven letter carriers, and several other officers and servants. In the foreign office there is also a comptroller, an alphabet keeper, a secretary and six clerks.

The court in which this office stands is small, neat, and the building itself is large, handsome and commodious.

Proceeding to the east from the post office we come to Abchurch-lane, Nicholas-lane, Clement's-lane, Nag's-head-court, Plough-yard, and White-hart-court; all of which are well built, and inhabited by people in the mercantile way, and that have the business at the 'Change. White-hart-court is remarkable for considerable dealers, who are most of them quakers; and here they have their principal meeting house.

Fenchurch-street is large and open, well built, and inhabited by merchants and others. In the middle of the street, before the fire of London, stood the small church of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, corruptly Fenchurch, not rebuilt, but the parish united to St. Margaret Pattens.

Here is an entry called Fenchurch-alley, at the upper end of which is the church-yard. And at the south west corner of this street is the church of St. Bennet Grace-church, but not in this ward.

On the north side of Fenchurch-street is Lime-street, about the middle of which, on the west side, stands

#### P E W T E R E R S H A L L .

The fraternity of pewterers was incorporated by letters patent of the thirteenth of Edward IV. in the year 1474. by the title of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Pewterers of the city of London." And in the year 1534 the wardens of this company or their deputies, were empowered by act of parliament to have the inspection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom, in order to prevent the sale of the base pewter, and the importation of pewter vessels from abroad. And as a farther encouragement to this company, all Englishmen are by the said act strictly enjoined not to repair to any foreign country to teach the art or mystery of Pewterers, on pain of disfranchisement. And for the more effectual preventing the art from being carried abroad, no pewterer shall take as an apprentice the son of an alien.

This corporation is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants; and is the sixteenth in the city list of companies.

At the south west corner of Lime-street stands the parish church of

#### St. D I O N I S Backchurch.

This church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Dennis, or Dionysius, the Athenian anacopagite, or judge, and now the patron of France. It receives the additional epithet of Backchurch from its situation backwards, or behind a row of houses, to distinguish it from St. Gabriel's church, which formerly stood in the middle of Fenchurch-street.

The



The patronage of this church was anciently in the gift of the abbot and convent of Canterbury, but is now in the dean and chapter of that church. The old edifice was burnt down in 1666, and the present fabrick of stone was erected in its stead. Since which time the rector, by act of parliament, has received 120*l.* per annum in lieu of tythes.

The vestry is general; and the parish-officers are, two churchwardens, two sidersmen, and two collectors for the poor.

On the same side of Fenchurch-street, and near the north extremity of this ward, is a very fine brick building, adorned with pilasters, architraves, &c. and is the hall wherein the business is transacted belonging to

#### THE HUDSON'S-BAY COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by king Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name and title of "The governor and company of the adventures of England trading into Hudson's Bay." And the said charter granted them, and their successors forever, all the streights, bays, seas, rivers, lakes, creeks, islands, shores, lands, territories, and places whatsoever, within Hudson's-streights and Hudson's-bay.

This corporation carry on a considerable trade to the above places by a joint stock, and have settled several small factories, to which the natives repair with their furs, skins, and other commodities of the country, which they exchange for those of England. The company is under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and seven assistants.

On the south side of Fenchurch-street is Mark-lane, on the west side whereof, near the north end, stands the parochial church of

#### ALLHALLOWS STAINING.

This church is a very ancient foundation, dedicated to All-saints, and is said to have obtained the name of Staining, from the corruption of the word *stone*, because built at first of stone, when the other churches dedicated to all the saints were of wood. It was anciently a rectory in the patronage of the de Walthams and others, till it was annexed to the abbey of Graces, near the Tower of London. With which abbey this church fell to the crown, and was sold to George Bingley and others, who, on October 7, 4 Jac. I. had a grant of this rectory and parish church to be held of the crown in soccage: from which time it became a lay-impropriation, and in the patronage of the Grocers company, in whom it still continues. And though it is no more than a donative or curacy, under this impropriation, it is a rectory in its nature, the tythes (which are 100*l.* per annum) being paid, according to act of parliament, to the incumbent.

This church escaped the fire in 1666; but it was so old, that the body of it fell down suddenly a few years after, and was rebuilt by the parishioners. The body is well illuminated with Gothic windows, and the square tower is crowned with a small turret.

The vestry is select; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, two sidersmen, and two collectors for the poor.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### OF LIME-STREET WARD.

**T**HIS ward is very small, and takes its name from the above street, which in ancient times was the place where lime was either made or sold in public market.

The body of this ward is from the north end of Lime-street, to the west side of Leadenhall-street, on the south side: and from the south-west corner of St. Mary-ax-street to another corner facing Leadenhall. From the north corner of Lime-street to the middle thereof is in Aldgate ward; and the south end, on both sides is in Langbourn-ward.

This ward is bounded on the west by Bishopsgate ward; on the east and north by Aldgate ward; and on the south by Langbourn ward. It is divided into four precincts; and is under the government of an alderman, four common-council-men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, four constables, thirteen inquest-men, four scavengers and a beadle.

It is very observable, that though this ward runs through several parishes, yet there is no

church, nor whole street throughout it. And the only things worthy remark are two; the first of which is

#### LEADENHALL MARKET.

This is the largest and most general market for all kinds of provision within the city of London, or perhaps in Europe. Besides the principal entrance out of Leadenhall-street, there are several others, three out of Lime-street, and the rest out of Gracechurch-street. The market consists of three courts or yards; the first of which is that at the north-east corner of Gracechurch-street and opens into Leadenhall-street.

This court or yard contains in length from north to south one hundred and sixty-four feet, and in breadth from east to west eighty feet. Within this court or yard, and round about the same, are about an hundred standing stalls for butchers, for the selling of beef, and therefore this court is called the Beef-market; many of which

which stalls are eight, ten, or twelve feet long, and four, five, or six feet broad, with racks, hooks, blocks, and all other conveniences for the sale of their meat; all which stalls are either under warehouses above head, or sheltered from the weather by roofs over them. This yard is on Tuesdays a market for leather, to which the tanners do resort. On Thursdays the waggons from Colchester and other parts come with baize, &c. and also the felmongers with their wool; and on Fridays it is a market for raw hides, besides Saturdays for beef, as also other provisions.

The second market-yard is called the Green-yard, as being once a green plot of ground; afterwards it was the city's store-yard for materials for building and the like, but now a market only for veal, mutton, lamb, &c. This yard is an hundred and seventy feet in length from east to west, and ninety feet broad from north to south. It hath in it an hundred and forty stalls for the butchers, all covered over, and of the bigness of those in the Beef-market. In the middle of this Green-yard market, north to south, is a row of shops, with kitchens or rooms over them for Fishmongers; and also on the south side and west end are houses and shops for fishmongers. Towards the east end of this yard is erected a fair market-house, standing upon columns, with vaults underneath and rooms above, with a bell-tower, and a clock, and under it are butchers stalls. The tenements round about this yard are for the most part inhabited by cooks, victuallers, and such like; and in the passages leading out of the streets into this market are fishmongers, poulterers, cheesemongers, and such like traders for provision.

The third market belonging to Leadenhall is called the Herb-market, for that herbs, roots, fruit, &c. are only there sold. This market is about one hundred and forty-feet square. The west, east, and north sides have walks round them, covered over, for shelter, and standing upon columns; in which walks there are twenty-eight stalls for gardeners, with cellars under them.

Being rebuilt in the year 1730, it is now called New Market, or Nashe's Rents, and hath shops in it chiefly for butchers, and a new passage into Lime-street. There is also in this yard one range of Stalls, covered over, for such as sell tripe, neats feet, sheeps trotters, &c. And, on the south side, the tenements are taken up by victuallers, poulterers, cheesemongers, butchers, and such like. Beyond this are likewise some shops, built in the year 1730, in that part called the Old Bacon-market, which are chiefly occupied by poulterers, and such as deal in bacon.

Lime street is a place well inhabited by merchants and others of repute. About the middle of the street is a place called Queen's-square, or Queen's square-passag, as leading into Leadenhall-market, a well-built place, with a free stone

pavement, On this spot formerly stood a large house, the habitation of a merchant, and anciently supposed to belong to the kings and queens.

St. Mary-ax goes out of Leadenhall-street, and runs northwards to Camomile-street by London-wall. It is a street graced with good buildings, and much inhabited by eminent merchants.

Leadenhall-street is large, populous and well inhabited; but the houses escaping the great fire, in 1666, are not so elegant and uniform as those of a more modern building. At the south side of this street, at about 100 feet west of Lime-street corner, is situate

#### The EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

This building was anciently the site of a city mansion belonging to the earl of Craven, and his ancestors. The front next the street is very magnificent, being a strong stone building, with pilasters and entablature of the Doric order; the rest of it is very spacious, having large rooms for the directors, and offices for the clerks. It hath a large hall and court yard, for the reception of people who have business here, to attend on the company on their court days, which are every Wednesday and Friday. To this building belongs likewise a garden, with warehouses on the back part towards Lime-street, into which there is a back gate for the entrance of carts to bring in their goods. These warehouses were rebuilt in the year 1725, and have been greatly enlarged.

The first East India company was established by charter in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and since confirmed several times, under the title of "The governor and merchants trading into the East-Indies."

In 1698 another company was established by act of parliament, and called, "The English company of merchants trading to the East Indies," who, upon their settlement, advanced two millions of money to the government, for which they received eight per cent. interest.

On the twenty-second of July, in the year 1702, for the mutual advantage and satisfaction of both companies, an expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a charter was granted for that purpose. And by order of a court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, held the twenty-fourth of April, in 4 Edward VI. the chamberlain of London was yearly to pay unto the scavenger of Lime-street ward 20s. by even portions, out of the profits arising from the butchers stalls in Leadenhall market, to keep the said ward clean.

Besides the warehouses belonging to this building, the company have likewise others in Seething-lane, Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, the Steel-yard, Billiter-lane, the Royal Exchange, under the last of which they have cellars entirely for pepper, and some now building near White-chapel.

## CHAPTER XX.

## OF PORTSOKEN WARD.

**T**HE word Portsoken signifieth the franchise or liberty at the gate. It was sometime a guild, and had its beginning in the reign of king Edgar, between seven and eight hundred years ago, when thirteen knights, well-beloved of the king and realm, for services by them done, requested to have a certain portion of land on the east part of the city, left desolate and forsaken by the inhabitants, by reason of too much servitude. They besought the king to have this land, with the liberty of a guild, for ever. The king granted their request on the following conditions, to wit, that each of them should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water: and after this, at a certain day, in East Smithfield, they should run with spears against all comers; all which was gloriously performed; and the same day the king named it Knighten Guild, and so bounded it from Aldgate, to the place where the bars now are, toward the east, on both sides of the street, and extended it towards the north, and the gate, now since called Bishopsgate, unto the house then of William Presbyter, after of Jeffry Tanner, and then of the heirs of Colver; after that of John Eafeby; but since of the lord Bouchier, &c. And again towards the south, unto the river Thames, and so far into the water, as a horseman entering the same, might ride at low water, and throw his spear: so that all East Smithfield, with the right part of the street that goeth to Dodding Pond into the Thames, and also the hospital of St. Catharine, with the mills that were founded in king Stephen's days, and the outward stone wall, and the new ditch of the Tower, are of the said fee and liberty: for the said wall and ditch were made in the time of king Richard I. when he was in the Holy Land, by William Longchamp, bishop of Ely.

In the year 1115, certain burgesses of London, of the progeny of those English knights, coming together into the chapter-house of the church of the Holy Trinity, gave to the same, and canons serving God therein, all the lands and soke, called in English, Knighten Guild, which lieth to the wall of the city without the same gate, and stretcheth to the river Thames; they gave it (taking upon them the brotherhood and participation of the benefits of that house) by the hands of prior Norman.

This ward is situate entirely without Aldgate, and contains all Whitechapel as far as the bars, Petticoat-lane, Houndsditch, and the Minories.

It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the

East; on the south by Tower-hill; on the west by Aldgate ward; and on the north by Bishopsgate ward.

It is divided into five precincts, and is governed by an alderman and five common-council-men, including the alderman's deputy; twenty-two inquest-men, five scavengers, five constables, and a beadle.

In surveying this ward we shall begin at Whitechapel high-street, which for its dimensions is to be numbered among the best in London. There is, on the south side, the greatest market for carcases of beef, mutton, veal and lamb, in the world. And in the part beyond the bars is a great market for hay and straw three times a week. The remainder of this street is principally taken up with large inns, for the entertainment of travellers, and the reception of coaches, waggons, &c. this being the great thoroughfare to the Essex road, from whence the country people supply this market.

Houndsditch runs out of the high-street northward unto Bishopsgate church; and takes its name from its ancient state, a ditch, into which dead dogs, carrion, and all manner of filth used to be thrown. On the east side of this street, fronting the Minories, is situate the parish church of

ST. BOTOLPH, *Aldgate.*

This church is of very ancient foundation; the advowson of which was originally in the proprietors of the ward of Portsoken, who, in the year 1115, gave it, together with the whole ward, to the prior and canons of Holy Trinity. Which grant was not only soon after confirmed by Henry I. but likewise by the pope and bishop of London. But no sooner was it appropriated to the trinity convent, than the canons, instead of appointing a curate, resolved to serve the cure alternately themselves; which they regularly performed till the dissolution of their monastery, when the same coming to the crown, queen Elizabeth, in the year 1577, granted this church and curacy to Robert Halywell, for a certain term of years; and in the year 1588, to George Puttenham, for another term of years; since which time the impropriation has been held in fee of the crown.

The old church escaped the fire in 1666, and stood till the year 1741, when it was taken down, and the present edifice finished in 1744. It is built with brick, and is a plain massy, and yet elegant structure. It consists of a body of a regular shape, and a lofty and well proportioned steeple, formed of a tower, and spire. But its greatest ornament is the bold rustic at the corners.

This church is a donative or curacy; the produce of which is accounted to be worth 700l. per annum in tythes only.

The vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for offices. And the parish officers are two churchwardens, and five overseers of the poor, for that part of the parish within the freedom; and two churchwardens and four overseers for that part out of the freedom.

Here are two charity schools; one in the freedom, founded by Sir John Cals, alderman for fifty boys and forty girls. The other in East Smithfield for forty boys and thirty girls; founded by Sir Samuel Stirling, knight and alderman of the city of London; who, by his last will and testament, bearing date the seventh day of August, A. D. 1673, gave certain copyhold lands and tenements, lying in East Smithfield, in the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, belonging to the manor of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, the rents amounting to the value of 22l. yearly, as a foundation of a charity-school, for the better education of the poor youths of the parish of St. Botolph's without Aldgate; which lands and tenements he surrendered for the use of his will to Mr. Corfellis, brewer; Mr. John Parsons, brewer; and Thomas Heath, Scrivener; trustees of the said charity. The school master to be a bachelor of arts of the university of Cambridge, and to teach school in a brick house, which he, the said Sir Samuel Sterling, built at his own charge at the east end of the town house, or quest-house, upon Little Tower-hill, in the manor of East Smithfield. The school-master to be chosen by the inquest of the ward of Portsoken, and the leet-jury of the manor of East Smithfield.

Leaving Houndsditch we pass eastward through Gravel-lane into Petticoat-lane, formerly called Hog-lane. The alleys and courts that branch out of these lanes, and Houndsditch, are in general very narrow, meanly built, and occupied by Jews and inferior artificers.

Petticoat lane runs from Whitechapel bars northward as far as the ground called St. Mary Spital. On both sides this lane in ancient times, were hedge rows and elm trees, with pleasant fields to walk in; and at that time the habitation of great men. Among whom, so lately as in the reign of king James I. we find Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador. In this lane is a French chapel; and at the Boar's-head is kept a baptist meeting.

Opposite the front of the parish church of St. Botolph is a spacious, broad and long street, called the Minories, which is inhabited by considerable tradesmen in most branches, but particularly gunsmiths. The west side of this street is almost entirely rebuilt, and several new streets opened cross Vine-street, which lead into Crutched-friars, and on the east side is an arch or gate-way into a district called Little Minories. In this district is situate the parish church of

#### TRINITY in the Minories.

This church stands on the spot where was anciently an abbey of nuns of the order of St. Clare,

called the Minoreffes, founded by Edmund earl of Lancaster, brother to king Edward I. in the year 1293; but being suppressed in the year 1539, a number of houses were erected in its stead, and a small church was built for the inhabitants, and dedicated to the Trinity, whence it received its present appellation; and the additional epithet of Minories was added from the above monastery.

The present church is a small brick edifice, with a low tower crowned with a turret.

The patronage of this church has been all along in the crown; but the income of the curate is said to be so small, as to amount to no more than 25l. per annum, besides surplus fees.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, and one overseer of the poor.

From the little Minories is a narrow foot-way into Heydon-yard, on the east side of which is a narrow entry into Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, so called from one Goodman, the land holder of that ground, were, about eighty years ago laid into four principal streets, viz. Mansel-street on the west, Ailoff-street on the north, Lemon-street on the east, and Prescot-street on the south, with a square piece of land in the middle, used as a tennis ground. The buildings in these fields are in general very good, commodious, and high brick houses.

Near the south west angle of Ailoff-street is a Presbyterian meeting-house. And in Prescot-street is a plain neat building, instituted in the year 1758 for the reception of penitent prostitutes, and founded by the name of

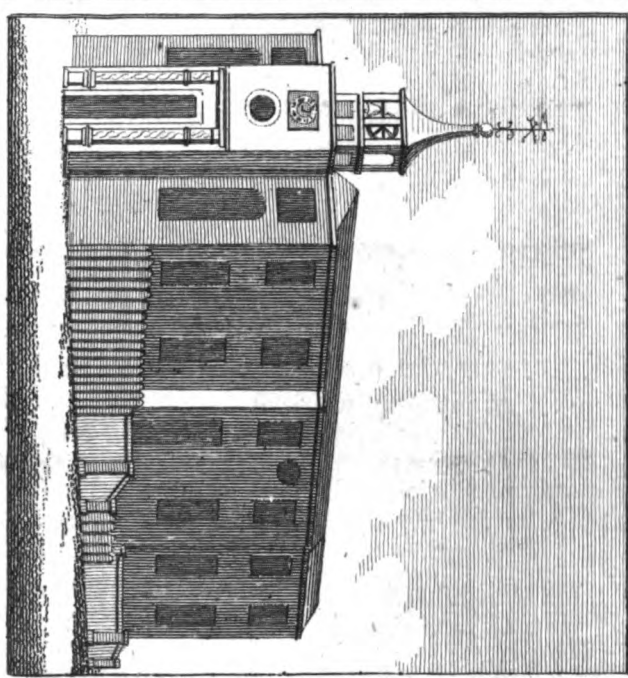
#### The MAGDALEN-HOUSE.

The objects of this foundation are women, who, having been seduced and plunged into ruin by temptations, to which their youth, and personal advantages had exposed them, repent of their lewd way of life. The support of it is by voluntary subscriptions; and it is governed by a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and committee of twenty one; five of whom constitute a quorum. The number of governors are not limited; but the subscriber of five guineas is governor only for a year, whereas they who subscribe twenty guineas are governors for life. Ladies that subscribe are permitted to vote at all elections, &c. by proxy. There is a chaplain who is to reside in the house, to read prayers, to preach on Sunday mornings, to attend the sick, and instruct the family in the principles and duties of the Protestant religion as by law established. There is likewise another preacher who officiates on Sunday evenings; on which occasion there is always a collection for the penitents.

To this charity belong two physicians, two surgeons, and three apothecaries, who are required to behave with the utmost humanity and prudence. One of each is to attend the committee, and make weekly reports. They are all to attend in their own persons, and no pupil, apprentice, or servant, shall at any time be admitted into the wards; and even when the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries visit the wards, they shall be attended by the matron.

The

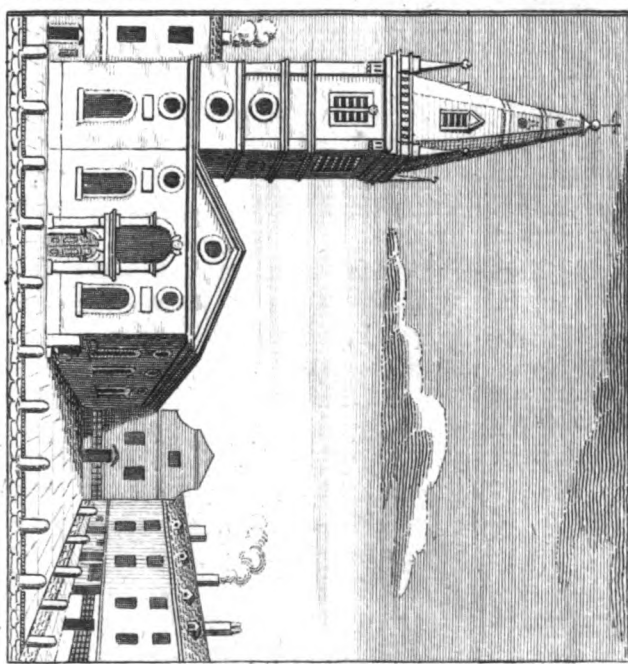




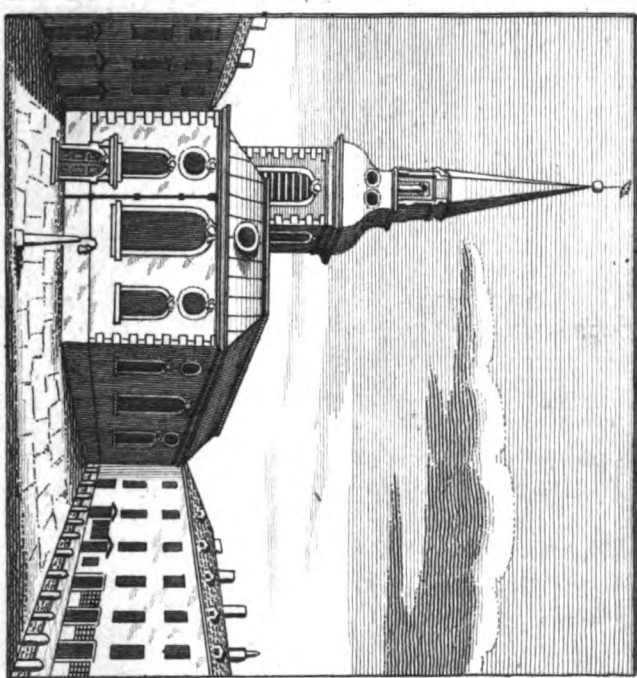
*St. Trinity Minster.*



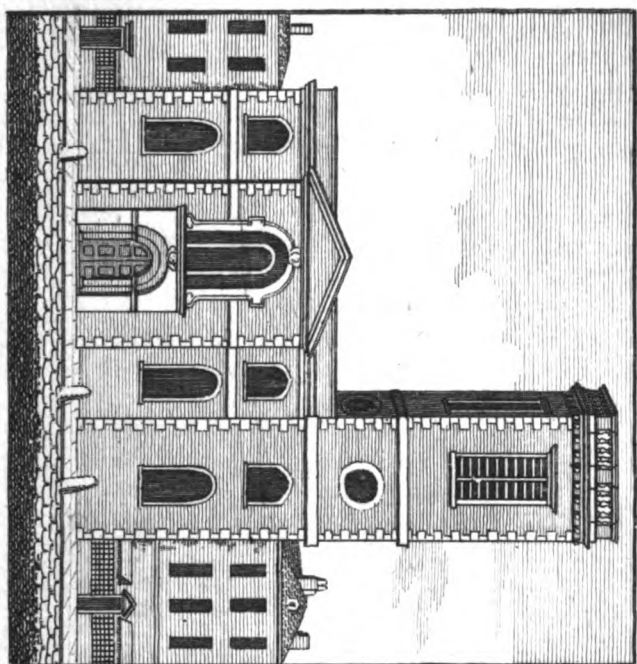
*St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall St.*



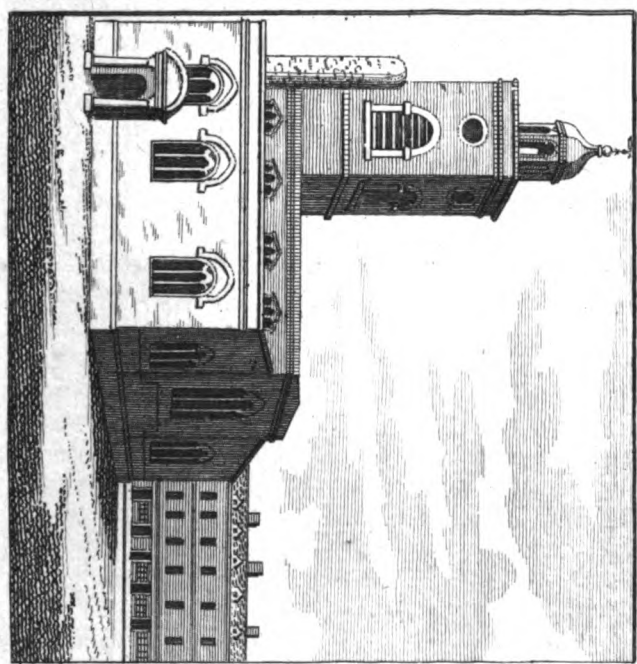
*St. Margaret Paternoster, Little Tower Street.*



*St. Mary Abchurch, Abchurch Lane.*



*St. Clements, Eastcheap.*



*St. Andrew's, Stanning Church Street.*





The matron is to direct the œconomy of the house, and constantly to reside in it. She is to see that all the women are neat and decent in their cloaths and persons, and properly employed; that they discharge their duty, and constantly attend divine service: she is to receive from the steward the materials for their work, and deliver it back to him. She is to take care of the household linen, and what belongs to the cloathing; to require from the steward such provisions as are necessary for the house, and to see that they are not given away or wasted. She is to keep the keys of the outward doors, which are to be delivered into her hands after the doors are locked, at seven in the winter, and nine in the summer; and she is to take care that the rules of the house be strictly observed, with regard to the time of rest, diet, hours of devotion, and every thing that relates to good order.

The secretary is to keep the books, take minutes at all meetings, to collect the annual subscriptions, and to give notice to such subscribers who are more than one year in arrears, &c.

The steward is to reside constantly in the house, and to follow no other employment than what relates to this charity. He is to receive the respective provisions and materials for the employment of the women, ordered by the committee, and inspect the weight, measures, and quality thereof, and to make regular entries of them; to keep an exact account of all the work done by every respective woman, as the matron shall deliver it to him.

The porter is not to receive any letter, message, or other thing into the house, or send out any thing, without the knowledge or inspection of the matron: he is to reside in the house, and strictly to observe the instructions that shall be given him, in regard to visitors, letters, &c.

The messenger is also to dwell in the house, and to be employed in errand and out-door business: but he is not to bring any letter, verbal message, or other thing into the house, or to carry out any message or other thing, without the knowledge or inspection of the matron.

Neither the steward, porter nor messenger shall have any communication with the wards.

No officer, nor servant of the house shall, receive any money, fee, gratuity, or reward, besides their wages.

#### *Rules and regulations relating to the penitents.*

1. That the method of admission be by petition to the committee, the printed form of which, with proper blanks to be filled up, may be had gratis by application at the house. That every petitioner be examined as to her health, by the physician, surgeon, and matron. When any petition is approved, it shall be wrote upon *Found proper*, and signed by the chairman. Every person, upon admission, shall subscribe to the rules of the house, and also enter into an agreement to pay the sum of ten pounds per annum for her board, lodgings, and necessaries, which is to be void, provided such person continues in the house three years, or less time, at the option of the

committee. No person admitted shall be allowed to go out of the house without special leave in writing, signed by the treasurer or chairman, and two of the committee.

2. One or more wards are to be allowed for persons newly admitted, where they are to remain some time for a trial of their behaviour. There shall be a superiority of wards, according to the education or behaviour of the persons admitted; and the inferior wards shall consist of meaner persons, and of those degraded for misbehaviour. In each ward they shall be classed, and one appointed to preside and be accountable for the conduct and behaviour of the rest; and they shall, by rotation, do the necessary offices in their respective wards, excepting the person appointed to preside. They are also to perform the necessary offices of the house, as they shall be directed by the matron; and an allowance shall be made to such as perform these offices, out of the general produce of the work done in the house, according to the proportion of the value of their duty and labour.

3. Each person is to lie in a separate bed, and have a chest for her cloaths and linen, under lock and key to be kept by herself; and, where the room will admit of it, a small closet or apartment is to be provided for the retirement of the most serious and best behaved, in the intervals of their employment, and these also considered as the reward of good conduct.

4. Their true names must be registered; but, if desirous of concealing themselves, they may have liberty to assume a feigned name. As no reproaches must be made for past irregularities, under the severest injunctions; neither shall there be any inquiries made into the name of families; but all possible discouragement given to every kind of discovery that the parties themselves do not chuse to make.

5. Upon their admission, if their apparel is in any tolerable condition, it is to be cleaned, ticketed, and laid by, in order to be returned them whenever they leave the house: but if such apparel be too fine for their station, it shall be sold, and the produce brought to their account. They are to wear an uniform of light grey, and in their whole dress to be plain and neat.

Each ward is to dine at a separate table. The matron is to dine at the head of the table of the superior ward; and the head of each ward is to dine at the upper end of each table, and to say grace.

7. Each person is to be employed in some work or business according to her ability, and have such part of the benefit arising from her labour and ingenuity as the committee shall judge she deserves; which sum may be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities may offer for establishing them in the world. The articles proposed for their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linnen and woollen; knitting, spinning, making bone lace, black lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys, winding silk, drawing patterns, making women and childrens shoes, mantuas, stays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be sold in the house,

house, but at some other place appointed by the committee. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and delicacy, humanity and tenderness will be observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction; or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from their distressful circumstances.

8. From Lady-day to Michaelmas they are to rise at six and be in bed at ten; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day are to rise at seven and be in bed at nine; and after that time no fire or candle shall be allowed, except in the sick ward.

9. They are to breakfast at nine o'clock, and be allowed half an hour; and are to dine at one o'clock, and be allowed an hour; they may leave off work at six in the winter, and seven in summer.

10. No governor, or any other person, shall be permitted to visit the wards, or any of the women, without leave in writing first obtained from the treasurer or chairman, and two of the committee, except in cases provided for; and in all cases the matron to attend them.

11. Abusive or reproachful language, insolence or disobedience to the officers, indecent or profane expressions, and such kind of turbulent conduct, shall subject them to confinement in a room six hours for the first offence. For the second offence they shall be admonished publicly by the chaplain and the matron; and the rest of their own ward may be also appealed to for their disapprobation of such conduct. The third offence shall subject them to be confined for twelve hours, and to have but one spare meal during the whole day, and if found to be incorrigible, then to forfeit a certain proportion, or the whole, of what hath been acquired by their labour, at the discretion of the committee, and be subject to the consequences of their disagreement; and to be dismissed the house, and never re-admitted.

12. After the continuance of any woman in the house three years, upon the modest and virtuous demeanor and industrious conduct of such woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any housekeeper of sufficient credit, if such friends declare they will forgive the past offences of such woman, and will provide for her; or if such housekeeper will receive such woman as a servant; in either of these cases the governors may discharge such woman with her consent.

13. Upon the discharge of such woman, her cloaths, or, if sold, the produce of them, shall be returned to her, together with whatever may be due upon her account, and a certificate given her, under the hands of the treasurer, or the president, and two or more of the committee, of her conduct and behaviour during the time of her being in the house.

14. Every woman who shall be placed in a service from this house, and shall continue one whole year in such service, to the entire approbation of such master or mistress, upon its being made appear to the satisfaction of the committee, they may give the woman a gratuity not exceeding two guineas, as a reward for her good behaviour.

15. The committee will, upon the good behaviour of the women, interest themselves to ob-

tain a reconciliation with their parents and friends, when their contract will be cancelled.

16. Besides the vouchers abovementioned, and the advantages arising from their labour, a bounty may be given, at the discretion of the committee, to such as shall be properly discharged. This gift shall be presented not only to those who marry in a manner satisfactory to the committee, but also to such as shall set up trades in whatever way they shall have gained a proficiency: so that nothing shall be omitted which can promote the great ends of preserving life, of rendering that life useful, and of recovering those who are now lost to the community.

The west end of Prescot-street opens towards the south with a passage into Rosemary-lane, in which is a Baptist meeting-house; and at the south-west corner of Lemon-street, in Rosemary branch-alley, is another of the same denomination.

On the north side of Rosemary-lane, and at the west end, stands a good set of alms-houses lately built at the expence of the Merchant-taylors company, for fourteen poor old women, who receive 16*l.* per week, by the founder's will, and 8*l.* 15*s.* annually from the company. On the south side of this lane lies the ground called East Smithfield, now divided into a great number of alleys, lanes, courts, &c. but in the reign of king Henry III. was an open field, on which was held a fair, by royal grant, for fifteen days, viz. from the eve of Pentecost to the octaves of Trinity. And the said king sent his briefs to the several sheriffs of Lincoln, Gloucester, Kent, Worcester, York, Norfolk and Suffolk, and to the mayor and sheriffs of London, to proclaim the same. "And therefore we command you, that you cause to be proclaimed the before said fair throughout the whole bailiffwick, as is aforesaid; causing all merchants of your bailiffwick to know, that they may securely come to the fair. Witness the king at Westminster, the eighth day of February." 13 Henry III.

Between East Smithfield and Tower-hill once stood a religious foundation, called by the several names of the New Abbey, the Abbey of Graces, and Eastminster, founded by king Henry III. On the site of this abbey, dissolved by king Henry VIII. is founded and built the king's

#### VICTUALLING OFFICE.

This building, which stands on the upper part of Little Tower-hill, near the end of King-street, contains houses for the lodging of certain officers, separate apartments for offices, storerooms, slaughter-houses for oxen and hogs, a brewhouse, and a house for salting and barrelling provisions.

The business of this office is under the direction of seven commissioners who have each 400*l.* per annum, and a separate department; under whom is a secretary, accomptants, clerks, surveyors, and other officers and servants. In this office all purveyors, and others intrusted with the public stores of provisions, or contract for them, are to pass their accounts. Farther matters respecting Tower-hill, will be described in their proper place.

CHAP.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## OF QUEENHITHE WARD.

**T**HIS ward receives its name from the hithe or harbour for large boats, barges, or lighters, and even for ships, which in ancient times anchored at that place, as they do now at and near Billingsgate. It bears the additional epithet of queen, from the queens of England usually possessing the tolls and customs of vessels that unloaded goods there, which were very considerable; and all vessels laden with corn and fish were obliged to unload at this hithe, and no where else. It is now a great meal-market, well furnished with conveniences to deposit goods brought hither by water to be sold; and with a commodious market-house.

This ward is bounded on the east by Dowgate-ward, on the north by Bread-street and Cordwainers wards, on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Castlebaynard ward. It is divided into nine precincts; and is governed by an alderman, six common-council-men including the alderman's deputy and nine constables.

The extent of this ward beginneth on the south side of Knightrider-street, and runneth west to a lane called Lambert-hill; out of Knightrider-street are divers lanes running south to Thames-street. The first is Trinity-lane, which runneth down by the west end of Trinity-church. There is Spuren-lane, or Spooners-lane, now called Huggen-lane: then Bread-street-hill: then St. Mary Mounthaut; out of which lane, on the east side thereof, is one other lane, turning east through St. Nicholas Olave's church-yard to Breadstreet-hill. This lane is called Finimore-lane or Five-foot-lane, because it is but five foot in breadth at the west end. In the middle of this lane runneth down one other lane, broader, south to Thames-street, called Desborne-lane. On the north side, coming from Knightrider-street, it takes in all the east side of Lambert-hill, and so much of the west side as from the north end of Blacksmith's-hall to Thames-street, and so much of Thames-street as three doors west from the Old-Swan brewhouse, in the east unto Huntingdon-house, over against St. Peter's church in the west, near unto Paul's-wharf, and on the lane side from the Blue-boar to the west end of St. Peter's-church, and up St. Peter's-hill two houses north above the said church.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at Old-Fish-street, (otherwise called Labour-in-vain-hill, from the difficulty of carriages ascending it) at the north west angle of which is situate the parish church of

ST. NICHOLAS *Cole-Abbey.*

This church is so denominated from its dedi-

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cation to the above-mentioned saint; but the reason of the additional epithet is not known, some conjecturing it to be a corruption of Golden-Abbey, and others that it is derived from Cold-abbey, or Coldbey, from its cold or bleak situation. It is known that there was a church in the same place before the year 1383: but the last structure being consumed in the great conflagration in 1666, the present church was built in its place, and the parish of St. Nicholas Olave united to it.

This edifice consists of a plain body well enlightened by a single range of windows decently ornamented. It is sixty-three feet long, and forty-three feet broad; thirty-six feet high to the roof, and one hundred and thirty-five to the top of the spire. The tower is plain, but strengthened with rustic at the corners; and the spire, which is of the massy kind, has a gallery and many openings.

The advowson of this rectory was antiently in the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but upon the grant of that collegiate church to the abbot and canons of Westminster, the patronage devolved to that convent, in whom it continued till the dissolution of their monastery; when coming to the crown it remained therein, till queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, granted the patronage thereof to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, and their heirs in socage, who, conveying it to others, it came at last to the family of the Hackers; one whereof was colonel Francis Hacker, commander of the guard that conducted king Charles I. to and from his trial, and at last to the scaffold; for which, after the restoration, he was executed as a traitor, when the advowson reverted to the crown, in whom it still continues. The rector, besides his other profits, receives 130l. a year in lieu of tythes. The church of St. Nicholas Olave stood where the church yard is now, on the west side of Bread-street-hill; the advowson of which is in the crown and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately. The vestries of these parishes are general; and each has two churchwardens and two collectors or overseers of the poor.

Thames-street runs through the heart of this ward, and contains, on the south side, several lanes that lead down to Wood-wharf, Broken-wharf, Brooker's-wharf, Brook's-wharf, Queenhithe, and other places on the Thames side; on which account this division is greatly thronged with carts employed in carrying goods and merchandize.

In this street, opposite Broken-wharf, is situate the parish church of

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ST

## ST. MARY SOMERSET.

This church takes the additional epithet of Somerset from its vicinity to *Sumnor's bet*, or *bithe*, a small port or haven resembling that of Queenhithe. A church was situated in this place before the year 1335; but the old edifice sharing the fate of most of the other public buildings, in the fire of London, the present structure was erected in its stead.

The body of this edifice is enlightened by a range of lofty arched windows, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. A well proportioned square tower rises to a considerable height, and is crowned with a handsome vase at each corner, supported on a very ornamental pedestal, with a handsome turret between in the form of an obelisk, each supported on the same kind of pedestal as the vases, and crowned with a ball.

This church is in the gift of a lay patron, and being united to St. Mary Mounthaw, which is in the gift of the bishop of Hereford, they present alternately to this living, which is rated by act of parliament at 110l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, and 30l. in glebe.

The vestry of St. Mary Somerset is select, consisting of about twenty; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, four overseers, two collectors, and two sidersmen.

The vestry of St. Mary Mounthaw is general, and there are only two churchwardens. It was called Mounthaw, or Mountauts, or Montalto, from the founder, belonging to a family in Norfolk of that name. The site of the church, which is on the east side of Fishstreet-hill, is at this time used only as a burial place for the inhabitants.

On the north side of Thames-street, at the south-west angle of Little Trinity-lane, is situate the parish church of

St. MICHAEL, *Queenhithe*.

About the year 1181 this church was denominated St. Michael de Cornhithe, which may lead us to the origin of the name by which we at present call that wharf, and this church from its situation near it; as the quantities of corn brought thither down the Thames might occasion the original name, and Queenhithe be only a corrupt way of speaking it.

The old church being consumed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the present structure was erected in its stead. It consists of a well proportioned body, enlightened by two series of windows, the first a range of tall arched ones, and over these a range of large port-hole windows, above which are cherubims heads, and underneath festoons, that adorn the lower part, and fall between the tops of the under series. The tower is plain but well proportioned, and is terminated by a spire crowned with a vane in the form of a little ship.

This church has all along been in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and is subject to the archdeacon. On its being rebuilt the parish of the Trinity was united to it, by which the rector's fees were considerably augmented, he receiving, besides other advantages, 160l. per annum, in lieu of tythes.

Trinity church was situate at the north-east corner of Trinity-lane, where at present stands the Sweedish, otherwise called the Lutheran church. It was in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, so that the living of the united parishes is alternately in the gift of those two patrons.

On the west side of Trinity-lane, at the corner of Huggen-alley, stands

## PAINTER STAINERS HALL.

This hall is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainscot, and the ceilings are embellished with great variety of history and other paintings, exquisitely performed; amongst which are the portraits of king Charles II. and his queen Catherine, by Mr. Houseman.

In this court room are some fine pictures, most of which are portraits of the members of the company; and in the front of the room is a fine bust of Mr. Thomas Evans, who left five houses in Basinghall-street to the company.

Mr. Camden, the famous antiquarian, gave the Painter Stainers company a silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's day at their election; the old master drinking to the one then elected, out of it. On this cup is the following inscription: *Gal. Camdenus Clarenceux filius Semporis pictoris Londinensis dono dedit.*

This company was incorporated by letters patent granted by queen Elizabeth in the year 1582, by the name of "The master, wardens and company of the freedom of the art and mystery of painting, called painter-stainers, within the city of London;" and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants, who have a considerable livery, and is numbered the twenty-eighth in the city list of companies.

Lambert-hill is well built, and inhabited by private families. On the hill stands a handsome building called

## BLACKSMITHS HALL.

The company of Blacksmiths is very ancient by prescription, but was not incorporated till the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, by the title of "The keepers or wardens and society of the art and mystery de les Blacksmiths." It is a livery company, the 40th in the city list, and is governed by a master, three wardens and a court of assistants.



## CHAPTER XXII.

## OF TOWER-STREET WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from the principal street therein, which leadeth out of the city in a direct line to the grand entrance into the Tower of London, and is the first ward in the fourth east part of the city.

It is bounded on the east by Tower-hill and part of Aldgate ward, on the north by Langbourn ward, on the west by Billingsgate ward, and on the south by the river Thames. It extends from the Tower of London in the east, to the middle way between Great Dice-key and Smart's key in the west; and from the west corner of Tower-dock in the south, to within seventy-feet of the north end of Rood-lane in the north, in which are contained a great number of streets, lanes, &c. as, part of Thames-street, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Hart-street, Idle-lane, St. Dunstan's-hill, Harp-lane, Beer-lane, &c.

This ward is divided into twelve precincts; and is governed by one alderman, twelve common-council-men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) twelve constables, thirteen inquest-men, twelve scavengers and a beadle.

We shall begin the survey of this ward at Thames-street, which is a place of considerable trade, and occupied by great dealers as well wholesale as retail. Though this street is very broad, yet the inhabitants are greatly annoyed with carts, employed by the merchants to carry their goods to and from the keys. That part of Thames-street which is in this ward goeth not so far as Billingsgate, and contains the following keys or wharfs, viz. the Tower-dock, Brewers-key, Galley-key, Custom-house key, Potters-key, Wiggins-key, Ralphs-key, Temple-key, Little Dice key, Great Dice-key, Smarts-key; all which are used for the lading and unlading merchandize, &c.

The first avenue at the west end of Thames-street, on the north side, is Idle-lane, between which, and Dunstan's-hill, stands the beautiful church of

St. DUNSTAN *in the East*.

This church is dedicated to St. Dunstan archbishop of Canterbury, an implacable enemy and cruel persecutor of the secular clergy, in favour of the regulars; and the additional epithet, *the East* is given it, to distinguish it from St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street. It suffered greatly by the fire of London in 1666, but was thoroughly repaired in eighteen months after, though the steeple was delayed ten years longer.

It is built in the modern Gothic stile, eighty-

seven feet in length, sixty-three in breadth, and thirty-three in height to the roof. It is well lightened, and agreeably disposed within. The steeple is 125 feet high, and well constructed in the Gothic manner. The tower is light, supported by outworks at the angles, and divided into three stages, terminating at the corners by four handsome pinnacles; in the midst of which rises the spire, on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches, a bold attempt in architecture, and is one proof, among many, of the great geometrical skill of the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, who built this light and elegant tower.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, who in the year 1365 granted the same to Simon their archbishop, and his successors, in whom it still remains, and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

The value of this living is settled by act of parliament, at 240l. per annum, in lieu of tythes. The vestry is select, and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and two overseers.

On the north side of this church is the

## COAL-METERS OFFICE.

In this office are entered all ships that arrive in the port of London with coals; and to which belong fifteen master-meters, who appoint a sufficient number of persons to measure the coals brought by the said ships, to prevent impositions, which would otherwise happen both to the king and subject, in respect to the duty and measure.

These master-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters, who must be approved of by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, as upon them the care of weighing and measuring coals, principally depends; their business being to attend each ship, to top the vass, and to return an account of the coals measured to the coal-office, in order to ascertain and collect the duties. For which trouble they receive one penny per chaldron for all coals measured, and two pence per ton for all coals weighed. Both the principal and under-meters take an oath, at their admission into office, to give a just measure to rich and poor, without partiality or favour; to buy no coals except for his own use, nor to sell any coals while in that office, nor to take any more for their trouble than was anciently allowed.

Farther to the east is Harp-lane, a great thoroughfare for carts from the keys: on the east side of which stands

BAKERS

## BAKERS HALL.

This is a plain edifice, and was originally the dwelling-house of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London.

The fraternity of Bakers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the year 1155, it was charged in the great roll of the exchequer, with a debt of one mark of gold, for their guild; by which it seems as if the ancient guilds had held their privileges in fee farm of the crown. This company, however, was not incorporated till about the year 1307, which charter was renewed by Henry VII. and confirmed by divers of his successors. But when, or by whom their arms were at first granted does not appear; though it must have been before the year 1590, because in that year their crest and supporters were granted by Clarencieux king at arms.

This company is incorporated by the name of "The master and wardens of the mystery or art of Bakers of the city of London;" and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. It is a livery company, and is numbered the nineteenth in the city list.

Near the south-east angle of Thames-street, fronting the wharfs and river, is situate

## The CUSTOM HOUSE.

This is a commodious building, erected for the receipt of his majesty's customs on goods imported and exported. In ancient times the business of the Custom-house was transacted in a more irregular manner at Billingsgate: but in the year 1559, an act being passed that goods should be no where landed, but in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London, and here a custom-house was ordered to be erected. It was, however, destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by king Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of 10,000*l.* but that being also destroyed in the same manner in 1718, the present structure was erected in its stead.

This edifice is built with brick and stone, and is calculated to stand for ages. It has underneath, and on each side, large warehouses for the reception of goods on the public account, and that side of the Thames, for a great extent is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. It is one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length; the center is twenty-seven feet deep, and the wings considerably more. The center stands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consists of two floors, in the uppermost of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almost the whole length of the building: this room is called the Long Room, and here sit the commissioners of the customs, with their officers and clerks

The inner part is well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are so well contrived, as to answer all the purposes of convenience for the transaction of such extensive business.

The government of the Custom-house is under the care of nine commissioners, who are intrusted with the whole management of all his majesty's customs in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and also the oversight of all the officers belonging to them. Each of these commissioners has a salary of 1000*l.* per annum, and both they, and several of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king. The other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treasury.

It is observable that in the year 1590 the customs and subsidies in the port of London inwards, were let to farm to Mr. Thomas Smith, for 20,000*l.* per annum, when it was discovered that they amounted annually to 30,309*l.* so that queen Elizabeth lost every year 10,309*l.* but by the vast increase of commerce since that time, they at present bring in above one hundred times as much, the customs now annually amounting to above two millions; and yet this immense business is transacted with as much order and regularity, as the common affairs of a merchant's compting-house.

Opposite Custom-house key is Water-lane, which leads up a winding hill to Tower-street. About the middle of this lane, on the west side, is a handsome and large building, called the

## TRINITY-HOUSE OF DEPTFORD STROND.

This society was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knt. commander of the ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen and convenience of ships and mariners on our coast; and incorporated by the abovementioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which together with the grants of queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The master, wardens and assistants of the guild or fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the parish of Deptford Strond in the county of Kent."

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren. The inferior members are called younger brethren; into which number any master or mate skilled in navigation may be admitted; which excuses him from serving parish and ward offices, and entitles them to be pilots.

The master, wardens, assistants, and elder brethren are by charter invested with the following powers.

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Christ's-hospital.
2. The examination of the masters of his majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and

and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war or pilor, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty shillings.

3. The settling the several rates of pilotage and erecting light-houses, and other sea marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation; to which light-houses all ships pay one half penny a ton.

4. The granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea-service, or when past going to sea.

5. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence.

6. The punishing of seamen for desertion, or mutiny in the merchants service.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, or the judge of the court of admiralty.

To this company belongs the ballast office, for clearing and deepning the river Thames by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service sixty barges, with two men in each, are constantly employed, and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides.

In consideration of the great increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500l. per annum and also to receive charitable benefactions of well disposed persons, to the like amount of 500l. per annum clear of reprises.

There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about 6000l. They generally meet to chuse their master at their house at Deptford, though they are not obliged to do it there. Their meetings are generally on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but their courts are not constantly fixed to a set time.

Their house in Water-lane has been twice burnt down, once at the fire of London, and the last time in the year 1718. Among the curiosities preserved in the hall of this building is a flag taken from the Spaniards, by the brave Sir Francis Drake, whose picture is also there. A large and exact model of a ship entirely rigged, and two large globes; and in the parlour are five large drawings, curiously performed by the pen, of several engagements at sea, in the reign of king Charles II.

On the north side of Tower-street is Mincing-lane, which is handsomely built, and well inhabited. Near the north east end of which is situate.

#### CLOTHWORKERS HALL.

This is a neat brick building, with fluted columns of the same, crowned with Corinthian capitals of stone. The hall is a lofty room adorned with wainscot to the ceiling, where is curious fret work. The screen at the south end is of oak, adorned with four pilasters, their entablature and

compass pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with their arms and palm branches. The west end is adorned with the figures of king James and king Charles I. richly carved, as big as life, in their robes, with Regalia, all gilt with gold, and highly finished, where is a spacious window of stained glass, and the king's-arms; also those of Sir John Robinson, knt. and bart. his majesty's lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lord-mayor of the city in the year 1663, and president of the artillery company.

This company was incorporated by king Edward VI. in the year 1482, by the name of "The fraternity of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the shearmen of London." But being incorporated by queen Elizabeth, her majesty changed their first appellation to that of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen, of the art and mystery of Cloth-workers of the city of London." It is now a livery company and the last of the twelve companies of London; and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. They have large annual estates, both in their own right and in trust for charities; out of which they pay to the poor upwards of 1400l. per annum.

Mark-lane, which opens into Fenchurch-street, is well built, and principally inhabited by merchants and others of opulence. It was anciently called Mart-lane, from a mart or free market kept there. On the east side of this lane, near Tower-street, stands

#### The CORN EXCHANGE

This building which is very handsome, is adapted for transacting business in the corn and meal way. Next the street is an ascent of three steps to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, those at the corners being coupled: between them are iron rails and three iron gates. These columns, and two others on the inside, support a plain building two stories high, which contains two coffee-houses, to which they ascend by two flights of handsome stone steps, on each side underneath the edifice. On entering the iron gates you pass forwards into a small square, paved all over with broad stones. This is surrounded by a colonade, composed of six columns on each side, and four at the ends, reckoning the corners twice. Above the entablature is an handsome balustrade, surrounding the whole square with an elegant vase placed over each column. The space around, within the colonade, is very broad, with sash windows on the top to convey the greater light to the corn factors, who sit round the court below. Each has a kind of desk before him, on which lie several parcels of corn; and from these small samples are every market day sold many thousand quarters.

Seething lane goes out of Tower-street, near the north east angle into Hart-street and Crutched-friars. At the south east corner of this lane stands the parish church of

#### A L L H A L L O W S Barking.

This church is so denominated from its being  
7 A dedicated

dedicated to all the saints, vulgarly called All-hallows, and its anciently belonging to the abbels and convent of Barking in Essex. It escaped the fire in 1666, and carries about it the marks of that period when architecture was not well understood in England. That this church is of great antiquity will appear from a chapel which king Richard I. founded therein upwards of five hundred years ago; and in which some writers affirm his heart was buried under the high altar. This chapel was confirmed and augmented by king Edward I. Edward IV. gave licence to his cousin John, earl of Worcester, to found there a brotherhood for a master and brethren. And he gave to the Custos of that fraternity, which was Sir John Scot, knt. Thomas Colt, John Tate, and John Croke, the priory of Totingbroke, and the advowson of the parish church of Stret-ham in the county of Surry, with all the members and appurtenances, and a part of the priory of Okeborne in Wiltshire, both priors aliens, and appointed it to be called the king's chapel or chantry, *In capella beata Maria de Barking*.

King Richard III. new built this chapel, and founded therein a college of priests, consisting of a dean and six canons: all which that king placed there. The deanry he gave to Edmund Chaderton, a great favourite of his. The canonries he disposed, at the time that Chaderton was made dean, to these persons following, viz. Mr. Thomas Cowton, a canon there; Richard Baldry another; Mr. Jane another; James Molineux another; Richard Selfie another; Maculin Cofin another. Hammond de Lega was buried in that chapel. Robert Tate, mayor of London 1488, and others, were there buried.

This college was suppressed and pulled down in the year 1548, the second of king Edward VI. The ground was employed as a garden-plot during the reigns of king Edward, queen Mary and part of queen Elizabeth, till at length a large strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a storehouse of merchants goods brought from the sea by Sir William Winter, &c.

This church is of considerable extent, and the

steeple is a plain tower with its turret. It is a vicarage in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury; and the vicar besides other advantages, receives about 126l. per annum in tythes.

The vestry is select; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, four collectors for the poor, two sidesmen and four auditors of accounts.

From thence we pass on to Tower hill, which is a very spacious area to the north, east and west, of the Tower-ditch, and divided into Great and Little Tower-hill. The former is all that space between the Thames on the south west, and the houses called Postern-row on the east. At the north west part of this angle which is well built and inhabited, is the back entrance into the Navy-office; and at the north east angle is the Sick and wounded office. Under Postern-row is a spring of excellent water; and in the middle of Great Tower-hill, facing the Sixpenny-office, or Catharine-court, is the place where scaffolds have been usually erected for the beheading of criminals condemned by the state.

Little Tower-hill is all that vacant space of ground which runs from Postern-row along the Tower-ditch to Irongate; and, except the Vic-tualling-office, it is very badly furnished with houses for reputable inhabitants, most of the buildings on the east side being greatly decayed. At the south end of this hill is a landing-place called Irongate, so named from an iron gate, which formerly shut up the east entrance into the Tower.

One half of the Tower, the ditch on the west side, and bulwarks adjoining, stand within that part where the wall of the city of old time went straight from the Postern-gate south to the river of Thames, before the Tower was built. This wall extends from the postern across Tower-ditch, and, encompassing the Tower-chapel, goes along under the old houses, where its remains are to be seen, that go to the parade from Traitor's-bridge.

We have now no other remarkable in this ward, except the Tower itself; a particular description of which the reader will find in page 89, &c.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### OF VINTRY WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from a part thereof called the Vintrie by the ancients, occupied by Vintners or Wine-merchants from Bourdeaux, settled on the bank of the river Thames; at which place they landed their wines, and were obliged to sell them in forty days, till the twenty-eighth of Edward I.

It begins in the east at the west end of Dowgate ward, as the water-course of Wallbrook parteth them, to wit, at Grantham's-lane on the

Thames side, and at Elbow-lane on the land side: it runneth along in Thames-street west, some three houses beyond the Old Swan, a brewhoule on the Thames side, and on the land side some three houses west beyond St. James's at Garlick-hitch. It stretcheth from the Vintry north, to the wall of the west gate of the Tower-royal. It is bounded on the north by Cordwainers ward, on the south by the Thames; on the east by Dowgate ward, and on the west by Queenhithe ward.

This

This ward is divided into nine precincts, and is governed by an alderman, nine common-councilmen including the alderman's deputy, nine constables, thirteen inquest-men, three scavengers and a beadle.

We shall begin the survey of this ward with that part of Thames-street which runs east and west through the heart of it, and reaches from the west end of Dowgate ward to Townsend-lane, where Queenhithe ward begins.

In this part of Thames-street, on the south side, are Black Swan-alley and Shepherd's-alley, which are narrow, long, and indifferently well built for business at the waterside. Emperor's head-court narrow and ordinary. Brickhill-lane, well built and open. Three-crane-lane, crooked, long and narrow, chiefly occupied by coffermongers. Church-lane is also long and narrow.

New Queen street, otherwise called the Three-crane in the Vintry, is a good open street, especially that part next Cheap-side, which is best built and inhabited; but it hath no more in this ward than a little beyond St. Thomas Apostles, the rest of this street being in Cordwainers ward and Cheap-ward. At the south end of this street, next the Thames, is a pair of stairs, or landing-place, called the Three-crane, which is the usual place for the Lord-mayor to take water at to go to Westminster, to be sworn into his office. And these stairs are much frequented by coffermongers, who have large warehouses near them to deposit their fruit, &c.

The north side of Thames-street hath these places: Little Elbow-lane, which falls into Great Elbow-lane, and so into College-hill; both which lanes are indifferent.

College-hill comes out of St. Thomas Apostles and falls into Thames-street; a place well built and inhabited by merchants and others. On the west side is Maiden-lane, which crosseth New Queen-street, and falls into Garlick-hill. Out of this lane is a passage into Thames-street, and another into Maidenhead-court, which is but ordinary. On the east side of College-hill is situate the parish church of

#### St. MICHAEL ROYAL.

This church, which is a rectory, is thus denominated from its being anciently situate near the Tower Royal. It was a parish church before the year 1285, when it was under the patronage of the prior and canons of Canterbury, in whom it continued till it was converted into a college; and even then the said monks so far continued patrons thereof, as to present a person nominated by the master and wardens of the mercers company.

This church was new builded, and made a college of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, four times mayor, for a master, four fellows, masters of arts, clerks, conducts, chorists, &c. and alms-house, called God's-house or hospital, for thirteen poor men: one of them to be tutor, and to have 16d. the week; the other twelve each of them to have 14d. the week, for ever, with other necessary provision.

The ordinances or orders to be observed in this college are as follow:

"To be twelve pover folks alonely of men or women togidre: after the sad discretion and good conscience of the overseers underwrit, and conservators of the same house, to be provided and admitted.

"The which every day, when due and convenient time is, shall pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and also for the by-past, to God: whose names of great specialty been expressed in these statutes under-writ.

"To be one principal, which shall pas all other power and reverence, and be called tutor. The office and charge of him shall be goods of the alms-house, which shall come to his hands, well and truly to minister; the goods dissevered to gather again togidre, to the use of the alms-house; and the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; enforcing himself to edifie and nourish charity and peace among his felawes.

"The pover folks unto the said tutor evermore shall obey.

"The thirteen pover folke to be hable in conversation, and honest in living.

"The same house to be called for ever God's house, or Almes-house, or the hospital of Richard Whittington.

"The L. Maior to be overseer of the said Almes-houses; and the keepers of the commonalty of the craft of Mercers to be called evermore Conservators of the foresaid house.

"The tutor to have a place by himself, that is to say, a cell, or little house, with a chimney and a prevy, and other necessaries, in the which he shall lygge and rest; and that he may aloon and by himself, without let of any other person, intend to the contemplation of God, if he woll.

"That the said tutor and pover folke, whan they be in the foresaid houses and cells, and also in the cloisters, and other places of the foresaid almes houses, have hemselve quietlie and pesably, without noise or disturbance of his felawes; and that they occupy himself in prayer or reading, or in labour of her hondes, or in some other occupation, &c."

It endeth thus:

"In witness we have put to our seals. Gyven at London, the xxj day of Decemb. in the yere our lord a thousand CCCC xxiii. and the yere of king Henry VI. after the conquest the thrydde.

"Go litel boke, go litel tregedie,—

"Thee lowly submytting to al correction

"Of theym being masters now of the Mercery,

"Olney, Felding, Boleyne, and of Burton:

"Herteley theym beseyking with humble salutation

"Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,

"For evre to be a servant withyn yere commination."

But further, for the direction of their daily devotion,



votion, of their eating, and their habit, these were the appointments and ordinances :

“ Every tutor and pouer folk every day first whan they rise fro their bedds, kneeling upon their knees, sey a Pater Noster and an Ave Maria, with special and herty recommendation making of the foresaid Richard Whyttington and Alice to God, and our blessed lady maidyn Mary : and other times of the day, whan he may best and most commodly have leisure thereto, for the staat of al soules abovesaid, say three or two sauters of our lady at the least ; that is to say, threis seaven Ave Marias, with xv Pater Nosters, and three Credes : but if he be letted with feble-ness, or any other reasonable cawse, one in the day at least, in case it may be ; that is to say, after the messe, or when Complyn is don, they come togidder within the college about the tomb of the aforesaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, and they that can sey shall sey, for the soules of the seid Richard and Alice, and for the soules of all christen people, this psalm, *de profundis*, with the versicles and orisons that longeth thereto. And they that can shal sey three Pater Nosters, three Ave Marias, and one crede. And, after this ddon, the tutour, or oon of the eldest men of theym, shal sey openly in English, “ God have mercy on our founders soules, and “ al christens ; ” and they that stond about shal aunswer and sey, Amen.

“ That they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the seid almes house, and bounds thereof ; and that every day, both at meet and soupier, they eet and be fed within the said almes-house ; and while they be at meet or soupier, they absteyn thanne from veyn and ydel words ; and if they wol any thyng talk, that it be honest and profitable.

“ That the overcloathing of the tutour and pouer folk be derk and brown of colour, and not staring ne blaising, and of easy prised, according to their degre.”

The executors of the will of Richard Whyttington constituted five chaplains in his college founded in this church ; which were confirmed by the king in the third of Henry VI.

This Richard Whyttington was (in this church) three times buried ; first by his executors, under a fair monument ; then in the reign of Edward VI. the parson of that church, thinking some great riches, (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheer, and again the second time to be buried ; and in the reign of queen Mary, the parishioners were forced to take him up to lap him in lead, as afore, to bury him a third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again ; which remained, and so he rested, till the great fire of London violated his resting place again.

This church being consumed with the other public buildings by the fire of London, the present structure was erected in its stead, and the parish of St. Martin Vintry united to it. It is a plain, decent and substantial stone building, en-

lightened by a single series of large arched windows, placed so high that the doors open under the level of their bottoms. The tower consists of three stages, and at the top is surrounded with carved open work instead of a balustrade : from hence rises a light and elegant turret adorned with Ionic columns, and ending in a fine diminution, which supports the fane.

It is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury ; and the rector, besides his other profits, receives 140l. a year, in lieu of tythes. The vestry is general ; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, one collector, and one overseer.

The church of St. Martin Vintry formerly stood near the south-east corner of Queen-street ; the site of which is used as a burial place for the inhabitants. The parish, however, still maintain a vestry, which is general, maintain their own poor, and have two churchwardens, one collector for the poor, and one overseer.

The Tower Royal, formerly situate at the upper end of the street now so called, was a great place, pertaining to the kings of this realm ; but by whom the same was built, or of what antiquity continued, is uncertain, any more than that in the reign of king Edward I. the second, fourth, and seventh years, it was the tenement of Simon Beawnes ; also that, in the thirty-sixth of Edward III. the same was called the Royal, in the parish of Michael de Pater-noster ; and that, in the forty-third of his reign, he gave it by the name of his Inne called the Royal, in his city of London, in value twenty pounds by the year, unto his college of St. Stephen at Westminster. Notwithstanding, in the reign of Richard II. it was called the Queen's Wardrobe, as appeareth by the following circumstance :

“ King Richard having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed the rebels, he, his lords, “ and all his company entered the city of London with great joy, and went to the lady princess his mother, who was then lodged in the “ Tower Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe, “ where she had remained three days and two “ nights, right sore abashed. But when she saw “ the king her son, she was greatly rejoiced, and “ said, Ah, my son, what great sorrow have I “ suffered for you this day ! The king answered “ and said, Certainly, Madam, I know it well, “ but now rejoice and thank God, for I have “ this day recovered mine heritage, and the “ realm of England, which I had near hand “ lost.”

This tower seemeth to have been (at that time) of good defence ; for when the rebels had beset the Tower of London, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, the princess being forced to fly, came to this Tower-royal, where she was lodged and remained safe, as ye have heard ; and it may be also supposed, that the king himself was at that time lodged there.

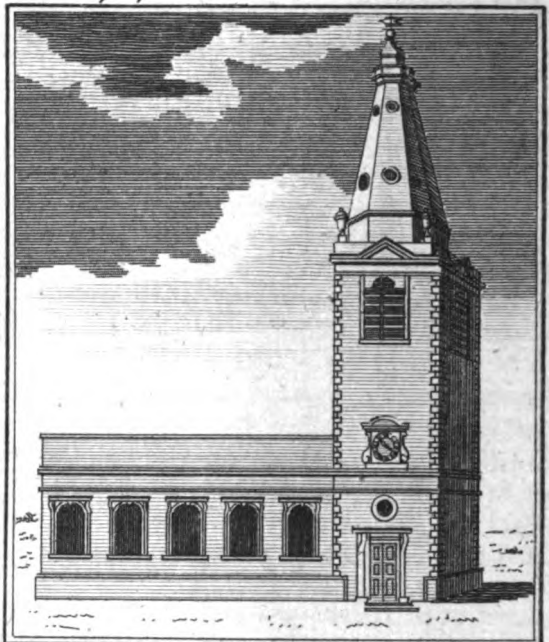
William of Ipres, a Fleming, called out of Flanders, with a number of Flemings, to the aid of



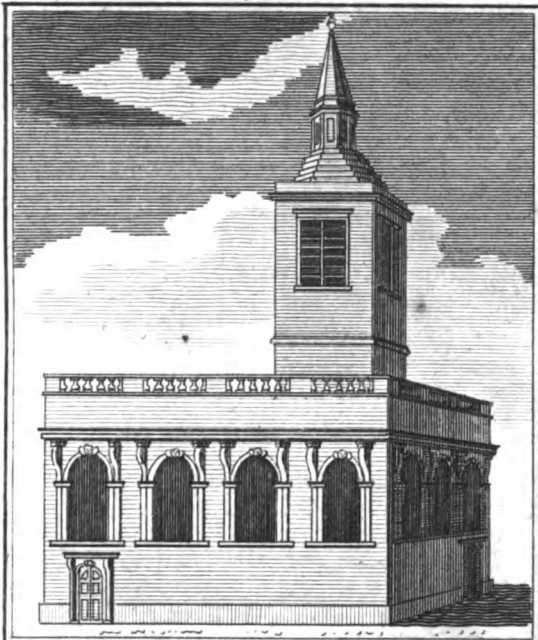
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



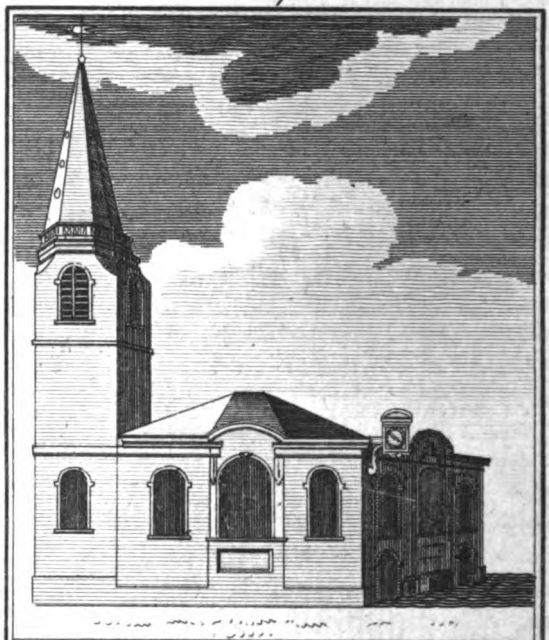
*St. James's Garlick Hill.*



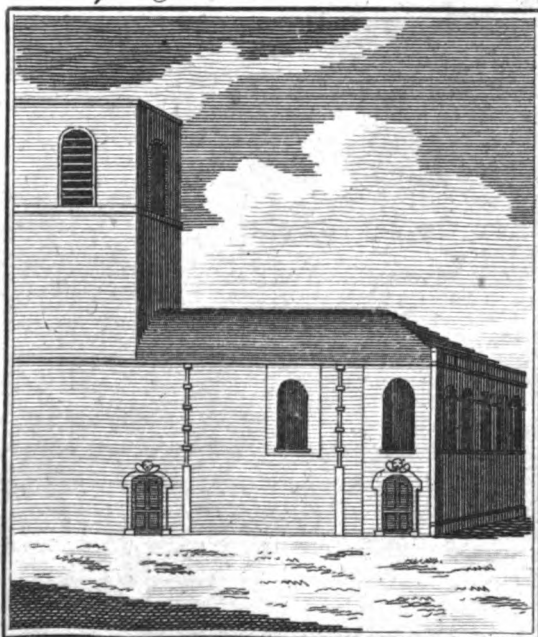
*St. Nicholas Coleabby Old Fish Street.*



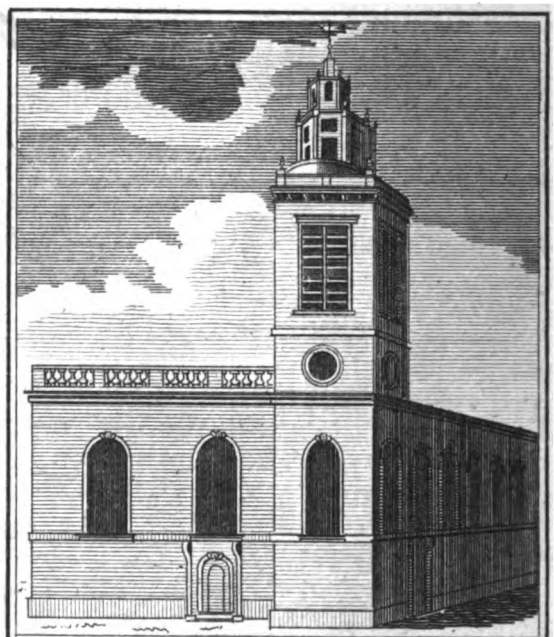
*St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish Street.*



*St. Swithins Cannon Street.*



*St. Mathew's Friday Street.*



*St. Michael's College Hill.*

of king Stephen, against Maud the empress, in the year 1138, grew so far in favour with the said king for his service, that he built a house near the Tower-royal, in which tower it seemeth the king was then lodged, as in the heart of the city, for his greater safety. This proves the great antiquity of the Tower-royal.

St. Thomas Apostles of which there are two, viz. Great St. Thomas Apostles, which is in this ward; and Little St. Thomas Apostles, which is in Cordwainer's ward. This great St. Thomas Apostles is a handsome street, and well inhabited: on the north side of which, before the fire of London, was situate the church of St. Thomas Apostles; but that not being rebuilt, the parish is united to St. Mary Aldermary. In this street are the following places: Black-lion-inn, but indifferent; Baldwin's yard, a handsome open court, with tolerable good buildings; Blunderbuss-alley, on the east side of St. Thomas's church-yard, very small. Dodson's court, a pretty large open place, with a freestone passage into Budge-row, well built and inhabited; nearly opposite which, in Cloak-lane, is a neat and convenient building called

#### CUTLERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by king Henry V. in the year 1417, by the style of "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of cutlers of London." And they were afterwards united to the Belt and Sheath-makers. It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants; and is numbered the eighteenth in the city list.

Anchor-lane in Thames-street, is long and narrow; adjoining to which stands

#### VINTNERS HALL.

This is a handsome building, situate on the spot where once stood the house of Sir John Stody, who gave it the company; and was at that time called the Manor of the Vintry. The present building encloses a square court, with a large handsome iron gate in the front next the street, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tons, on each pillar. And behind the hall is a garden, with a passage to the Thames.

This is one of the twelve principal companies, and were anciently denominated *merchant wine tunners of Gascoyne*, and were of two sorts, the *Veneatrii*, who imported the wine, and the *Tabernarii* who sold it by retail, and kept either

taverns or wine cellars. The vintners, however, were not incorporated till 15 Henry VI. who granted them a charter to make them a body politic, by the style of "The master, wardens, and freeman and commonalty of the mystery of Vintners of the city of London;" but without a power to make bye-laws.

This company is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. And the freemen belonging to it have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence from the Wine-office. They have considerable possessions, out of which they pay to charitable uses about 600l. per annum.

Worcester-place runs parallel with Anchor-lane, but is not remarkable on any other account than its being built upon the site of the mansion belonging to the earls of Worcester.

Proceeding from the west, by the north side of Thames-street, we come to Garlick-hill. At the south east angle of which stands the parish church of

#### St. J A M E S Garlick-hill, or Garlickhithe.

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. James one of the apostles, and its vicinity to a garlic market, anciently held in this neighbourhood.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London, the foundation of the present edifice was laid in the year 1676, and the church was finished in 1682. It is built of stone, 75 feet long, 45 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and the steeple 98 feet. The tower is divided into three stages. In the lowest is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian order. In the second is a large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third story is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this supports a range of open work in the place of battlements, on a balustrade. From hence rises the turret, which is composed of four stages, and decorated with columns, scrolls, and other ornaments.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been in the abbot and convent of Westminster, till the suppression of their monastery; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the same to the bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still continues. The rector receives, by act of parliament, 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and four overseers of the poor.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

## OF WALLBROOK WARD.

**T**HIS ward takes its name from a street which runs up from Cannon-street, near London-stone, to the south west corner of the Mansion-house; and is called Wallbrook, from a brook which formerly ran down on the west side thereof.

It is bounded on the east by Langbourn ward, on the south by Dowgate ward, on the west by Cordwainers ward, and on the north by Cheap ward. It is divided into seven precincts, and is governed by an alderman, eight common-councilmen, including the alderman's deputy, seven constables, thirteen inquest-men, six scavengers, and a headle.

The streets and lanes in this ward are, Wallbrook, as far as Bucklersbury on both sides. Bucklersbury, the east end on both sides, about 80 feet. Budge-row, the east end on both sides for about 70 feet. Dowgate, the north end on the west side as far as Cloak-lane, and on the east side as far as against Tallowchandlers-hall, Cannon street, on both sides as far as Green Lettice-lane on the south side, and to Abchurch-lane on the north side. St. Swithin's-lane on both sides the way almost as far as Bearbinder-lane. The whole of Bearbinder-lane, except about 35 feet at the east end. Lombard-street, about 175 feet on both sides of the west end next the Mansion-house. Sherborne-lane, the south end on both sides for about 120 feet. Bush-lane from Cannon-street southwards on both sides as far as Cross-lane, which hath the north side in this ward. Suffolk-lane, the west side at the north end for about 85 feet downwards. Green-Lettice-lane, only the west side. Abchurch-lane, the west side as far as the church.

The first principal building in this ward is the Lord-mayor's mansion house; a particular description of which has been already given in page 305, &c.

This great building is situate on the spot where once stood Stocks-market; the origin of which market will best appear from the following account. About the year of Christ 1282, Henry Wallis, mayor, caused divers houses in this city to be built towards the maintenance of London-bridge; namely, one void place near unto the parish church called Woolchurch, on the north side thereof, where some time (the way being very large and broad) had stood a pair of stocks for punishment of offenders. This building took name of those stocks, and was appointed by him to be a market-place for fish and flesh in the midst of the city. And it was ordained, A. D. 1322, that none should sell fish or flesh out of this and the other markets, upon pain to

forfeit such fish and flesh for the first offence, and to lose their freedom for the second offence.

This Stocks-market was some time belonging to the keepers of the bridge of London, and they let the shops for term of their lives to the butchers and fishmongers at certain rents, which were appropriated for the use of the said bridge. But afterwards, John de Gisors, mayor, 1312, it was concluded, that no keeper of the bridge should let the said shops for life, without the concurrence of the mayor and commonalty.

On the east side of Wallbrook, about twenty feet from the south end of the mansion-house, stands the parish church of

Sr. STEPHEN *Wallbrook.*

We read of a church near this spot dedicated to the same patron so early as the year 1135; but it then stood on the other side of the street. However, about the year 1428, Robert Chichely, mayor of London, purchased the ground of the present church and cemetery of the Grocers company, and the first stone of the new structure was laid in 1429; but the work advanced so slowly, that it was not finished till the year 1439.

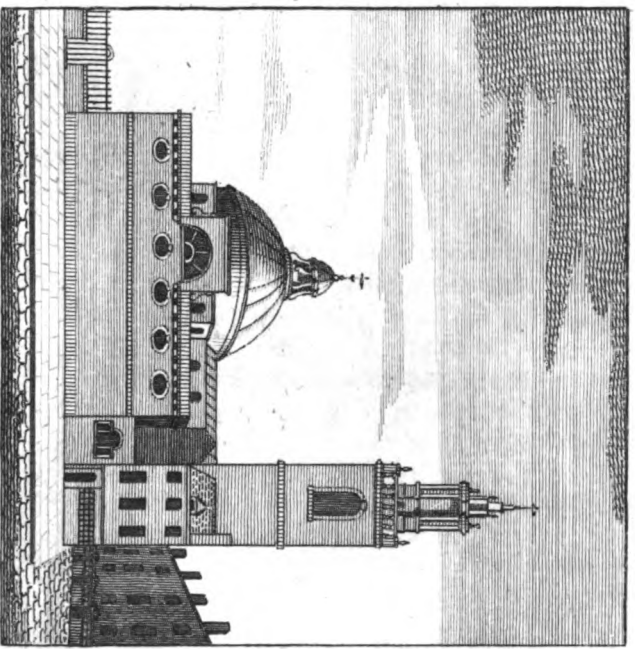
The old structure was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and the present noble edifice was erected in its place by the great Sir Christopher Wren. The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a balustrade, within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages; the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, and covered with a dome, whence rises the spire.

The principal beauties of this justly admired edifice are on the inside; where the dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn, while the roof, which is also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals. It has three isles, and a cross isle; is 70 feet in length, and thirty-six in breadth; the height of the middle roof is thirty four feet, and of the cupola and lanthorn 58 feet. On the sides under the lower roofs are only circular windows, but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones; and at the east end are three very noble arched windows.

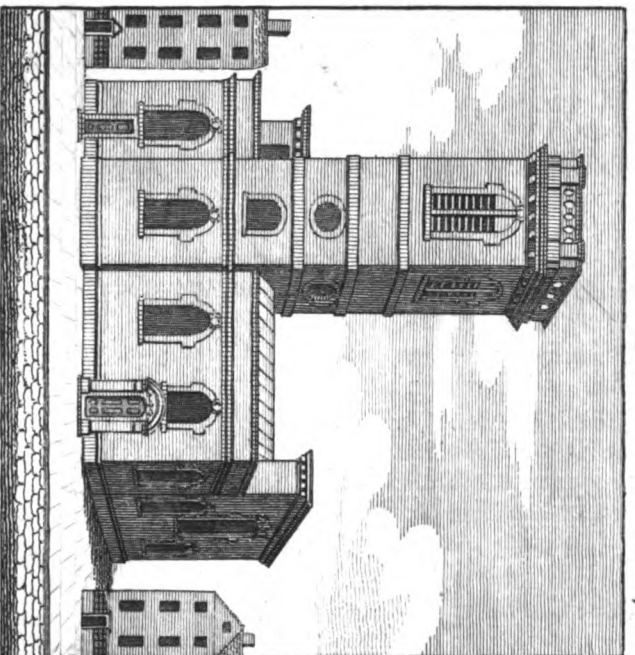
In the opinion of some persons this is Sir Christopher Wren's master piece. It is even thought that Italy itself cannot produce any modern structure equal to it in taste, proportion, elegance and beauty. It has a very striking effect at entering, every part at once attracting the eye, except the



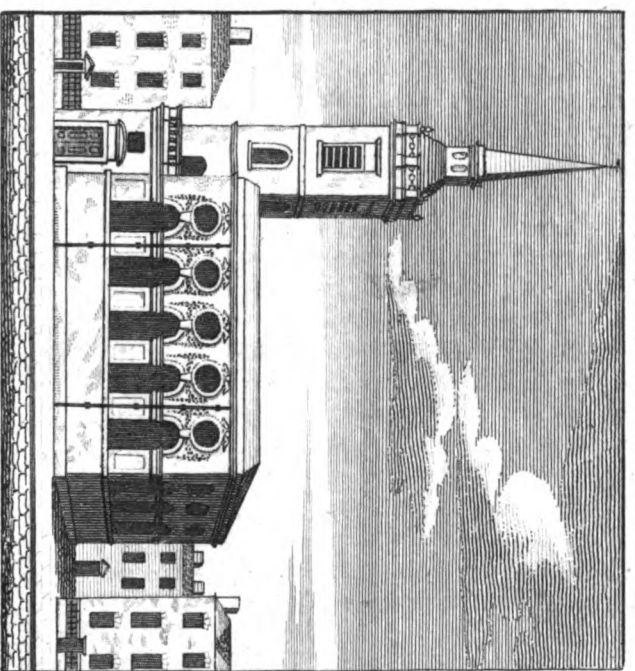
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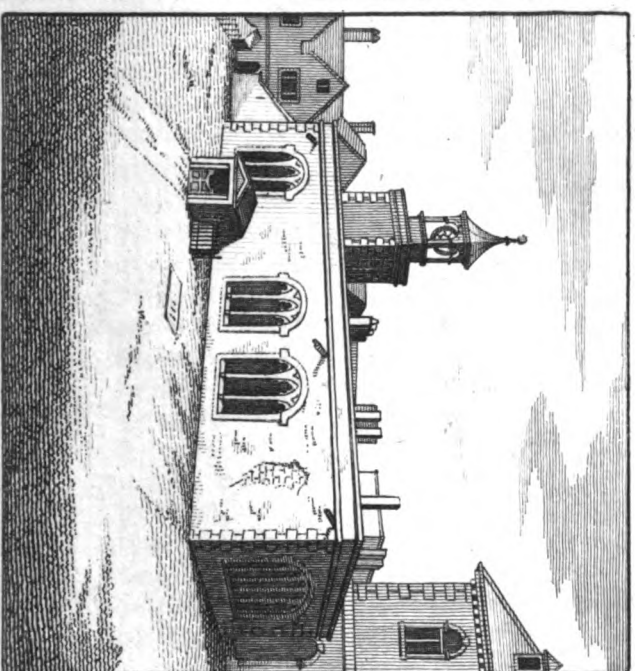
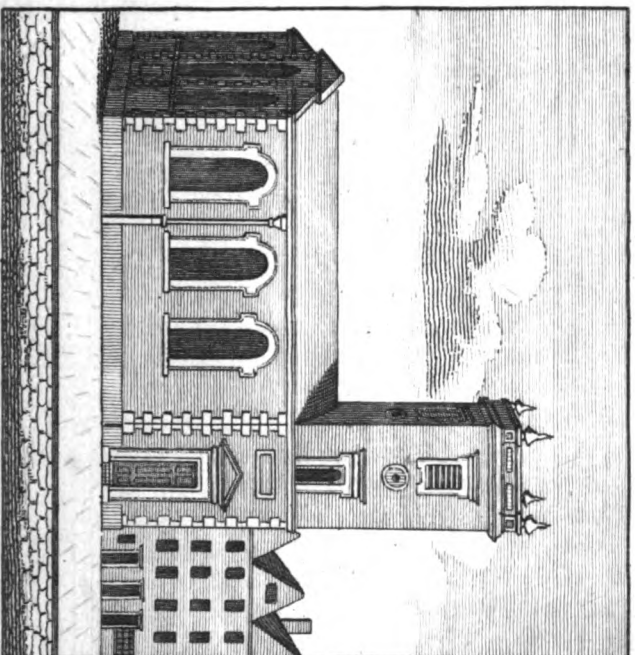
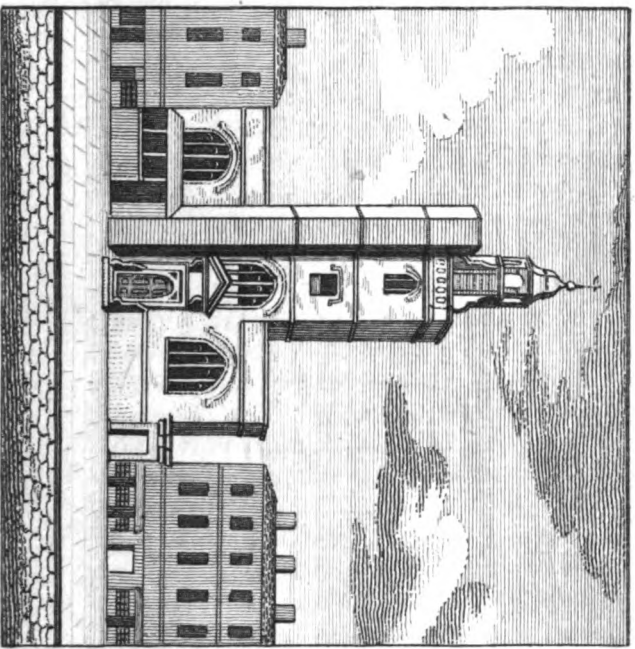
*St. Stephen's Walbrook.*



*St. Martin's in the Vintry.*



*St. Michael's Queenhithe.*





the bases of the columns, which are injudiciously eclipsed by the carving on the top of the pews, which was not the design of the architect.

This church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Stephen the martyr, in the gift of the Grocers company; and being united with St. Bennet Sherehog, is worth one hundred pounds per annum in lieu of tythes. There is a good parsonage house adjoining to the south side, worth forty pounds per annum. The vestry is select; and the parish officers are only two churchwardens.

St. Bennet Sherehog, the church of which was burnt down in 1666, was a rectory, and originally dedicated to St. Osyth, or corruptly St. Syth; from whence we derive the name of Syth-lane; and the church stood near St. Syth's-lane, at the east end of Needler's-lane, Cheap-side. Edward Hall, who wrote the chronicle from Richard II. to the end of Henry VIII. was buried in this church; the site of which is now used as a burial place for the inhabitants, who have a general vestry, and two churchwardens. The addition of Sherehog was given to this church from the name of its builder or great benefactor, Benedict Shorne, citizen and stock-fishmonger, in the reign of Edward II. which in time was corruptly pronounced Shrog, and more corruptly Sherehog, or Shornehog.

At the south west angle of St. Swithin's-lane in Cannon-street, is situate the parish church of

#### St. S W I T H I N.

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. Swithin, chancellor to king Egbert and bishop of Winchester, who died in 806. We read of a church in the same place dedicated to the above saint before the year 1331, but how long it was standing before that time is uncertain: however, the old structure was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present edifice arose in its stead.

It is a plain, solid, and strong building of stone, 61 feet long, and 42 broad; the roof is 40 feet, and the steeple 150 feet high. The body is well enlightened; and the windows are arched and well proportioned.

The advowson of this church appears anciently to have been in the prior and convent of Tortington, in the diocese of Chichester, in whom it continued till the dissolution of their monastery; when coming to the crown, Henry VIII. in the year 1540, granted the same, together with a stately mansion on the north side thereof, to John earl of Oxford, who soon after disposing of the same, it passed through several hands, and was at length purchased by the company of Salters, in whom the advowson still remains.

To this parish is united that of St. Mary Botolph; whose church before the fire of London, stood on the east side, and about the middle of Turnwheel-lane, between London-stone and Wallbrook corner near Dowgate-hill, and took its additional name from its vicinity to a Boat-Haw, or boat-builder's yard, in that neighbourhood.

That this church was of great antiquity is ma-

nifest, from Wibert, the prior, and convent of Christ's-church in Canterbury having in the year 1167 granted certain lands and houses on the north side thereof to one Ernſ and his heirs; who, in consideration thereof, was annually to pay the sum of ten shillings in money; a towel of the value of eight-pence, two pitchers, at six pieces of money; and a salt-cellar at four; which were to be delivered to the prior's steward for the use of his house. It was a rectory, and a peculiar to the archbishop of Canterbury, but is now united to St. Swithin's. In this church were buried divers noblemen, and personages of great distinction, among whom was Sir Henry Fitz-Alwin, first Lord-mayor of London.

The living of these united parishes is settled by act of parliament at 140l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The vestry for both is general; and the parish officers are two churchwardens.

Close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church stands a great stone called

#### L O N D O N S T O N E.

This is a very great piece of antiquity, which has been carefully preserved from age to age, and is mentioned by the same name so early as in the time of Ethelstan, king of the west Saxons. It formerly stood a little nearer the channel facing the same place; and being fixed very deep in the ground, was so strongly fastened by bars of iron, as to be in no danger from the carriages.

It seems very surprising that so great a piece of antiquity has been constantly preserved with such care, and yet so little has been said of it, that the original cause of its erection, and the use for which it was intended, is quite uncertain. Most authorities give it a Roman erection, and place it in the center of that city burnt by Boadicea, and to serve for the place from whence the Romans measured their miles, which they reckoned from all great towns and places; by stones pitched; and perhaps this might be the stone for London, from which precise place to measure their miles from this city towards the other parts of the land. And this street in former times being the chief street of London, as Cheap-side now is, this London-stone seems to have been the place (and likely enough upon this stone) whence proclamations and public notices of things were given to the citizens. There is a passage in our chronicles that favours this conceit. In Henry VI's time, Anno 1450, when Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, who feigned himself the lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this stone, where was a great confluence of people; and the Lord-mayor among the rest: Here he struck his sword upon it, and said, "Now is 'Mortimer lord of this city:'" and there making a formal, but lying declaration to the mayor, departed back again to Southwark.

Others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times, till of latter time payments were more usually made at the font in St. Paul's church, and at the Royal Exchange.

At

At the north-west corner of St. Swithin's church stands.

### SALTERS HALL.

This is a plain brick building, the principal entrance to which is out of Swithin's-lane; and is commodiously adapted for transacting the business of the company. The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting of the presbyterian denomination.

That the company of Salters is of considerable antiquity will appear from the grant of a

livery by Richard II. in the year 1394; but we cannot learn that they were incorporated till the 1st. of Elizabeth A. D. 1558, when, by letters patent, they were stiled "The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of Salters of London."

This company, which is the ninth among the twelve principal companies, is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. They have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about five hundred pounds per annum.

## CHAPTER XXV.

*Of the ward of BRIDGE WITHOUT, the BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK, and the several parishes and remarkable buildings contained therein; with a list of the Lord-mayors of London, from Fitz-Alwyn to the present time.*

**B**ridge-ward without, contains the whole Borough of Southwark, extending southward from London-bridge to Newington; to the southwest almost to Lambeth; and to the east to Rotherhithe. The principal streets are, the Borough, or High-street, Blackman-street, Long-lane, Kent-street, Tooley-street, or St. Olave's-street, and Bermondsey, corruptly, Barnaby-street.

This ward is at present only nominally governed by an alderman and three deputies, and has twenty wardmote inquest-men, sixteen constables, a steward and a bailiff.

The Borough of Southwark contains divers streets, ways and lanes; many of which are well built and inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers of reputation and property. It consists of the parishes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. George, and St. Thomas; which, together with the adjacent parishes, compose that part of the district within the bill of mortality, situate south of the river Thames, in the hundreds of Kingston and Brixton, and county of Surrey; which is in length six miles, twenty-three poles, and two feet, viz. from Vauxhall-bridge to Stangate, one mile; to within three doors of the sign of the Earl of Warwick in Upper-ground-street, one mile; to four doors east of the Maze gateway in Tooley-street, one mile; to within nine doors of Blackman's-alley on Rotherhithe-wall, one mile; to within three doors of the Bull's-head in Brimstone-street, one mile; and from thence to the east end of Holding-street, one mile, twenty-three poles, and two feet.

The first mention we find of Southwark in history is in the year 1052, when earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having cast anchor till the return of tide, passed London-bridge without opposition, in order to engage the royal navy, which consisted of fifty ships of war, and then lay opposite to Westminster; but matters being accommodated between the king and

earl Godwin, the latter returned, and repassed the bridge, which was then of wood.

Notwithstanding the river Thames separates this ward from the city of London, yet it does not deprive the inhabitants therein of their freedom, rights and privileges of that city. For, the Borough of Southwark falling totally into king Henry the VIII's hands by the dissolution of the religious houses, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, purchased the said lordship and manor of Southwark from the crown, for the sum of 647l. 2s. 1d. By which purchase they obtained a grant of all wastes and estrays, treasure trove, traitors goods, &c.

In the year 1327, the citizens finding themselves greatly infested by felons, thieves, and disturbers of the peace, who escaped to and took shelter in Southwark, petitioned king Edward III. and his parliament, for a grant of jurisdiction over the said village of Southwark: and their petition appeared so just, that his majesty, with consent of his parliament, granted to the said citizens, for himself and his heirs the said village of Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them, and their heirs and successors citizens of the said city, of the crown for ever, paying at the exchequer the farms due and accustomed.

In consequence of the beforementioned grant and purchase confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, a court was held about a month after before Sir Rowland Hill, knt. then Lord-mayor of London, and the aldermen of the same city, in Guildhall; and the said town or borough of Southwark was admitted into the Freedom of the city of London, and named the ward of Bridge without; and the said court of Lord-mayor and aldermen did then and there nominate and appoint Sir John Ayliffe, citizen and barber surgeon, the first alderman of the said ward of Bridge without, namely, of the borough of Southwark, to be numbered as one of the

the aldermen of the said city; and to have the rule and government of the inhabitants of the said borough, admitted by that court into the freedom of the city of London.

Thus the borough of Southwark was made part of the city of London, though lying in the county of Surry, with a jurisdiction as ancient as the first of king Edward III. confirmed, strengthened, enlarged, and fully established by the late grant of king Edward VI. Nevertheless, we find that the magistracy of the city of London have adopted this ward only as a *fine cure* for the senior alderman for the time being; and neglected the more essential interest of the inhabitants of said ward; and the justices of the county of Surry have not failed to take the advantage of their indifference and neglect of their jurisdiction within the borough of Southwark, and now have so far encroached upon the chartered rights and privileges of the city of London, confirmed by parliament, as to contend with the citizens for their jurisdiction within the said borough; even so far as to take upon them, without interruption, to exercise the power of a justice of the peace within the said borough, and to appoint constables, to licence victuallers, and to exercise other powers, as justices of the peace for the county of Surry in the borough of Southwark, to the great inconvenience and hardship of the inhabitants, who are entitled to the freedom and privileges of the city of London; as may be more fully seen in the following abstract of the memorial of H. Williams, one of the constables of the said borough.

An abstract of a memorial presented to the right honourable the Lord-mayor, and as a petition to the court of common-council, to desire the aid of that court in support of the ancient rights of the Borough of Southwark.

Southwark, 14 Feb. 1761.

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor.

Your lordship being now entered on the high and important office, so honourably conferred on you by almost the unanimous suffrages of one of the fullest assemblies ever held on that occasion, it need not be said that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtless your intention to be the guardian and protector of all those ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their ancestors to the citizens of London.

It is with concern observed, that there should be so soon an occasion to trouble your lordship with recent instances, in which it is apprehended, these ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his present majesty.

First, in that ancient franchise granted to the city of London in the borough of Southwark, which without enumerating former grants, was, by the great charter of confirmation, so lately as the 15th year of king Charles II. fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

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By this grant, which has received a parliamentary sanction, the said corporation are invested with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner, as if the same were in the king's hands. In particular, to have all manner of liberties, customs, treasures, waifs, estrays, escheats, fines and forfeitures, view of frankpledge, &c. Also to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. together with all manner of suits, personal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their sheriffs and other officers. The serjeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the borough, in the same manner as they do in London.

The city magistrates to have the assay and assize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing set to sale, together with the punishment and correction of all persons dealing therein. Also to take and arrest all thieves, felons, and other criminals, found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due course of law.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who are justices in London, are also constituted the justices for the borough, where they are to exercise the same jurisdiction as they do in London. And all and singular the inhabitants of the said borough to be under the magistracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, in the same manner as the inhabitants of the said city be. And lastly, the sheriff of Surry, and all others the king's officers and ministers, are expressly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the said borough.

It is not intended to shew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience, that the constables and other inhabitants of this city franchise are under, by their being subject to two separate unconnected jurisdictions, each of which may assume to command their attendance at different places at the same time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardships of their being summoned to attend out of their borough, the commands of such, as they have at several quarter sessions held by your predecessors, been informed had no sort of authority over them.

The particular indignity offered to the city of London, now to be pointed out, is that whereas, when the present constables were sworn in, under the authority of the city of London, they had an assurance given them, that country-officers had no jurisdiction over them; nevertheless they were all summoned, under large penalties, the first of this month, to attend the county sheriff to proclaim the king through the borough-wick.

As there is a bailiff appointed by the city, under the Lord-mayors, for the government of the borough (which officer, who is now living, it is known, proclaimed his late majesty, it is submitted to your lordship's judgment) whether such officer was not the proper person to perform this duty, as well as he presides at the elections for members of parliament, or executes the other duties appertaining to that important office? For

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by



by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expressly declares he shall no ways intermeddle; or how can he assume an authority to summon, under great penalties, constables, or any inhabitants of such a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him, to their great trouble and expence, to a considerable distance from their habitations, if he is expressly prohibited from exercising any kind of jurisdiction over them?

It has been said, that supposing the city of London hath not hitherto exercised an exclusive jurisdiction in the borough, they cannot, for that reason, maintain such a power; even although it should appear that, by the original grants, they are invested therewith. This objection, it is presumed, is answered by that part of the city charter, which declares they shall lose no privilege for *non use or even abuse*. Lord Coke in his 4th institute, says, "There is a most beneficial statute made for the preservation of the liberties and franchises of the city of London, that they shall enjoy their whole liberties, with this clause, *Licet non fuerent, vel abusi fuerent*, and notwithstanding any statute to the contrary." On this principle Black-friars precinct was lately restored to the city freedom, which had, time immemorial, claimed and maintained that exemption.

Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themselves injured by being subject to two separate jurisdictions, may it not be said, it becomes the city's duty, in support of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which so expressly prohibits the county sheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchise: more especially if it be a fact, that this officer has, on a legal trial, been proved to have no right to exercise any jurisdiction therein.

The following are part of the encroachments on the city jurisdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, referred to in their petition.

1st. The licencing public houses by the county magistrates.

2d. Their acting as magistrates of the borough, and holding sessions in the town-hall.

3d. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of London.

4th. Their exercising jurisdiction over the borough constables, and taking upon them to swear them into that office a second time, and also swearing in constables by their own authority, upon deaths or removals.

5th. The sheriff of Surry exercising jurisdiction in the said borough, and summoning the constables and other inhabitants to attend (contrary to the royal charters) the respective sessions held by the county magistrates, at different parts of the county.

6th. The sheriff and marshal court officers arresting for debt in the borough.

7th. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute towards the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any

jurisdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city of London.

8th. The quartering soldiers in the borough, which, as a franchise and one of the city wards, it is presumed ought to be exempted from that burden.

9th. The king's ministers and officers of the county of Surry, taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which, it is also presumed, ought to be solely subject to the Lord-mayor, as chief magistrate of this ancient city franchise.

We shall begin the survey of this ward or borough at the south end of London-bridge, and proceed eastward down Tooley, or St. Olave's-street; on the north side of which, and near the bridge, stands the parish church of

#### St. O L A V E.

Though the time when a church was first erected in this place cannot be discovered, yet it appears to be of considerable antiquity, since it is mentioned so early as the year 1281. However, part of the old church falling down in 1736, and the rest being in a ruinous condition, the parishioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted, they were thereby enabled to raise the sum of 5000l. by a rate of 6d. in the pound, to be levied out of the rents of all lands and tenements within the parish; accordingly the church was taken down in the summer of the year 1737, and the present structure finished in 1739.

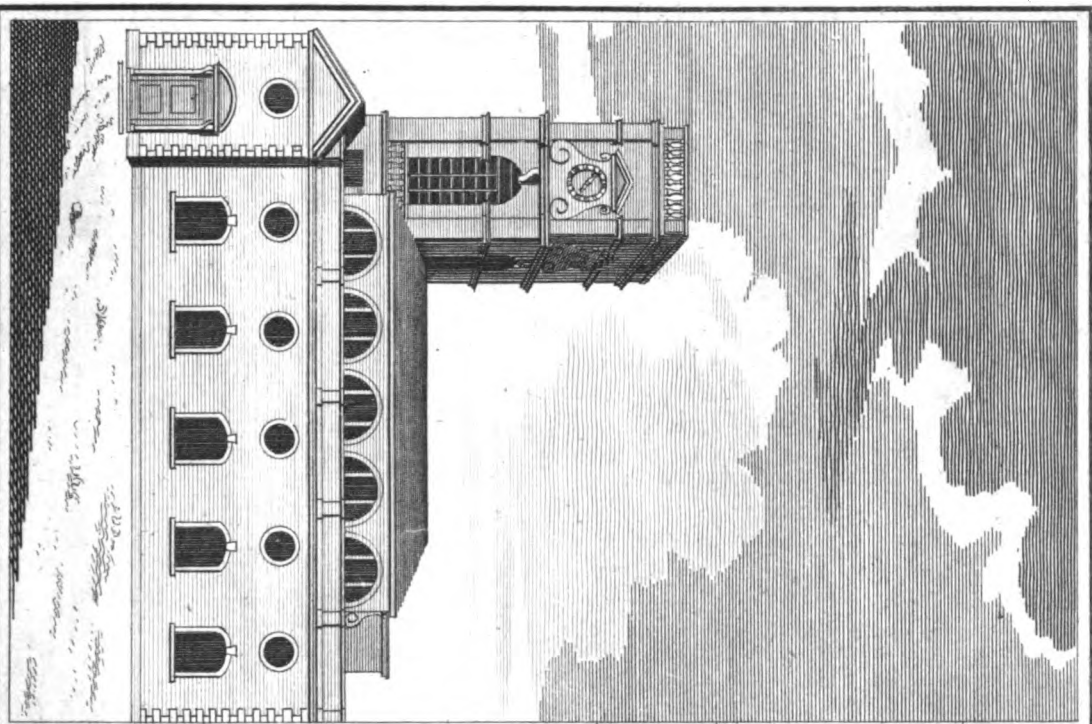
It consists of a plain body strengthened with rustic quoins at the corners; the door is well proportioned without ornament, and the windows are placed in three series; the lowest is upright, but considerably broad; those above them circular, and others on the roof are large and semi-circular. The tower consists of three stages, the uppermost of which is considerably diminished: in this is the clock, and in the stages below are large windows. The top of the tower is surrounded by a plain substantial balustrade, and the whole has an air of plainness and simplicity.

This church is a rectory in the gift of the crown; and the incumbent's profits are said to amount to about 400l. per annum.

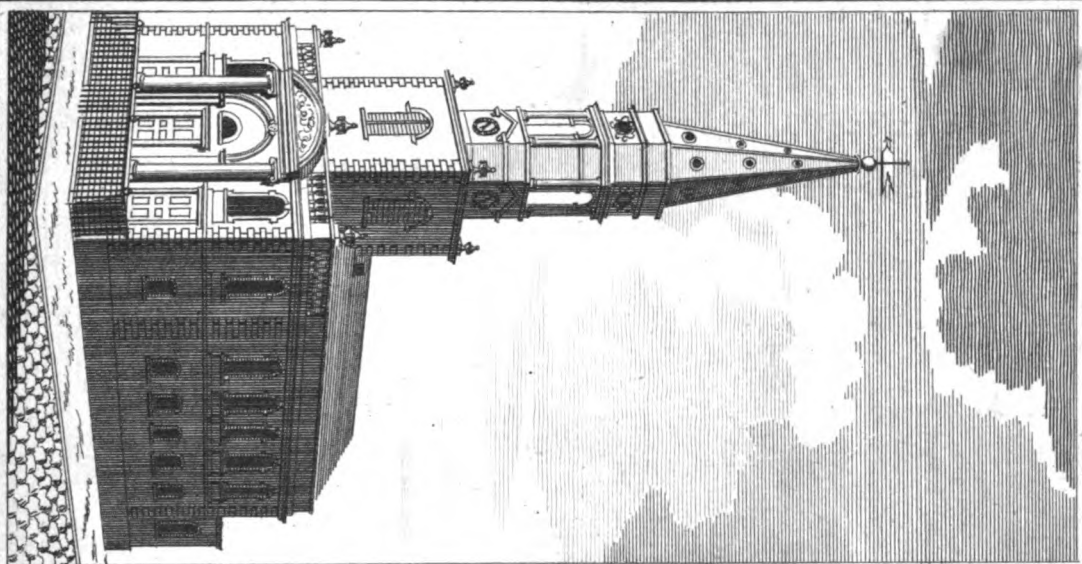
The vestry is general; and here are five churchwardens, and eight overseers of the poor and collectors, who are called the parish officers; and nine constables, nine scavengers, and two surveyors of the highway, who are called ward officers.

The remarkable places in this parish are, the Borough compter, the Bridge-house, and the Anabaptist dipping-place; and another meeting house of the like denomination. A charity school for forty boys; another for sixty girls; and a free school founded by queen Elizabeth, who incorporated sixteen parishioners to be governors thereof. The lands and revenues with which this school is endowed, were purchased by the parish, and lie chiefly in Horsleydown, for the benefit of the parish. The first master has a salary of 60l. per annum, the second 40l. the writing-

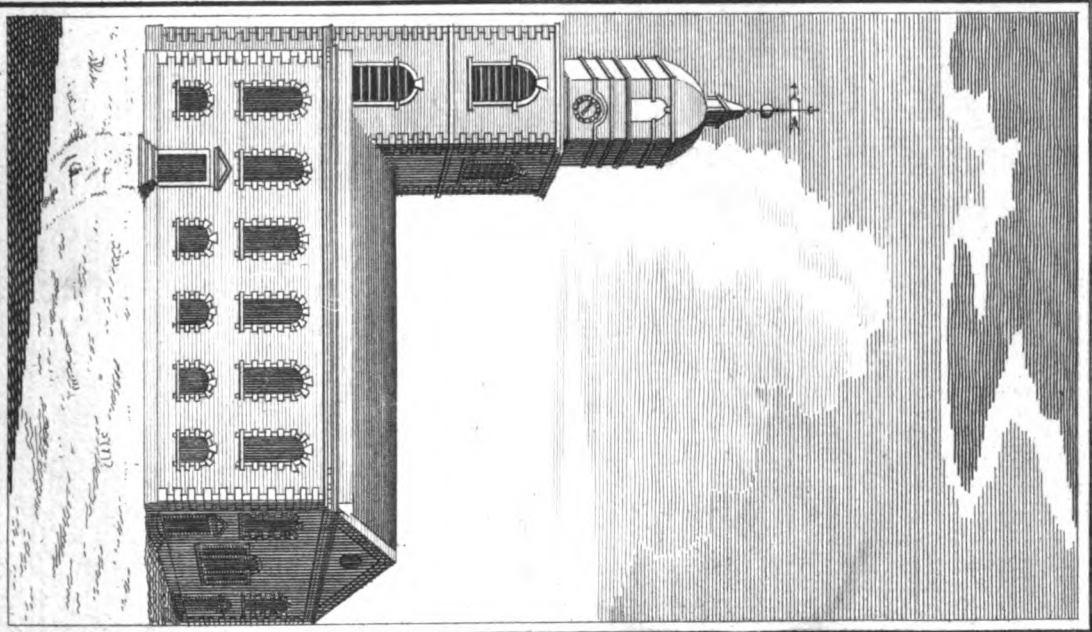
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of ST. OLAVE'S Church  
Southwark.*



*VIEW of ST. GEORGE'S  
Southwark.*

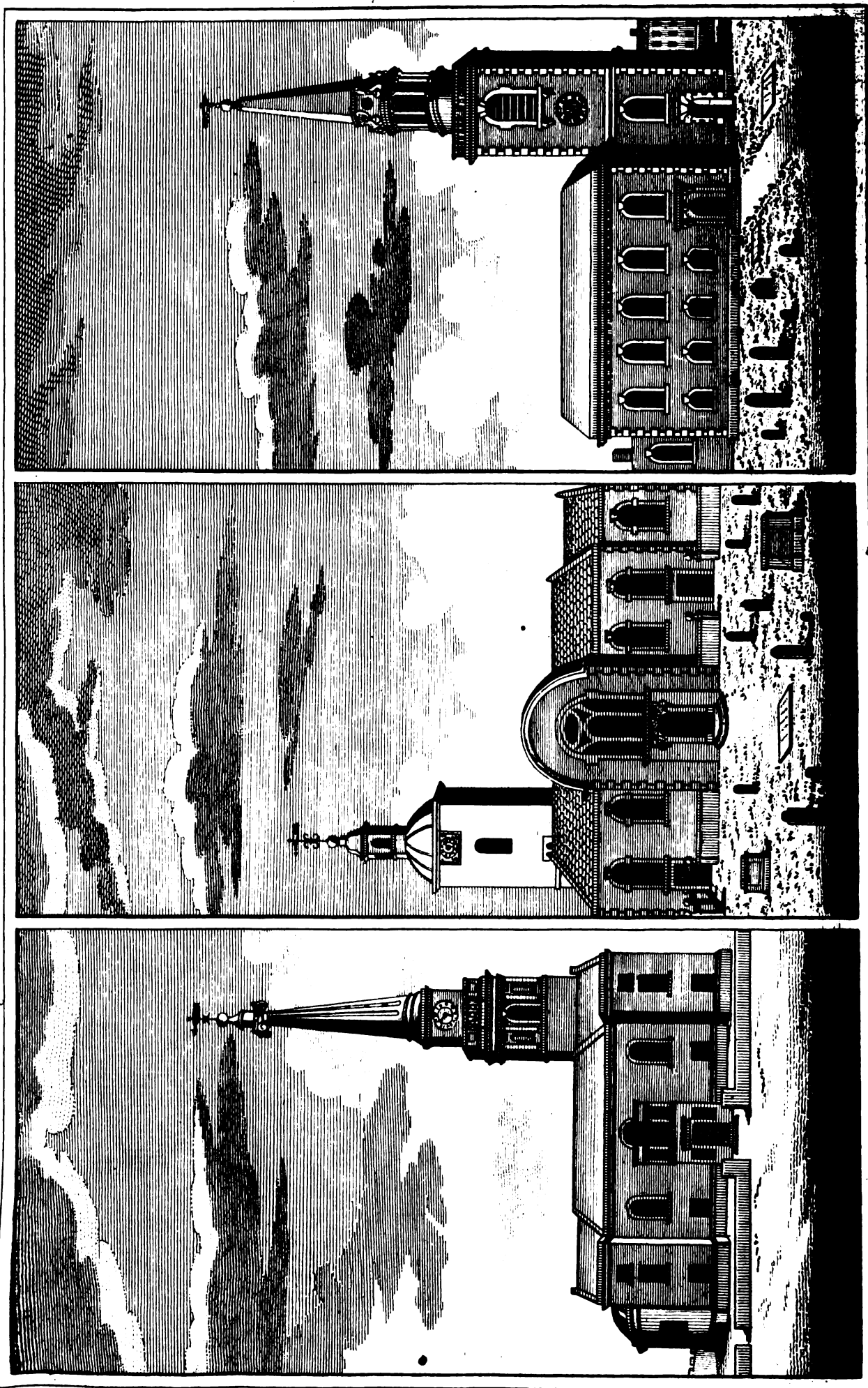


*View of CHRIST'S Church  
Surrey.*





*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*St. John's CHURCH Southwark.* *St. Mary Magdalene's CHURCH Bermondsey Street.* *St. Mary's CHURCH Rotherhithe.*



writing-master ditto, and the English master only 20l. per annum.

Opposite St. Olave's church formerly stood a spacious stone building, the city mansion of the prior of Lewes in Suffex; and contiguous to the Bridge-yard was situate a large house of stone and wood, the city residence of the abbot of St. Augustin's in Canterbury; which coming afterwards to Sir Anthony Sentlegar, the site thereof was converted into a quay, which, by an easy transition, is now called Sellenger's wharf.

On the east side of the Bridge-yard was situate the mansion of the abbot of Battle in Suffex, the name whereof is partly preserved in that of Battle-bridge; opposite to which, on the south, lay its fine and spacious garden, wherein was a maze, or labyrinth, the name whereof is still preserved in the streets, &c. built thereon.

Bridge-yard-house is a receptacle for timber, stone, and other materials for repairing London-bridge, and seems to have been established at the time that bridge was first built of timber, and endowed with considerable estates for that purpose. It stands upon a large spot of ground, and contains many extensive buildings for that use. In former times here were several granaries for wheat and divers sorts of grain for the service of the city; and ten ovens, and a large brewhouse, to supply the poor citizens with bread and beer in times of scarcity. Proceeding eastward we come to the parish of Horsley-down; a plot of ground so called, corruptly from Horse-down, it having been originally a grazing ground for horses. It is now, however, well covered with brick and wood buildings, erected into a parish, the church of which, as well as the parish is called

#### St. JOHN the EVANGELIST.

This church, like several others in the suburbs, owed its rise to the great increase of buildings and inhabitants, and is one of the fifty new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament. It was finished in 1732, and the district of Horsley-down being separated from St. Olave's, was by act of parliament constituted its parish. The sum of 3500l. was also granted by parliament to be laid out in lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple; and as a farther provision, the churchwardens were to pay the rector the additional sum of 60l. to be raised from the fees arising from burials.

The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a venetian in the center. The tower rises square, with a balustrade on the top; from whence rises a spire which is very properly diminished, and well wrought. It is situate near the lower end of Fair-street, and the parish being taken out of St. Olave's it is likewise in the gift of the crown.

The vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that rent 10l. per annum, or upwards. They have three churchwards, four overseers of the poor, four constables, four scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, one beadle, and eight watchmen.

About the middle of Tooley street, on the south side, is Barnaby or Bermondsey-street. This is a spacious street, and inhabited by repu-

table tradesmen, especially in the hat manufactory. At the south east extremity of this street stands the parish church of

#### St. MARY MAGDALEN, Bermondsey.

This church stands on the site of part of the religious foundation for monks that was suppressed by king Henry VIII. It was dedicated to Mary the sister of Lazarus, called Magdalen, from Magdala, the place of her birth or residence, and it was founded under the Saxon government, as appears in the survey made by William the Conqueror. It received the addition of Bermondsey from its situation in or near the royal manor called Bermond's-eye, corruptly Bermondsey; on which there stood a royal mansion in the reign of Henry VIII. the remains of which are still to be seen in the gateway that leads into a court at the south end of the church-yard. This was a priory or abbey, dedicated to St. Saviour, when refounded by Alwin Child, citizen of London, for Chiniac monks, in the year 1081. In 1094, William Rufus endowed it with the manor of Bermond's-eye, which was confirmed by Henry I. in 1127, who at the same time gave unto this priory the manor of Rotherhithe and Dulwich: and William Maminot gave them a moiety of the manor of Greenwich. In 1159 king Henry II. confirmed to them the donation of the church of Camberwell, and others. And king Henry III. granted these monks a market every Monday at their market of Charlton, in the county of Kent; and a fair on Trinity Sunday yearly. The manor of Bermond's-eye was an ancient demesne of the crown, and all the lands and tenements belonging to it, among which were Camberwell, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon, and Reyham, with their appurtenances, and were impleadable in the court of this manor only, and not at the common law: though this house was no more than a call to the priory of Charity in France; and therefore accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. in consideration of two hundred marks paid into his exchequer, made it a denizen; when it was also made an abbey, and Attleborough became first abbot. This abbey was granted by king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church and built a large house upon its site, which afterwards became the possession and residence of the earls of Suffex, who were obliged to build a place for public worship, which was done in or near the place where the church now stands.

The present edifice was built in 1680, at the charge of the parish; and is a plain structure, 76 feet long, 61 feet broad, 30 feet high to the roof, and 87 feet to the top of the steeple. The walls are brick, covered with stucco, and the door-cases and arched windows are cased with stone. The advowson of this church is in lay hands; and the rectory is valued at 200l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

Here is an organ and eight bells; five gift sermons; twelve poor men and twelve poor women are clothed on the fifth of November, by the legacy of Mr. John Wright, or Wrig. There

There is a charity-school for fifty boys, and another for twenty girls, supported by voluntary subscriptions and collections at charity sermons; and on the south side of the Grange road is a free-school for fifty boys founded by Josias Bacon, esq;

This parish is governed by a general vestry; and has four churchwardens, four overseers and collectors for the poor, two constables, four headboroughs, two surveyors of the highways, four scavengers, and two ale-conners. It is divided into two precincts, viz. the Land-side and the Water-side.

In the Land-side are part of Barnaby-street, Sun-alley, Hedge-alley, part of Crucifix-lane, part of Five Foot-lane, Clare's-yard, May's-yard, Trotter-alley, Snow's-fields, Swan-alley, Black-boy-alley, Parker's-alley, White lion-yard, part of Long lane, south-west to Lord-mayor's stone, part of Kent-street, Grange-yard and road, and Court-yard.

In the Water-side are, part of Five Foot-lane, Dock-head, Mill-street, Hickman's-court and Folly, London-street, Water-lane, Jacob's street, Rotherhithe-wall, Neckinger-corner, Salisbury-lane and street, East-lane, part of West lane, Marigold-street, Cherry garden-street, Cross street, Bowling-green, Salisbury-down, and Blue-anchor-road.

Returning to London-bridge we proceed again from thence directly southward up the High-street or Borough, which consists of a flesh-market on the west side, and of hop-merchants and reputable tradesmen and inn-keepers on the east. On the former side are several passages that lead to a close, in which is situate the parish church of

#### St. SAVIOUR.

On the spot where this church is situate, anciently stood a priory of nuns, which was founded by one Mary, a virgin, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London-bridge. Some time after the priory was converted into a college of priests; but that establishment, as well as the former, proving of no long duration, it was in the year 1106 founded by two Norman knights, and the bishop of Winchester, for canons regular, and from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation, was called St. Mary Overie, that is, St. Mary over the river.

This edifice was destroyed by fire about the year 1207; but it being soon after rebuilt, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, added to it a spacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and this being afterwards appointed for the use of the inhabitants, it at last became their parish church.

This monastery, together with its fine church (as it at present appears) which was rebuilt in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. was, at the general suppression of religious houses, surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539, when the revenues thereof amounted to 624l. 6s. 6d. per annum. Whereupon the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, by the assistance of Stephen, bishop of Winches-

ter, purchased of king Henry the stately conventual church; which parishes, in the year following, were united by act of parliament by the new appellation of St. Saviour's, and the churchwardens constitute a body politic and corporate. And the churches of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, being laid aside, this has ever since been used as the united parish church.

In the year 1611, king James I. for a valuable consideration, granted by letters patent to the churchwardens and parishioners, in free soccage, the rectory and parish church of St. Saviour, together with all the glebe lands, tythes, tenths, oblations, profits, &c. with all those that belonged to the rectories of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret. In consideration of which the said churchwardens and parishioners are obliged to provide a fit house, for a grammar-school, and to keep a good master to teach the children of the parish, paying to the said master 20l. and to an usher 10l. per annum, and also, to provide two able chaplains to preach in the church, and to pay them 30l. per annum each. These conditions were performed till the year 1672, when the said sums were found insufficient to maintain the several officers aforesaid; wherefore their respective stipends were by act of parliament advanced, those of the chaplains to 100l. per annum each; and those of the school-masters to 30l. each. For the paying of which sums, and the repairs of the church, the churchwardens, &c. were empowered to raise upon the inhabitants, in lieu of tythes, the sum of 350l. per annum clear of reprises.

Both the construction and extent of this Gothic structure resemble a cathedral more than a parish church. The length is 260 feet, and that of the cross isle 109; the breadth of the body is 54 feet, and the height of the tower, including the pinnacles, is 150 feet. The construction of the windows, entrances, and every other part, is purely in the Gothic stile, except a modern door, which is neither Gothic nor agreeable to the rules of any other architecture. The tower, which is square, and well proportioned, is supported by massy pillars over the meeting of the middle and cross isles; it is crowned with battlements, and has a pinnacle at each corner.

In a chapel at the east end of the church is the monument of bishop Andrews, who was interred there; and in another part of the church is that of the bishop of Winchester; but the most remarkable monument is that of the family of the Austins, erected in the last century, and repaired, new painted, and gilt by the relations in 1706.

this first figure is a rock, upon which is written, *Petra erat XTS.* that is, *the rock was Christ.* Down this rock runs a stream of water; and out of it glides a serpent, his skin being stripped off by the rock, which is seen hanging on that part of his back that is not yet got through. At the foot of the rock there grows standing corn, on which is a label with these words, *Si non moriatur, non reviviscit,* that is, *If it dieth not, it liveth not again.* Underneath the corn is this motto. *Nos sevit fovit, lavit, coget, renovabit,* i. e. *He hath sown, cherished, washed us, and shall gather us together, and renew us.*

On

On the top of the rock stands an angel, holding a sickle in his left hand, and with his right pointing to the sun, which shines, and on its lower rays is a label, upon which is written *Sol justiciæ*, i. e. *The sun of righteousness*.

On the sides of the monument are scythes, flails, shepherds crooks, rakes, plows, harrows, and other instruments of husbandry hanging out of a death's head; and above them, *Vos estis agricultura*, i. e. *You are God's husbandry*.

On the outside of these a harvest man with wings is seated on each side, one with a fork behind him, and the other with a rake. They have straw hats, and lean their heads upon their hands, their elbows resting upon their knees, as if fatigued with labour, and under them are these words, *Messores congregabunt*, i. e. *The reapers shall gather*. Under all is a winnowing fan, upon which is stretched a sheet of parchment bearing a long inscription in Latin.

Though the name of this church has been changed from St. Mary Overies to that of St. Saviour, yet the former still prevails. It is a rectory in the gift of the parish, and the profits arising to the two chaplains are at this time laid to amount to above 300l. per annum.

This parish is divided into two liberties, viz. the Borough and the Clink. The officers for the Borough liberty are, six constables and five scavengers. Those for the Clink liberty are, six churchwardens, chose out of the vestry, which is select, eight overseers and collectors for the poor, three constables, three headboroughs, four scavengers and twenty-three inquest men.

The remarkable places and things are, the Town-hall on St. Margaret's-hill; the Clink prison; the dock; a good market; and the lord Montague's-house in Montague-close, where was also the lord Mounteagle's house, now, or late, part of the estate of—Overman. esq; In this close it is said Gunpowder-plot was discovered by the miscarriage of a letter, to one of which lords it was delivered by a mistake instead of delivering it to the other; for which happy discovery Montague close enjoyed several privileges, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there was exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. served on them. But this privilege, as also those of other places, has been suppressed by act of parliament.

On the west of St. Saviour's church, fronting the river Thames, was situate Winchester-house, which was at first erected by William Gifford, bishop of that see, about the year 1107, for his city mansion and that of his successors; but this house having been long disused by the said bishops, it is now converted into warehouses and apartments for the poor.

Adjoining to Winchester-house, on the south, was situate that belonging to the bishop of Rochester, but when, or by whom erected, is unknown.

A little westward from these houses is the Bank-side, so denominated from its situation on the southern bank of the river Thames; which place was anciently very notorious for its being the seat of the stews or licensed bawdy-

houses, wherein whores were publicly tolerated to act according to their vicious and depraved inclinations.

The first mention we find of these houses is in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1162, when they were eighteen in number, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; wherefore they were commonly called Winchester Geese; for whose regulation certain constitutions were published by the said bishop, which were confirmed by parliament; among which were the following, viz.

That no steward shall molest, or obstruct any single woman from having access to, and liberty to withdraw from his house at pleasure.

That no stew-keeper permit any woman to board in his house.

To take no more for a woman's apartment, than fourteen pence per week.

Not to keep open his doors on holidays.

Not to detain any single woman, that is willing to reform.

Not to receive any woman that is devoted to religion, nor any man's wife.

No woman to take money for lying with a man, unless it be for a whole night.

No man to be artfully deluded into a stew.

That the several stews be searched weekly, by the bailiff, constables, &c.

That no steward entertain any woman that has the perilous infirmity of burning, (the venereal distemper) nor to sell bread, flesh, ale, nor any other sort of provisions.

These and divers other orders were to be observed by the said stewholders, upon very severe penalties. And for securing all persons that were accused of crimes committed in this district, a prison was erected, denominated the Clink, which is still in being, and the place where the bishop of Winchester, by his steward and bailiff, holds pleas for debt, damages, &c.

These stews, or bawdy-houses, in the year 1381, were plundered by Wat Tyler; at which time it appears they were kept by Flemish bawds. see page 83. And in the year 1506, they were, by order of Henry VII. shut up; but, being reopened soon after, their number was reduced from eighteen to twelve. And in the year 1546 they were, by proclamation of Henry VIII. entirely suppressed.

Opposite the south side of St. Saviour's church, in the church-yard, is a free grammar school, founded at the charge of the parish, by patent granted by queen Elizabeth, constituting six governors, chosen out of the vestry. To this school belong two masters, the first of whom has 30l. and the second 20l. per annum.

In the same place, adjoining to this, is a free English school, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about the year 1681, for thirty poor boys of this parish, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; for the maintenance of which she appropriated 20l. per annum out of an estate in Fishmonger-alley, by St. Margaret's-hill; to be under the inspection of the governors of the grammar school.

In Three-ton-alley is a free-school for fifty girls, that are taught and clothed by subscription.

In angel-court is a free-school for eighty boys of this parish, who are educated and cloathed; to which belongs a freehold estate, beside a voluntary subscription.

In Deadman's-place is an hospital or college for the poor of the parish, founded by Thomas Cure, esq; in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It consists of sixteen rooms for as many poor men and women, each of whom hath twenty-pence per week, besides 3l. 6s. 8d. given by his son, and Mrs. Applebee gave 3l. per annum for coals. This hospital is governed by one of the wardens, called the College Warden; and a chapel belongs to it, in which prayers are read twice a week by one of the old men belonging to the said hospital or college. There are also two more in the same college, founded by Henry Sprat. In the church-yard are two rooms for two poor people, founded by Mr. Henry Jackson in the year 1682, each of whom hath twenty-pence per week. Likewise two houses founded by Henry Young, esq; who endowed them with 5l. 4s. per annum, paid weekly.

This parish extends from Chequer-alley on the east side of the High-street or Borough, including the south side of that alley to Ax-and-bottle-yard, and takes in all the yards and alleys in that space of ground. It extends on the west side of the Borough or High-street from the Maidenhead-alley, southward to Bell-yard, and westward from Piper's-alley to the Falcon along the Thames side; from thence southward to Slut's-well, including the east side of Gravel-lane, along by the Black-ditch to Bell-yard, including all the streets, alleys, &c. in that compass.

At some distance from this, towards the west, is situate the parish of

### CHRIST CHURCH.

This church was founded by Mr. John Marshall, of the Borough, gent. in 1627, who endowed it with 60l. per annum, towards the maintenance of a minister. In 1670 it was made parochial, and a distinct parish from St. Saviour's, and a rectory by act of parliament.

The present church was built in or about the year 1737, at the expence of the parish, and is a regular well-constructed building, with a square tower. The patronage is at present in thirteen trustees, and the value is computed at 140l. per annum besides perquisites.

The vestry is free; and the parish offices are, seven auditors of accounts, two churchwardens, and two overseers and collectors. Besides which there are four constables, three headboroughs, and two scavengers.

There is in this parish a charity-school for thirty boys and twenty girls, maintained by subscription; a work-house for the poor; and a neat building situate about two hundred yards to the east of the church, founded by Charles Hopton, esq; about the year 1730, for twenty-six poor men, who have been housekeepers, and come to decay; each of whom has an upper and lower room, with ten pounds per annum paid monthly, and a chaldron of coals; and committed to the trust and management of the minister of the pa-

rish, two churchwardens, and ten other gentlemen.

This parish begins at the Falcon in Upper-ground-street, and extends westward to the Barge-house on the south side, and ten houses farther on the north side of that street, and takes in the buildings fronting the Thames from Hook's-hole, thirty-three houses westward: and Marigold-lane, Queen's-arms-court, Bull-alley, Hook's-hole, Guy of Warwick-alley, and Overbodies-bridge; and from the Barge-house, southward, in the Broad-wall, it extends to St. George's-fields, and from thence eastward through Melancholy-walk to Slut's-well, and from thence northward on the west side of Gravel-lane; all which part of St. Saviour's parish was called Paris-garden-liberty.

Returning again to the Borough we find, on the east side thereof, near the middle,

### St. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

This is a very noble and extensive charity, founded for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded.

With respect to the origin of this hospital, it is to be observed, that the priory of St. Mary Overies being destroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected at a small distance an occasional edifice to answer the same purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt; which being accomplished, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and erected it in a place where the prior of Bermondsey had two years before built an almonry, or alms-house for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous profelytes; and having dedicated the new structure to St. Thomas the Apostle, he endowed it with land to the value of 343l. per annum; from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondsey, and an hospital has continued in the same place ever since.

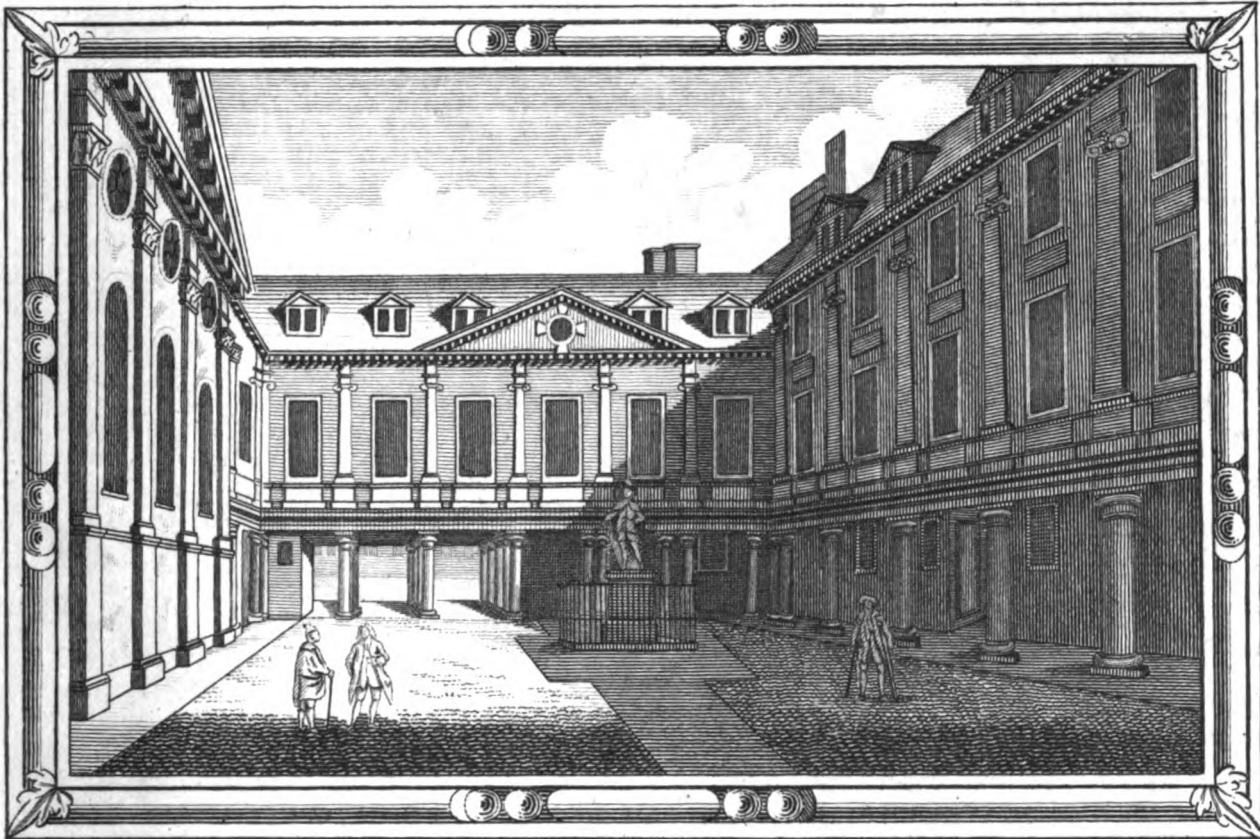
In 1428 one of the abbots granted the foundation lands to Nicholas Buckland, the master of the hospital, and in that condition they remained, till at the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. this fell with the rest.

In the year 1551 the Lord-mayor and citizens having purchased of king Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, with its appurtenances, for for the sum of 647l. 2s. 1d. a part whereof being this hospital, the city immediately repaired and enlarged it at the expence of about 1100l. and in November following receiving into it two hundred and sixty poor sick and helpless objects, the hospital still retained its ancient name, St. Thomas's; and in 1558 the king incorporated a society of persons for its government, in common with the two other great charities, Bridewell and Christ's-hospital.

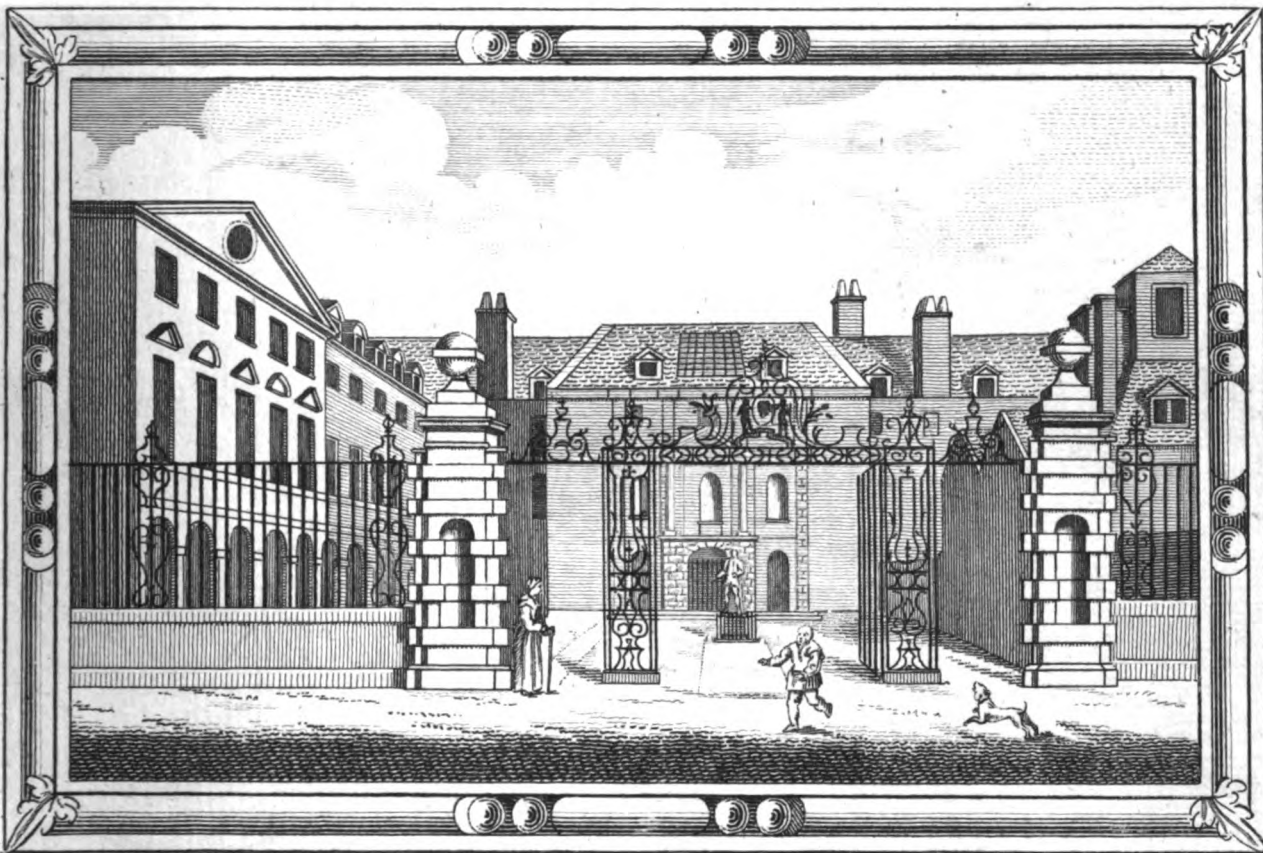
Though this hospital escaped the fire of London in 1666, yet it destroyed a great part of its possessions; and two others which happened a few years after in Southwark, contributed to the distress. By these accidents the hospital of St. Thomas was almost reduced to ruin. The building was old, and wanted great repairs, and the funds



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL in Southwark.*



*View of GUY'S HOSPITAL in Southwark.*





funds that should have supported it were exhausted. But in the year 1699 the governors set on foot a voluntary subscription, which they opened by large donations from themselves and their friends, and the public followed the example. The building was begun upon a larger and more commodious plan, and erected at different times by the assistance of various benefactors, till it became entirely completed, and consists in the whole of three quadrangles or square courts.

Next the street is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side for the convenience of foot passengers. These are fastened on the sides to a stone pier, on each of which is a statue representing one of the patients. These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonade, surrounded with benches next the wall, for people to sit down. On the south under an empty niche is the following inscription :

*This building on the south side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick, of London, esq; a worthy governor, and liberal benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1708.*

Under the same kind of niche, on the opposite side, is this inscription :

*This building on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, esq; citizen and stationer of London, a worthy governor, and bountiful benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1707.*

The center of the principal front, which is on the west side, facing the street, is of stone. On the top is a clock under a small circular pediment, and beneath that a niche with a statue of Edward VI. holding a sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each side is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman ; and under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling : over the niches are festoons, and between the last mentioned figures the king's arms in relief. Under which is the following inscription :

King Edward the sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ and Bridewell in London.

Underneath is a spacious passage down several steps into the second court, which is by far the most elegant. It has colonades like the former, except at the front of the chapel which is on the north side ; and is adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals which rise from the ground, and on the top is a pediment, as there is also on the center of the west and east sides. And the fronts of the wards, above the piazzas are ornamented with handsome Ionic pilasters.

In the midst of this court is a good brass statue of king Edward VI. by Mr. Scheemakers, and

behind him is placed upon a kind of small pedestal his crown laid upon a cushion. This statue is surrounded with iron rails, and stands upon a lofty stone pedestal, upon which is the following inscription in capitals :

This statue  
Of king Edward the sixth,  
A most excellent prince,  
Of exemplary piety and wisdom  
above his years;  
The glory and ornament of his age;  
and munificent founder  
of this hospital;  
Was erected at the expence  
of Charles Joyce, Esquire,  
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the opposite face of the pedestal is the same inscription in Latin.

In the middle of the east side of this court is a spacious passage into the next, the structure above being supported by rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely surrounded with a colonade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long slender Ionic pilasters, with very small capitals. In the center is a stone statue of Robert Clayton, esq; dressed in his robes as Lord-mayor, surrounded with iron rails, upon the west side of the pedestal is his arms in relief, and on the south side the following inscription :

To Sir Robert Clayton, knt. born in Northamptonshire, citizen and Lord-mayor of London, president of this hospital, and vice-president of the new work-house, and a bountiful benefactor to it ; a just magistrate, and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girls ward in Christ's hospital, gave first towards the rebuilding of this house 600l. and left by his last will 2300l. to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life-time by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of their esteem of so much worth ; and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified An. Dom. MDCCXIV.

By this noble charity many hundred thousand of the poor have since its foundation received relief ; and been cured of the various disorders to which human nature is subject ; and though the estates at first belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the liberal munificence of the citizens since that time, the annual disbursements have of late amounted to near 8000l. The house contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds, which are constantly occupied ; beside these they have a considerable number of out patients.

The number of governors in this and the other city hospitals, are unlimited, and therefore uncertain. They chuse their own officers and servants, both men and women : these are, a president, a treasurer, an hospitaller or chaplain, four physicians, three surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a steward, a matron, a brewer and butcher, a cook,

a cook, assistant and servant, an assistant clerk in the compting-house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, nineteen nurses, nineteen watchwomen, a chapel clerk and sexton, and one watchman. On the north side of St. Thomas's behind this hospital, stands the parish church of

#### St. THOMAS.

This church was originally erected for the use of the hospital; but the number of houses and inhabitants having greatly increased in the precinct of that hospital, it was judged necessary to make the church parochial for the use of the inhabitants, and to erect a chapel in the hospital for the use of the patients. This church is therefore neither a rectory, vicarage, nor donative, but a sort of impropriation in the gift of the hospital, the governors chusing one out of two returned by the parishioners.

The church is a plain brick building enlightened by one series of large windows, and the corners strengthened and adorned with rustic, as is the corners of the tower. The principal door has a cornice supported by scrolls and a circular pediment, and the tower, instead of a balustrade, is crowned with a blocking course of the attic kind.

The government of this church is in a select vestry, which consists of sixteen persons, and the minister; and in two churchwardens, two overseers, two constables, and two scavengers. The minister receives 60*l.* per annum from the governors of the hospital in lieu of tythes.

Here are alms-houses for the poor, and a school, supported by private contributions, for the educating, cloathing, and putting apprentice thirty boys. And on the first of May the parishioners have a feast of love, at which the stewards collect money to put out the children of poor housekeepers to service, or to be apprentices.

Not far from St. Thomas's church stands

#### GUY'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was founded by Mr. Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, from a small beginning, amassed an immense fortune, by his industry and frugality; and more particularly by purchasing seamens tickets in the reign of queen Ann; and by his success in buying and selling South Sea stock in the year 1720. He was never married nor had any near relations; and therefore, towards the close of his life, considering how he should dispose of his wealth, he at length resolved to be the founder of the most extensive charity ever established by one man. He was seventy-six years of age when he took this resolution, and having no time to lose, immediately purchased of the president and governors of St. Thomas's hospital, a lease of a piece of ground opposite to that hospital, for the term of 999 years, at a ground rent of 30*l.* a year.

And as this was covered with small houses that were old and ill tenanted, he immediately gave the inhabitants notice of his intention, and when they had removed their effects, pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and proceeding with

great expedition, he caused the foundation of the intended hospital to be laid the following spring; and this vast of fabric was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened on the twenty-seventh of December 1724.

The only motive that induced Mr. Guy to erect this hospital in so low and close a situation, was his design of putting it under the management and direction of the governors of that of St. Thomas. But by the advice of his friends he altered his resolution: it was then, however, too late to think of chusing another situation, for the building was raised to the second story, but he rendered the place as agreeable as possible by its elevation above the neighbouring streets.

The charge of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* great part of which he expended in his life-time; and the sum he left to endow it amounted to 219,499*l.* both together amounting to 238,292*l.* 16*s.* a much larger sum than was ever before left in this kingdom by one single person to charitable uses.

The entrance into this building is by an elegant and noble iron gate, hung on very handsome piers, which open into a square; in the middle of which is a brazen statue of the founder in his livery gown, and well executed. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

THOMAS GUY SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL  
IN HIS LIFE-TIME. A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the west side of the pedestal is represented in basso relievo the parable of the Good Samaritan; on the south side is Mr. Guy's arms; and on that side facing the east is Our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital has three floors besides the garrets, and the same construction runs through the whole building, which is so extensive as to contain twelve wards, in which are 435 beds; and the whole is advantageously disposed for the mutual accommodation of the sick, and of those who attend them.

Soon after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors, pursuant to his last will, applied to parliament to get themselves and fifty other gentlemen nominated by the founder, to be incorporated governors of the intended hospital; upon which all these gentlemen were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the president, and governors of this hospital; they were to have perpetual succession and a common seal, with the power of possessing the real and personal estates of the late Thomas Guy, esq; for the purposes of the will, and to purchase in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other estate whatsoever, not exceeding 12,000*l.* per annum.

This corporation was no sooner established by parliament, than the president and governors set heartily about the work, by finishing and furnishing the hospital, chusing their officers and servants, and taking in patients, whose number at first amounted to 402. For the more effectual preventing inferior servants preying upon poor patients, or their friends, they resolved to give them handsome salaries; which they stipulated as follow.

*A list of the Officers and Servants belonging to Guy's Hospital, with an account of their respective salaries and wages.*

<i>Per Annum</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Treasurer	60	0	0
To the Clerk	40	0	0
To the Steward	80	0	0
To the Chaplain	80	0	0
To two Physicians 40l. each	80	0	0
To two Surgeons 40l. each	80	0	0
To the Apothecary	80	0	0
To the Surgery Man	30	0	0
To the Apothecary's two Servants	78	0	0
To the Butler, with his horse	67	2	8
To the Cook, and her Servant	32	0	0
To the Porter	35	0	0
To the Beadle	30	0	0
To the Matron	50	0	0
To eleven sisters 25l. each	275	0	0
To eight nurses 16l. each	128	0	0
To twelve Watch-women 10l. 8s. each	124	16	0
To one Brother belonging to the Lunatics	35	0	0
To one Sister belonging to ditto	25	0	0
<b>Sum Total</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>

These officers and servants are chosen by the sixty governors, who have carried on this noble charity in such a manner as to restore ease and health to many thousands of their fellow-subjects. Besides which, the expence of the out-patients who receive medicines gratis, generally amount to about 1600l. per annum.

It may not be improper, before we conclude this article, to mention some other particulars relating to Mr. Guy, in order to do justice to the character of that great benefactor to the public, by which it will be seen the little foundation there is for the general opinion of his being remarkable for nothing more than his parsimony and avarice.

He was a patron of liberty and of the rights of his fellow-subjects, which, to his great honour, he strenuously asserted in several parliaments, whereof he was a member for the borough of Tamworth in Staffordshire, the place of his birth. To this town he was a general benefactor; and early in his life he not only contributed towards the relief of private families in distress, but erected an alms-house, with a library, in that borough, for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain pension during his life, and at his death he bequeathed the annual sum of 125l. towards their future support, and for putting out children apprentices, &c.

In the year 1701 Mr. Guy built and furnished, at his own expence, three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's hospital, and gave to those wards 100l. a year, for eleven years immediately preceding the foundation of his hospital. Some time before his death he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's hospital, which stood over the gateway in the borough, and erected it in the place where it now stands, fronting the street: he also enlarged the gateway; re-

built the two large houses on its sides, and erected the fine iron gate between them, all at the expence of 3000l. At his death, he left to his poor aged relations the sum of 870l. a year during their life; and among his younger relations, who were very numerous, and his executors, he left the sum of 75,589l. He left the governors of Christ's hospital, a perpetual annuity of 400l. for taking in four children annually, at the nomination of the governors; and bequeathed 1000l. for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex and Surry, who could be released for the sum of 5l. by which sum, and the good management of his executors, there were above six hundred poor persons set at liberty, from the several prisons within the bills of mortality.

At the south extremity of the Borough or High-street, formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Margaret; on whose site is now erected a court of justice, which court-house stands on a small colonade that leads to a tavern, over which is the court-room where the steward for the city of London holds a court of record every Monday, for all debts, damages, and trespasses within his limits. On the front of this edifice is the statue of king Charles II. under which is the following inscription:

*Combustum anno 1670, re-aedificatum anno 1685  
& 1686. Jacobo Smyth, Mil. & Roberto  
Geffery, Mil. Prætoribus. Impensis S. P. Q. L.*

Besides this court, there are also three court-leets held in the borough: for it contains three liberties or manors, viz. the Great liberty, the Guildable, and the King's manor, in which are chosen constables, ale-conners, &c. There are also court-leets kept at Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Lambeth.

Directly southward from this court runs a spacious, wide, and well inhabited street of substantial tradesmen and dealers, and inn-keepers, which is called St. Margaret's-hill, and extends as far as the south-west corner of St. George's church.

On the east side of this street is situate

#### THE MARSHALSEA PRISON.

This is a place of confinement for persons who have committed crimes at sea, as pirates, &c. and for debtors. In this prison is the Marshalsea court, the judges of which are, the lord steward of his majesty's household for the time being; the steward of the court, who must be a barrister at law; and a deputy steward. In all civil actions tried in this court, both the plaintiff and defendant must belong to his majesty's household. The persons confined here for crimes at sea, take their trials at the Old Bailey.

In the same prison is the Palace court, the jurisdiction of which extends twelve miles round the palace of Westminster, the city of London only excepted; and the debtors within any part of Westminster, and twelve miles round, may be taken to this prison for a debt of 40s. Actions for debt are tried in this court every Friday, and there

there are the same judges, counsellors and attornies here as in the Marshalsea court; there are, besides the judges already mentioned, a prothonotary, a secondary, a deputy prothonotary; four counsellors, and six attornies. But in this court neither the plaintiff nor defendant must belong to his majesty's household.

The buildings of this prison are mean and ruinous; but the court-room is tolerably spacious and convenient.

How long this prison has been kept in Southwark cannot be ascertained; but that it is of considerable standing will appear from the following occurrence:

In the year 1377 the duke of Lancaster, lord-high admiral of the kingdom, having assembled the royal navy at London, a sailor belonging to the same happened to be killed by a gentleman; which was so highly resented by the sailors in general, that they commenced a prosecution against him for murder; but observing the partiality of the court in his favour, and that a pardon had been obtained to secure him in case of danger, these proceedings exasperated the prosecutors to such a degree, that they ran in a body to the Marshalsea prison; and breaking open the same, seized the prisoner, and murdered him upon the spot; after which they dragged his body to the gallows, hung it thereon, and by sound of trumpet returned to their respective ships in triumph. And in the year 1381 Wat Tyler, with his rebellious crew, broke open this prison, with several others, and released the prisoners.

At the south east angle of this street, on the same side stands the parish church of

#### St. G E O R G E.

Though we cannot trace the origin of this church, yet, that it is of great antiquity is manifest from its being given by Thomas Arderne to the abbot and monks of Bermondsey, in the year 1122. However, the late fabrick, being greatly decayed by age, the parishioners applied to parliament to have the same rebuilt; and having obtained an act for that purpose, the same was taken down, and the first stone of the present structure laid in the beginning of the year 1734, and the work being carried on with great expedition, the same was finished in the year 1736.

This church which is a rectory, is thus denominated from its dedication to St. George, the Cappadocian martyr; and the advowson thereof is in the gift of the crown. The profits arising to the incumbent amount to about 220l. per annum.

To this church there is an ascent by a flight of steps, defended by plain iron rails. The door case, which is Ionic has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubims in clouds; and on each side of this pediment, which reaches to the height of the roof the front is adorned with a balustrade and vases. From this part the tower rises plain, strengthened with rustic quoins, as is the body of the building, and on the corners of the tower are again placed vases. From hence

are raised a series of Ionic columns supporting the base of the spire, which has ribs on the angles, and openings in all the faces. The top is crowned with a ball from which rises the fane.

The vestry is select, and the parish officers are, three churchwardens, six constables, four tithemen, three surveyors of the highway, and four scavengers.

The remarkable places in this parish are, the King's bench prison, the Marshalsea, the county jail, a bridewell, or house of correction, and the Lock-hospital. A charity-school for fifty boys, maintained by subscription; a baptist meeting in White's-street; and an independent meeting in Bridewell-alley.

At the south east corner of Kent-street is situate

#### The L O C K H O S P I T A L.

This was anciently a house for the reception and cure of lepers; but at present it belongs to St. Bartholomew's-hospital, and is appropriated to the cure of venereal patients.

It is a small neat edifice; at the south end of which is a chapel, built about 120 years ago.

The street from St. George's church, southward, is called Blackman-street; at the south west corner of which there is a road, that runs through St. George's-fields to Westminster-bridge. At the north east corner of this road stands

#### The K I N G's B E N C H P R I S O N.

This is a place of confinement for debtors; and for those sentenced by the court of King's-bench to suffer imprisonment for libels and other misdemeanors; but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through a part of the Borough, and in St. George's-fields.

This prison is situated in a fine air; but all prospect of the fields, even from the uppermost windows, is excluded by the height of the walls with which it is surrounded. It has a neat chapel for the performance of divine worship, and only one bed in each room; but these rooms are extremely small; they are all exactly alike, and none above nine feet in length. It is a new brick building, without which the marshal, who has the keeping of this jail, has very handsome apartments. Prisoners in any other jail may remove hither by Habeas Corpus.

On the south west of this road, near the turnpike, is a modern charity called

#### The A S Y L U M.

This charitable foundation was established in order to preserve poor friendless and deserted girls, under twelve years of age, from the miseries and dangers to which they would be exposed, and from the guilt of prostitution.

The evils this charity is intended to prevent, are not chimerical but founded on facts. It too often happens, that by the death of the father, a mother intitled to no relief from any parish, is left with several helpless children to be supplied from her industry; her resource for subsistence



is usually to some low occupation, scarcely sufficient to afford bread and cloathing, and rarely the means of instruction. What then must become of the daughters of such parents, poor and illiterate as they are, and thereby exposed to every temptation? Necessity may make them prostitutes, even before their passion can have any share in their guilt. Among these unhappy objects, very agreeable features are frequently seen disguised amidst dirt and rags, and this still exposes them to greater hazards; for these are the girls which the vile procuress seeks after; she trepanns them to her brothel, even while they are yet children, and she cleans and dresses them up for prostitution. But what is still more dreadful, maternal duty and affection have been so thoroughly obliterated, that even mothers themselves have been the seducers; they have ensnared their children to the house of the procuress, and shared with her the infamous gain of initiating their daughters in lewdness: or if this has not been the case, they have too often been prevailed on, for a trifling consideration, to conceal and forgive the crime of the infamous bawd.

These and other considerations induced a number of noblemen and gentlemen, who had approved of a proposal from John Fielding, esq; one of the justices for the liberty of Westminster, to hold their first meeting on the tenth of May 1758, for carrying into execution a plan of this Asylum. Several other meetings were soon after held, in which the rules and orders for the reception and management of the children were established, and the lease of a house, lately the Hercules inn near Westminster-bridge, agreed for. This house was soon fitted up, and furnished, and the first children admitted on the fifth of July following.

The rules and orders established are as follow:

1. The qualification of a perpetual guardian is a benefaction of thirty guineas or upwards, at one payment.

2. That of an annual guardian is a subscription of three guineas or upwards per annum.

3. Ladies subscribing the said sums, will be considered as guardians of this charity, and have a right of voting at all general elections, by proxy, such proxy being a guardian, or they may send a letter to the board, naming therein the person they vote for, which shall be considered as their vote. It is esteemed by the guardians a benefit to the charity, for the ladies occasionally to visit the house, and inspect the management of the children; the matron being ordered to attend such ladies, and to give them all necessary information: and, whatever observations they may then make, or whatever hints, at other times, may occur to them, for the good of the charity, if they will be pleased to transmit them by letter to the secretary, or to the committee, who meet every Wednesday in the forenoon at the Asylum, they will be immediately taken into consideration, and have all respectful regard shewn to them.

4. Those gentlemen and ladies, who have already subscribed lesser sums than thirty guineas, by making up their subscriptions to that sum, with-

in a year, will be entered in the subscription book as perpetual guardians.

5. There is to be an annual general meeting of the guardians on the second Wednesday in March.

6. A general quarterly meeting is to be held on the second Wednesday in July, the second Wednesday in January, the second Wednesday in April, and the second Wednesday in October, for auditing the accounts, and making laws and rules for the government of the charity and for other business.

7. A committee is appointed, to consist of thirty guardians, who are to meet every Wednesday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Asylum, to transact the business of the charity; and they are from time to time, to report their proceedings to the following general court, and any three of the said gentlemen constitute a quorum. In these committees are a president, vice president and a treasurer.

8. The officers and servants of the house are a physician, two surgeons, an apothecary and a chaplain.

A secretary, who keeps the accounts of the hospital, and does all such other business as is commonly done by secretaries, clerks, and registers, at other charities.

A matron, who superintends the affairs of the house, takes care of the provisions and furniture, delivers an account of the current expences weekly to the secretary, to be laid before the committee. She is to see that the children are properly employed, that they are attentive to their learning, and that they behave with decency; that the teachers do their duty, and that they treat the children with humanity. The servants under her, are teachers of reading, knitting, sewing, &c. a cook, a house-maid, and a servant man.

9. The objects to be admitted are orphans, the daughters of necessitous parents, residing in parishes where they have no relief, and deserted girls within the bills of mortality, from eight to twelve years of age; but infirm children are not admitted, as the objects of this charity are to be constantly employed in every branch of good housewifery.

10. Each object applying for admission, must produce such certificate of her age and necessity, as shall be satisfactory to the guardians then present and in all cases, wherein, during the infancy, of this Asylum more objects shall apply for admission than the Asylum can at once receive, the names of the objects not admitted are entered in a book kept for that purpose, and a notice is sent to the persons, signifying the certificate of each child, of the first opportunity of taking in such children that shall happen afterwards; in filling up all which, the children, before refused, have the preference as they stand upon the entry: each of the above certificates must be signed by two substantial housekeepers, of the parish where the object resides.

11. The children are regularly and alternately employed in reading, knitting, sewing, and in the business of the kitchen, to which latter employment four are appointed weekly, to be with the cook, to assist her, and to receive from her the necessary

necessary instructions in plain cookery, curing provisions, and other employments of the kitchen. They likewise make the beds, clean the rooms, assist in washing and ironing the linen, and in other household business, according to their respective ages and abilities, at the discretion of the matron.

12. The chaplain preaches on Sundays, and performs the other parts of divine service, and catechises the children. On the other days of the week prayers are also read by the matron or teacher; and some portion of scripture is read by those of the children who are best able. They have also each of them a common prayer book, and the new testament; and other good books are likewise provided for them.

By this noble charity a great number of unhappy children have not only been preserved from the brink of destruction, but have likewise become an happiness to their parents, and useful members to society.

In the north-west division of St. George's-fields is a new road cutting which is to lead from Black-friars bridge to Newington; near the north end of which, on the west side is, at this time, erecting a very handsome and extensive building, as a Magdalen house, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, who, as soon as it is finished, will be removed hither from their present situation in Precot-street, Goodmans-fields.

Proceeding southward from Blackman-street, we come to a village called Newington-Butts, where, near the turnpike, is another new road which communicates between Westminster-bridge and the county of Kent, through Deptford and Blackheath. This village extends from Blackman-street to Kennington-common, and was so called from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised on this spot of ground in ancient days; or from being the patrimony of the family of Butts in Norfolk.

A little to the southward of the turnpike, on the south-west corner of Newington, stand

#### FISHMONGERS ALMSHOUSES.

These almshouses, which are very handsome buildings, were founded and erected at different times. The most ancient is St. Peter's hospital, a Gothic structure, built with brick and stone, with a brick wall before it, within which are two rows of tall trees, and behind the buildings a garden.

The entrance is by a pair of iron gates opening to the center of the building, which is lofty, but irregular. On the inside are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall with painted windows and a chapel. Inscriptions on the sides of these courts shew that they were built at different times.

To the south of this hospital is another founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the fishmongers company, in the year 1719, whose statue is erected upon a pedestal; and in the wall which extends before both, are iron rails to afford a view of this statue, the more modern hospital,

erected by that gentleman, and the pleasant walks before it.

The fishmongers company erected St. Peter's hospital by virtue of letters patent granted by king James I. in the year 1618, for the reception of several of their poor members who had pensions bequeathed them by the wills of several members of the company: thirteen of whom were beadsmen and women of the company's great benefactor Sir Thomas Knesworth, who in 1513 left them 8d. per week each. Sir Thomas Hunt also in 1615 left 20l. 10s. per annum towards the support of six ancient poor men and women. In 1620 Richard Edmunds bequeathed an annual sum of 6l. towards the maintenance of two poor persons, which number of twenty-one pensioners, with one added by the company, were put into this hospital; and soon after Sir John Leman, Sir John Gayer, Mr. Harper, Arthur Mause and Mrs. Ann Bromsgrove, by their respective wills demised several sums to the amount of 28l. per annum.

Each of the twenty-two alms-people have two rooms, and an allowance of 3s. per week, 15s. at Christmas, and a chaldron of coals and a gown yearly. And one of the pensioners, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 40s. per annum.

The more modern structure, as before mentioned, was founded by Mr. James Hulbert, citizen and fishmonger, for the accommodation of twenty poor men and women; who, besides two neat rooms to lie in, have each an allowance of 3s. per week, one chaldron of coals, a gown every year, and 15s. at Christmas.

Not far from these alms-houses, on the west side of the village, is situate the parish church of

#### St. MARY, NEWINGTON.

This church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory of very ancient foundation. It is one of the peculiars belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, and is valued at 140l. per annum, in the gift of the bishop of Winchester.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, four sidemen, and four overseers and collectors. The peace officers are, four constables, four headboroughs, two surveyors of the highway, and two scavengers.

Here are eight alms-houses for the poor of the parish, and for eight of the Drapers company, founded by Mr. Waller.

On the west of Southwark, and near the south end of Westminster-bridge, is the village of Lambeth. This place takes its name from Lame-hithe, i. e. dirty-harbour. It is famous in story for the death of Canute, the valiant Danish king of England; and for many ages the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, as it had been long before the seats of the bishops of Rochester.

The palace belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury was originally built by archbishop Baldwin in 1188, whose first intention was to raise a superb structure at Hackington, near this place; but the monks, with whom he was at variance,

riante, obtained the pope's mandate against it; when, taking down what he had erected, he removed the best of the materials to Lambeth, with which he built the palace, a college and church, having before purchased the ground of the bishop and convent of Rochester, by a fair exchange.

In the year 2250 Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, having, by his arrogance, rendered himself hateful to the citizens of London, retired, for the security of his person, to this palace; and finding it in a ruinous condition, within the space of three years rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library and cloysters, the guard chamber, the chapel, and Lollards tower.

From that time this palace became the residence of the greatest persons of the church, and was soon enlarged by many additional buildings: cardinal Pool built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble structure. The Lollards tower, which is thus named from a room in it prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliff, the British reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by Chickely, and remains a lasting memorial of his cruelty, and antichristian spirit. It is a small room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm, and there still remain eight rings and staples, to which christians were chained, for presuming to differ in opinion from that prelate. The spacious hall was erected by Juxton, and the brick edifice between the gate and the hall was begun by archbishop Sancroft, and finished by Tennison.

From the present structure being thus erected at different periods, it is not at all surprizing that it has but little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is in most parts strong; the corners are faced with rustic, and the top surrounded with battlements; but the principal parts are well proportioned and well enlightened. Some of the inner rooms are too close and confined; but there are many others open and pleasant in themselves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable prospects: for as this palace is situated on the bank of the Thames, it admits of a fine view up and down the river, and, from the higher apartments, a prospect of the county each way.

In this palace is a library, which is capacious, and well stored with books; among which there are upwards of six hundred volumes of manuscripts. And at the south-east corner there are preserved several relicks of popish superstition, and a complete dress, viz. a vestment, alb, stole, maniple, &c. for a priest to say mass.

Adjoining to the south-west angle of this palace stands the parochial church of

#### St. MARY, LAMBETH.

On the death of Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1184, a contest arose between the suffragan bishops of that province and the monks of Canterbury, concerning their several pretensions to the right of electing their archbishop; on which occasion, the monks appealing to Rome, great interest was made in behalf of

each party, till at length a mandate was obtained of the pope, wherein the bishops and monks were enjoined to unite in the election: pursuant to which, the time of chusing was appointed; but the refractory monks not appearing, the suffragans chose Baldwin, bishop of Worcester, for their metropolitan; which the monks highly resenting, strenuously exerted themselves to invalidate the election. But the king, who was a great favourer of Baldwin, being made acquainted with the demands and promises of the monks, prevailed upon him to renounce his election, and the electors to declare the same void. The monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new election, and, according to their previous declaration, re-elected Baldwin.

However, the king, willing to repress the insolence of the monks, endeavoured, by the following stratagem, to wrest from them the power electing their archbishop:

He commanded Baldwin, the archbishop, to build a college at Hackington, near Canterbury; for which he (the king) was to erect one prebend, and each of the suffragans of the province another, whereof, as founders, they were to have the perpetual patronage; which was done with a view to deprive the monks of the right of election, and to vest the same in the canons of the intended college. And the more easily to prevail upon the pope to come into this scheme, they proposed to dedicate the said college to Thomas Becket, the most celebrated saint of that time, and who was held in such veneration by the pope; that it was not in the least doubted, but he would readily transfer the right of election from the monks of Canterbury to the canons of Hackington.

The foundation being dug, and materials provided for the intended work, the part thereof allotted to the archbishop to erect, was the church and a certain other part of the building. The monks, apprehensive of the king's and the archbishop's design against them, applied to Rome for redress. In the mean time the work was carried on with such expedition, that the church being almost finished, it was consecrated, and divers secular priests instituted and installed therein. But the monks having succeeded in their application to Rome, obtained a mandate from the pope to dissolve the new corporation, and raze the edifice; which neither the king nor archbishop daring to oppose, the arbitrary order was executed accordingly.

Pope Urban the great protector of the monks, dying soon after, he was succeeded by Gregory the eighth, a great favourer of Baldwin, who was thereby encouraged to renew his design, but in another place; for which end having obtained of the bishop and convent of Rochester, a certain spot of ground at Lamhæe, Lamhithe, or Lambeth, (where the archiepiscopal palace is situate) he began to erect a church, and mansions for the canons, about the year 1188, which he lived not to finish. Wherefore Hubert, one of his successors, soon after endeavoured to accomplish the same; but the monks of Canterbury, to defeat his design, as they had done that of his predecessor Baldwin, applied to Rome for that purpose;

when, after great solicitations on both sides, a composition was brought about, on the following terms; viz. That upon condition it were pulled down, Hubert might erect another upon a new foundation, and endow the same with an annual revenue of one hundred pounds, and place therein twenty canons. Pursuant to this agreement, the church was pulled down, and the foundation of a new one laid, where the present church is situate by Hubert, for canons regular; about the year 1200.

This antique structure, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very plain building. The tower is square, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. In the south east window of the middle isle there is a picture of a pedlar and his dog painted on glass, in memory of a pedlar who gave to this parish a piece of ground at Lambeth-wall, measuring an acre and nineteen poles, and called to this day Pedlar's-acre.

The vestry of this parish is general. The parish officers are, three churchwardens, three side-men and five overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers are, six constables, nine head-boroughs, twenty inquest, or leet jurymen, four surveyors of the highway, and two scavengers.

In this parish is an ancient royalty, in the conqueror's survey denominated *Chenintuna*, but at present Kennington, where anciently stood a royal mansion wherein the kings of England used frequently to reside; and whither John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in the year 1377, fled to Richard prince of Wales, to avoid the fury of the Londoners, who threatened his life for an insult offered their bishop. A little northward from the palace ran Canure's trench, a canal, which had its influx to the river Thames, at the lower end of Chelsea reach, and through which it is said he carried his navy to the west side of London-bridge, to attack the city by water on that side.

The remarkable places in this parish are, Lambeth-wells, Vauxhall gardens, a plate glass-house, a bottle glass-house, and the south end of Westminster-bridge. Also a school for twenty poor children of the marsh and wall liberties, endowed with thirty-five pounds per annum; and archbishops Tenison's school for thirty boys and fourteen girls, endowed with sixty pounds per annum for the master. Here are also almshouses and a workhouse for the poor.

The parish of Lambeth is very extensive, and is divided into four liberties, and these subdivided into eight precincts, vizt. 1. The Bishop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. Vauxhall. 4. Kennington. 5. Marsh. 6. Wall. 7. Stockwell. 8. The Dean's. And the extent of the parish is as follows:

From the landing place northward and eastward, along the waterside to the Old Barge-house; and thence on to the corner of St. George's fields, and so on the westerly side of the ditch southward to near the Dog and Duck; and then cross the fields south eastward (leaving the ditch on the left hand) to Kennington; and thence southward to Kennington-common, (where it meets with Newington parish) to the cross digged there in the ground; and then south-westward cross the

fields to the back of Newbury-gardens, where they mark in an oaken tree, and from thence pass southward thirty rods; and thence eastward to Camberwell town through a lane near Dulwich; and so westward to Delver; also Wood's-farm; and thence near two miles southerly to Vicar's-oak, at which oak meet the parishes of Lambeth northward, Camberwell eastward, Stretham south-westward, and Battersea south west by west. And from this oak they go west by northward to Norwood's-gate, and thence south-westward to Stretham-common, (to avoid a wood) and thence north-westward to the Windmill-house, and thence through a wood, west and by southward, to Coles-farm, which leaving to the north-eastward, they pass about south-south west to the road leading from London to Croydon; and, crossing the road, they go west by north to Blake-hall, and thence on the same point to Broom-hill, and so eastward about forty rods in the road, and thence turning due west, they go to the road that leads to Kennington, and easterly along that road to Nine-elms, and thence south-westward about thirty rods towards Battersea, and thence backward into the road, and through Vauxhall to the Thames, and so along the water side to the plying place at Lambeth: being in the whole a circumference of about sixteen miles and an half.

About three quarters of a mile southward from Lambeth-palace are situate

#### VAUXHALL GARDENS.

These gardens are large, well planted with lofty trees that afford a delightful shade, with wood-bines and underwoods, which furnish a safe asylum for the birds.

From the great gate through which you enter into the gardens, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet in length, planted on each side with very lofty trees, which is terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obelisk.

To the right of this walk, as you enter is the grove; in the middle of it is a magnificent orchestra, the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the prince of Wales. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here. It has a very fine organ, with seats and desks for the musicians, and a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The seats or boxes round the orchestra are disposed to the best advantage for hearing the music.

In most of the pavilions are pictures, painted from the designs of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Hogarth, on subjects admirably adapted to the place. In the ground pavilion are four pictures of Hayman's own hand, from the historical plays of Shakespear, that are universally admired.

At some distance are several noble vistas of very tall trees, where the spaces between each are filled up with neat hedges; and on the inside are planted flowers and sweet smelling shrubs.

The pavilions continue in a sweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza, and a colonade, 500 feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle. This semi-circle leads to a sweep of pavilions that terminate in the great walk.

At

At one end of the cross gravel walk is a beautiful landscape painting of ruins and running water. At each end of another walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building, with a scaffold and a ladder before it; the other is a view in a Chinese garden.

There are also several statues, in particular one in marble, by Mr. Roubiliac, of the late Mr. Handel playing on a lyre in the character of Orpheus; and another of Milton, erected on a rock, almost surrounded with bushes, in a sweet lawn adjoining to the garden, as if listening to music arising from the ground.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotunda, in which is an orchestra, with an organ. This rotunda is seventy feet in diameter.

In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, eleven feet in diameter, containing seventy-two lamps in three rows.

In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas, in a peculiar taste, each cupola is adorned with paintings; Apollo, Pan, and the muses are in one; and Neptune, with the sea nymphs in the other.

Adjoining to the walls are ten three quarter columns.

Between these columns are four paintings, by Hayman; the first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada to the British army commanded by general Amherst. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription: "Power exerted, Conquest obtained, Mercy shewn! 1760."

The second represents Britannia holding in her hand a medallion of his present majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke, November 10, 1759. The third represents lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to lord Granby, lord Albemarle, lord Townshend, and the colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The concert is opened with instrumental music, at six o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery is exhibited about nine o'clock, (notice whereof is given by ringing a bell) in a hollow, on the inside of one of the hedges near the entrance into the vistas: by removing a curtain, is shewn a very fine landscape, illuminated by concealed lights, in which the principal objects that strike the eyes are the cascade or water-fall, and a miller's-house. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill; it rises up in a foam at the bottom, and then glides away.

After day-light is closed, the garden near the orchestra is illuminated, almost in an instant, with about 1500 glass lamps; which, by their

glittering among the trees, render it exceeding light and brilliant. And every thing is provided in the most elegant manner for the entertainment of those who chuse to sup in the garden.

Returning from Lambeth to Newington, we find, as before mentioned, the road which leads from Westminster-bridge to the two great villages of Deptford and Greenwich, situate on the east of this great metropolis, in the county of Kent.

Deptford, which consists of two large parishes well inhabited, was anciently called West Greenwich, is said to have received its present name from there have been a deep ford over the little river Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it has now a bridge. It is a large and populous town, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which contain together two churches, several meeting houses, and about one thousand nine hundred houses. It is most remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ships at Woolwich, and other places, where there is a greater depth of water; but notwithstanding this the yard is enlarged to more than double its former dimensions, and a great number of hands are constantly employed. It has a wet deck of two acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and other stores, and extensive buildings, as storehouses, and offices, for the use of the place, besides dwelling-houses for those officers who are obliged to live upon the spot, in order to superintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept, and near the dock is the seat of Sir John Evelyn, called Say's-court, where Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, resided for some time, and in this yard completed his knowledge and skill in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town are two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by king Henry VIII. in the form of a college, for the use of seamen, and is commonly called Trinity house of Deptford Strond; this contains twenty-one houses, and is situate near the church. The other called Trinity hospital, has thirty-eight houses fronting the street, and is a very handsome edifice, with large gardens belonging to it. Though this last is the finest structure, yet the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and as the brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that house, they are obliged at certain times, to meet there for business (as has been already mentioned) Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. per month.

Greenwich is a very pleasant village, and has been the birth place of several of our monarchs, particularly queen Mary and queen Elizabeth; and here king Edward VI. died. The palace was first erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia. After which it was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by king Charles II. who began another magnificent edifice and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observa-

tory



tory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill. This edifice his majesty erected for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamsteed, and it still retains the name of that great astronomer, he likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time.

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of no great extent, and it is now converted into apartments for the governor of the Royal hospital, and the ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords a noble and delightful view of the fine hospital, the river Thames, and the city of London.

Greenwich is said to contain 1350 houses. Its parish church, which was rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. There is a college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old housekeepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alternately chosen from Snettisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's college, though it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry earl of Northampton, the duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him committed to the care of the Mercers company. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed hither some years ago, from the chapel of Dover castle. The pensioners, besides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1s. 6d. a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years.

In the year 1560 Mr. Lambard, author of the perambulation of Kent, also built and founded an hospital called queen Elizabeth's college, said to be the first erected by an English protestant. There are likewise two charity schools in this parish, one founded by Sir William Boreman, knight, for twenty boys, who are clothed, boarded, and educated; they wear green coats and caps: and the other by Mr. John Roan, who left his estate for teaching also twenty boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and allowing two pounds per annum for each boy's cloaths. These wear grey coats.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt, though it is usually sweet and fresh.

#### GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This building stands on the spot, where once was situate the palace of several of our kings. The first wing of this noble and superb edifice, erected by king Charles II. was designed to be applied to the same use. Indeed from the magnificence of the structure, it can scarcely be taken for any thing less than the palace of a great monarch. However, king William III. being very desirous of promoting the trade, navigation,

and naval strength of this kingdom, by inviting great numbers of his subjects to betake themselves to the sea, gave this noble palace, and several other edifices, with a considerable spot of ground, for the use of those English seamen and their children, who by age, wounds, or other accidents, should be disabled from farther service at sea, and for the widows and children of such as were slain in fighting at sea, against the enemies of their country. king William also by his letters patent, in 1694, appointed commissioners for the better carrying on his pious intentions, and therein desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum towards this work, as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made to both in that and the succeeding reigns, to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. and afterwards the estate of the earl of Derwentwater, who bore a principal part in the rebellion in 1715, amounting to 6000l. per annum, was given by parliament to this hospital. The first range, had cost king Charles II. 36,000l. and another was ordered to be built on the same model: this has been compleated with equal magnificence, and the whole structure entirely finished.

The front to the Thames consists of these two ranges of stone buildings, with the governor's house, at the back part, in the center, behind which the park, well planted with trees, rises with a noble ascent. These buildings between which is a large area, perfectly correspond with each other, and each range is terminated with a very noble dome.

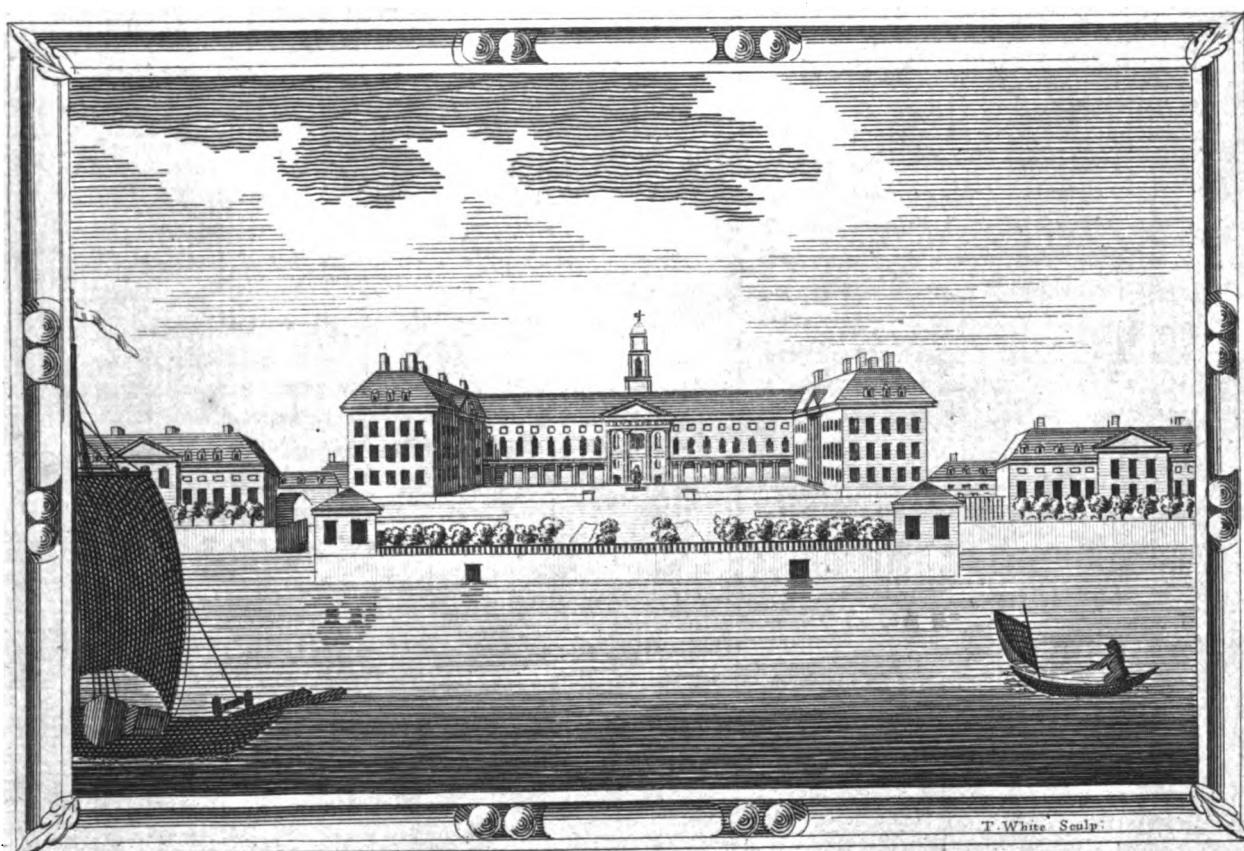
In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns finely wrought, support their pediments, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the center of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases crowned with pediments; while the upper series, which are larger, and more lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an attic story; the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular attic course: the pilasters of this order rising over every column, and pilasters of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed, and the top is crowned with a handsome balustrade.

The buildings, which are continued from these, and face the area, correspond with them, though in a finer, and more elegant manner. In the center of both is a range of columns supporting a pediment, and at each corner a range of Corinthian pilasters. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows. The domes at the end, which are 120 feet high, are supported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of GREENWICH Hospital.*

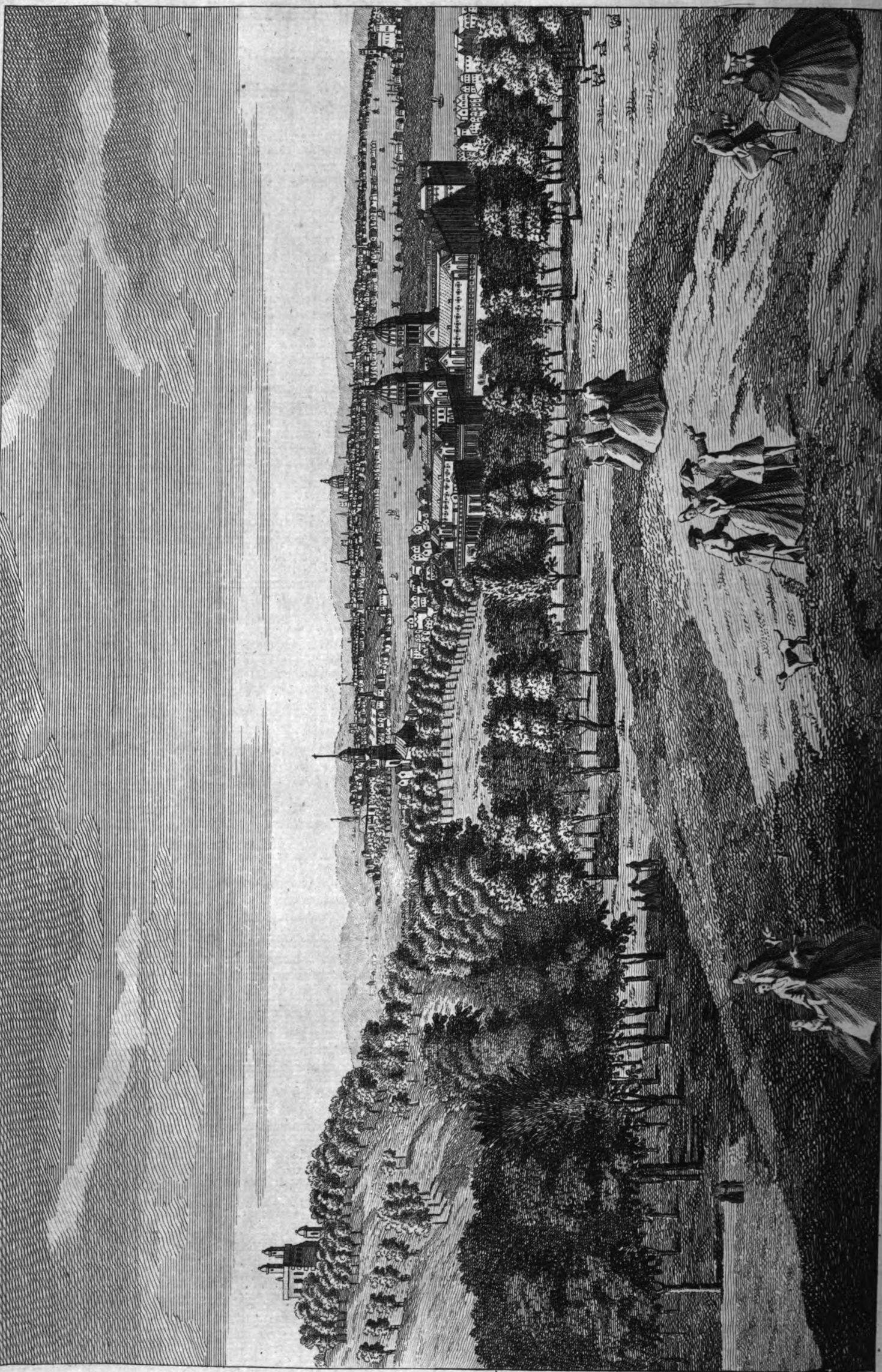


*View of CHELSEA Hospital.*









VIEW OF LONDON FROM GREENWICH



and under one of these is the chapel, which is adorned on the inside with the greatest elegance and beauty.

On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings, from the park are placed a large celestial and terrestrial globe, in which the stars are gilt; and in the center of the area, is fixed on a pedestal, a statue of his majesty king George II.

The hall of this hospital is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, particularly the ceiling and upper end; on the latter are represented in an alcove, the late princess Sophia, king George I. king George II. queen Caroline, the queen dowager of Prussia, Frederic prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, and the five princesses, the daughters of his late majesty. On the ceiling over the alcove are her majesty queen Anne and prince George of Denmark: and on the ceiling of the hall are king William and queen Mary, with several fine emblematical figures. All strangers who see this hall pay three-pence each, and this income is applied to the support of the mathematical school, for the sons of sailors.

For the better support of this hospital every seaman in the royal navy and in the service of the merchants pays 6d. a month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in at the Six-penny Receiver's office on Tower-hill. And therefore a seaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled, and rendered unfit for the sea service, by defending any ship belonging to his majesty's British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it, as if he had been in his majesty's immediate service.

There are at present near two thousand old or disabled seamen, and an hundred boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners, as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of pease; a pound and a quarter of cheese; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer, and one shilling a week tobacco money; the tobacco money of the boat-swains is two shillings and sixpence a week each; that of their mates one shilling and sixpence, and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which each common pensioner receives once in two years, a suit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night caps.

This hospital has about one hundred governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts under the king. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are,

		£.
The governor	—	1000
Lieutenant-governor	—	300
Treasurer	—	200
Three captains, each	—	200
Six lieutenants, each	—	100

Two chaplains, each	—	—	100
A physician and surgeon, each	—	—	200
A clerk of the cheque	—	—	100
Auditor	—	—	100

Before we quit the survey on the south side of the Thames, it will be necessary to take in the parish of Rotherhithe.

This parish, which is commonly called Rederiff, was anciently a village on the south-east of London, on the south bank of the Thames; but is now joined by buildings to Southwark. It extends east to Wells's-dock, and to West-lane in the west, including the west side of that lane.

Such parts of this parish as are next the river are well inhabited by masters of ships, sea-faring people and tradesmen, depending upon navigation. And though that part between King-street and Princes-street was some time ago destroyed by fire, as related in this history, yet the ground is covered with very handsome and substantial buildings.

A little way to the east of Princes-street, and near the Thames side, stands the parish church of

#### St. MARY, Rotherhithe.

This church is distinguished from others dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by the name of the place in which it is situated. The old church had stood above two hundred years, when, in 1736, it was in so ruinous a condition that the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to pull it down, which being granted, the present structure was finished in 1739.

This edifice is built with brick and ornamented with stone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners both in the tower and body are strengthened with a handsome rustic. The tower consists of two stages: in the lower are a door and window; in the upper a window and dial; and the whole is terminated by a balustrade, from which rises a circular base that supports a kind of lanthorn, very elegantly constructed with Corinthian columns; over these are urns with flames; and from the roof of this lanthorn rises a well-constructed spire terminated by a ball and fane.

This church is a rectory in the gift of a lay patron. The profits arising to the incumbent are said to amount to near two hundred pounds per annum.

Here is a gift sermon every Thursday before the second Sunday in the month, for which the rector receives ten pounds. The vestry is general. The parish officers are, two churchwardens, two side-men, and four overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers are, one constable, six headboroughs, two scavengers, and two surveyors of the highway.

## A List of the MAYORS of LONDON.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>
1189	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1265	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1342	Symond Fraunceys	1419	Richard Whittington
1190	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1266	William Fitz-Richard	1343	Johan Hamond	1420	William Cambregge
1191	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1267	Alein Souch	1344	Johan Hamond	1421	Robert Chichelee
1192	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1268	Alein Souch	1345	Richard Lacere	1422	William Waldern
1193	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1269	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1346	Geffrey Wychyngham	1423	William Crowmer
1194	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1270	Johan Adryan	1347	Thomas Legge	1424	Johan Michel
1195	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1271	Johan Adryan	1348	John Lewkyn	1425	Johan Coventre
1196	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1272	Sir Walter Harvey	1349	Wylliam Turke	1426	William Rynwell
1197	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1273	Sir Walter Harvey	1350	Richard Killingbury	1427	Johan Gedney
1198	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1274	Henry Waleis	1351	Andrew Awbrey	1428	Henry Barton
1199	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1275	Gregory Rokeflie	1352	Adam Fraunceys	1429	William Etfeld
1200	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1276	Gregory Rokeflie	1353	Adam Fraunceys	1430	Nicholas Watton
1201	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1277	Gregory Rokeflie	1354	Thomas Legge	1431	Johan Wellis
1202	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1278	Gregory Rokeflie	1355	Simond Fraunceys	1432	Johan Parneys
1203	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1279	Gregory Rokeflie	1356	Henry Pycard	1433	Johan Brokley
1204	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1280	Gregory Rokeflie	1357	Johan Stody	1434	Robert Odey
1205	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1281	Gregory Rokeflie	1358	Johan Lewkyn	1435	Henry Frowyk
1206	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1282	Henry Waleys	1359	Symond Doffelde	1436	Johan Michell
1207	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1283	Henry Waleys	1360	Johan Wroth	1437	William Etfeld
1208	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1284	Henry Waleys	1361	Johan Peche	1438	Stephen Brown
1209	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1285	Gregory Rokefley	1362	Stephen Caundish	1439	Robert Larga
1210	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1286	Rauf Sandwich	1363	Johan Notte	1440	Johan Paddesley
1211	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1287	Johan Breton	1364	Adam Bury	1441	Robert Clopton
1212	Henry Fitz-Alwyn	1288	Rauf Sandwich	1365	Johan Lewkyn	1442	Johan Atherley
1213	Roger Fitz-Alwyn	1289	Rauf Sandwich	1366	Johan Lewkyn	1443	Thomas Chatworth
1214	Serle Mercer	1290	Rauf Sandwich	1367	James Andrew	1444	Henry Frowick
1215	William Hardel	1291	Rauf Sandwich	1368	Symond Mordon	1445	Symken Eyer
1216	{ Jacob Alderman and Salmon Basing	1291	Rauf Sandwich	1369	Johan Chychefer	1446	Johan Olney
1217	Serle Mercer	1293	Rauf Sandwich	1370	Johan Bernes	1447	Johan Gedney
1218	Serle Mercer	1294	Sir Johan Breton	1371	Johan Bernes	1448	Stephen Brown
1219	Serle Mercer	1295	Sir Johan Breton	1372	Johan Pyell	1449	Thomas Chalton
1220	Serle Mercer	1296	Sir Johan Breton	1373	Adam of Bury	1450	Niclas Wifford
1221	Serle Mercer	1297	Sir Johan Breton	1374	Wylliam Walworth	1451	William Gregory
1222	Serle Mercer	1298	Henry Waleis	1375	Johan Warde	1452	Geffry Feldyng
1223	Richard Renger	1299	Elyas Russell	1376	Adam Staple	1453	Johan Norman
1224	Richard Renger	1300	Elyas Russell	1377	Nicholas Brembyr	1454	Stephen Forster
1225	Richard Renger	1301	Johan Blount	1378	Johan Phylpot	1455	William Marowe
1226	Richard Renger	1302	Johan Blount	1379	Johan Hadley	1456	Thomas Caning
1227	Roger Duke	1303	Johan Blount	1380	Wylliam Walworth	1457	Geffrey Boleyn
1228	Roger Duke	1304	Johan Blount	1381	Johan Northampton	1458	Thomas Scot
1229	Roger Duke	1305	Johan Blount	1382	Johan Northampton	1459	William Hulyn
1230	Roger Duke	1306	Johan Blount	1383	Nycholas Brembyr	1460	Richard Lee
1231	Roger Duke	1307	Johan Blount	1384	Nycholas Brembyr	1461	Hugh Wyche
1232	Andrew Buckerell	1308	Nycholas Faryngdone	1385	Nycholas Brembyr	1462	Thomas Cooke
1233	Andrew Buckerell	1309	Thomas Romayne	1386	Nycholas Exton	1463	Mathew Philip
1234	Andrew Buckerell	1310	Richard Romfham	1387	Nycholas Exton	1464	Rauf Joffelyne
1235	Andrew Buckerell	1311	Johan Gysours	1388	Nycholas Swynford	1465	Rauf Verney
1236	Andrew Buckerell	1312	John Pounteney	1389	Wylliam Venour	1466	Johan Yonge
1237	Andrew Buckerell	1313	Nycholas Faryngdone	1390	Adam Bamme	1467	Thomas Owlgrave
1238	Richard Renger	1314	Johan Guyfours	1391	John Hende	1468	William Taylour
1239	Wylliam Joynour	1315	Stephen Abyngdone	1392	Wylliam Stondon	1469	Richard Lee
1240	Gerarde Bate	1316	Johan Wentgrave	1393	Johan Hadley	1470	Johan Stockton
1241	Reginald Bongay	1317	Johan Wentgrave	1394	Johan Frenche	1471	William Edward
1242	Reginald Bongay	1318	Johan Wentgrave	1395	Wylliam Mere	1472	William Hampton
1243	Raufe Ashway	1319	Hamond Chyckwell	1396	Adam Bamme	1473	Johan Tate
1244	Mychael Tony	1320	Nycholas Faryngdone	1397	Richard Whittington	1474	Robert Drope
1245	Johan Gyfors	1321	Hamond Chyckwell	1398	Drew Barentyne	1475	Robert Bassett
1246	Johan Gyfors	1322	Hamond Chyckwell	1399	Thomas Knolles	1476	Rauf Joffelyn
1247	Pyers Aleyn	1323	Nicholas Faryngdone	1400	Johan Fraunces	1477	Humphry Heyforde
1248	Mychael Tony	1324	Hamond Chyckwell	1401	Johan Shadworth	1478	Richard Gardiner
1249	Roger Fitz-Roger	1325	Hamond Chyckwell	1402	Johan Welcot	1479	Bartilmew James
1250	Johan Norman	1326	Richard Betayne	1403	William Askam	1480	Johan Brown
1251	Adam Basing	1327	Hamond Chyckwell	1404	Johan Hyende	1481	William Haryoe
1252	John Tholozane	1328	Johan Grauntham	1405	Johan Woodcock	1482	Edmond Shaa
1253	Nicholas Batte	1329	Symon Swanland	1406	Richard Whittington	1483	Robert Billefdon
1254	Richard Hardell	1330	Johan Pounteney	1407	William Stondon	1484	Thomas Hylle
1255	Richard Hardell	1331	Johan Pounteney	1408	Drew Barentyne	1485	Hugh Bryce
1256	Richard Hardell	1332	Johan Pounteney	1409	Richard Marlowe	1486	Henry Collet
1257	Richard Hardell	1333	Johan Pounteney	1410	Thomas Knolles	1487	William Horne
1258	Richard Hardell	1334	Reynold at Conduyte	1411	Robert Chycheley	1488	Robert Tate
1259	John Gyfours	1335	Reynold at Conduyte	1412	William Waldren	1489	William White
1260	William Fitz-Richard	1336	Johan Pounteney	1413	William Crowmer	1490	Johan Matthew
1261	William Fitz-Richard	1337	Henry Darcey	1414	Thomas Fawconer	1491	Hugh Clopton
1262	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1338	Henry Darcey	1415	Nicholas Watton	1492	William Martyn
1263	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1339	Andrew Awbrey	1416	Henry Barton	1493	Rauf Astry
1264	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	1340	Andrew Awbrey	1417	Richard Marlowe	1494	Richard Chawry
		1341	Johan Oxynforde	1418	William Sevenoke	1495	Henry Colet

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>
1496	Johan Tate	1566	Sir Christopher Draper	1635	Sir Robert Packhurst	1705	Sir Owen Buckingham
1497	William Purchase	1567	Sir Roger Martin	1636	Sir Christop. Cletheroe	1706	Sir Thomas Rawlinson
1498	Johan Percival	1568	Sir Thomas Rowe	1637	Sir Edward Bromfield	1707	Sir Robert Bedingfield
1499	Nicholas Alwyn	1569	Alexander Avenon	1638	Sir Richard Fenn	1708	Sir William Withers
1500	Johan Reynington	1570	Sir Rowland Heyward	1639	Sir Maurice Abbot	1709	Sir Charles Duncombe
1501	Sir John Shaa	1571	Sir William Allen	1640	Sir Henry Garway	1710	Sir Samuel Gerard
1502	Bartholomew Reed	1572	Sir Leonel Duckett	1641	Sir William Acton	1711	Sir Gilbert Heathcote
1503	Sir William Capell	1573	Sir John Rivers	1642	Sir Richard Gumey	1712	Sir Robert Beachcroft
1504	Johan Wyngar	1574	James Hawes	1643	Sir Isaac Pennidgton	1713	Sir Richard Hoare
1505	Thomas Knefworth	1575	Ambrose Nicholas	1644	Sir John Woollaston	1714	Sir Samuel Stainer
1506	Sir Richard Haddon	1576	Sir John Langley	1645	Sir Thomas Atkins	1715	Sir Will. Humphreys
1507	William Brown	1577	Sir Thomas Ramsey	1646	Sir Thomas Adams	1716	Sir Charles Peers
1508	Stephen Jenyns	1578	Richard Pipe	1647	Sir John Gayre	1717	Sir James Bateman
1509	Thomas Bradbury	1579	Sir Nicholas Woodrofe	1648	Sir John Warner	1718	Sir William Lewen
1510	Henry Keble	1580	Sir John Branch	1649	Sir Abrah. Reynoldson	1719	Sir John Ward
1511	Roger Aichiley	1581	Sir James Harvie	1650	Thomas Toote	1720	Sir George Thorold
1512	Sir William Copinger	1582	Sir Thomas Blancke	1651	Thomas Andrews	1721	Sir John Fryer
1513	W. L. Brown & J. Tate	1583	Edward Osborne	1652	John Kendrek	1722	Sir William Stewart
1514	George Monoux	1584	Sir Edward Pallifon	1653	John Fowkes	1723	Sir Gerard Conyers
1515	Sir William Butler	1585	Sir Wolstan Dixie	1654	Thomas Vyner	1724	Sir Peter Delme
1516	John Rest	1586	Sir George Baine	1655	Christopher Pack	1725	Sir George Mertins
1517	Sir Thomas Exmew	1587	Sir George Bond	1656	John Dethick	1726	Sir Francis Forbes
1518	Thomas Mirfin	1588	Martin Calthorp	1657	Robert Tichborne	1727	Sir John Eyles
1519	Sir James Yarford	1589	Sir John Hart	1658	Richard Chiverton	1728	Sir Edward Beecher
1520	Sir John Bruge	1590	John Allot	1659	Sir John Ireton	1729	Sir Robert Bails
1521	Sir John Milborne	1591	Sir William Web	1660	Sir Thomas Alleyne	1730	Sir Richard Brocas
1522	Sir John Munday	1592	Sir William Rowe	1661	Sir Richard Brown	1731	Humphry Parsons, esq;
1523	Sir Thomas Baldry	1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle	1662	Sir John Frederick	1732	Sir Francis Child
1524	Sir William Bailey	1594	Sir Richard Martin	1663	Sir John Robinson	1733	John Barber, esq;
1525	Sir John Allen	1595	Sir John Spencer	1664	Sir Anthony Batemann	1734	Sir William Billers
1526	Sir Thomas Seamer	1596	Sir Stephen Slany	1665	John Lawrence	1735	Sir Edward Belamy
1527	Sir James Spencer	1597	Thomas Skinner	1666	Sir Thomas Bludworth	1736	Sir John Williams
1528	Sir John Rudstone	1598	Sir Henry Billingsly	1667	Sir William Bolton	1737	Sir John Thompson
1529	Ralph Dodmer	1599	Sir Richard Saltentall	1668	Sir William Peake	1738	Sir John Barnard
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor	1600	Sir Stephen Some	1669	Sir William Turner	1739	Micajah Perry, esq;
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambard	1601	Sir Nicholas Mofley	1670	Sir Samuel Sterling	1740	Sir John Salter
1532	Sir Stephen Pecocke	1602	Sir William Ryder	1671	Sir Richard Ford	1741	Hum. Parsons, esq;
1533	Sir Christopher Askew	1603	Sir John Gerard	1672	Sir George Waterman	1742	Daniel Lambert, esq;
1534	Sir John Champneis	1604	Robert Lee	1673	Sir Robert Hanson	1743	Sir Rob. Godschall
1535	Sir John Allen	1605	Sir Thomas Bennet	1674	Sir William Hooker	1744	G. Heathcote, esq;
1536	Sir Ralph Waren	1606	Sir Thomas Low	1675	Sir Robert Vyner	1745	Robert Willmot, esq;
1537	Sir Richard Gresham	1607	Sir Henry Hollyday	1676	Sir Joseph Sheldon	1746	Sir Robert Westley
1538	William Forman	1608	Sir John Wats	1677	Sir Thomas Davies	1747	Sir Henry Marshall
1539	Sir William Holles	1609	Sir Henry Rowe	1678	Sir Francis Chaplin	1748	Sir Richard Hoare
1540	Sir William Roch	1610	Sir Humphrey Weld	1679	Sir James Edwards	1749	William Benn, esq;
1541	Sir Michael Dormer	1611	Sir Thomas Cambell	1680	Sir Robert Clayton	1750	Sir Robert Ladbroke
1542	John Coates	1612	Sir William Craven	1681	Sir Patience Ward	1751	Sir William Calvert
1543	Sir William Bowyer	1613	Sir James Pemberton	1682	Sir John Moore	1752	Sir Samuel Pennant
1544	Sir Raph Waren	1614	Sir John Swinnerton	1683	Sir William Prichard	1753	John Blachford, esq;
1545	Sir William Laxton	1615	Sir Thomas Middleton	1684	Sir Henry Tullie	1754	Francis Cockayne, esq;
1546	Sir Martin Bowes	1616	Sir John Hayes	1685	Sir James Smith	1755	T. Winterbottom, esq;
1547	Sir Henry Hubarthorne	1617	Sir John Jolles	1686	Sir Robert Jeffrey	1756	Robert Alfop, esq;
1548	Sir John Gresham	1618	Sir John Leman	1687	Sir John Peake	1757	Sir Crispe Gascoyne
1549	Sir Henry Amcotes	1619	George Bolles	1688	Sir John Shorter	1758	Edward Ironside, esq;
1550	Howland Hill	1620	Sir Sebastian Harvey	1689	Sir John Chapman	1759	Tho. Rawlinson, esq;
1551	Sir Andrew Jude	1621	Sir William Cockain	1690	Sir Tho. Pilkington	1760	Ste. Theo. Janssen, esq;
1552	Sir Richard Dobbes	1622	Sir Francis Jones	1691	Sir Thomas Pilkington	1761	Slingby Bethell, esq;
1553	Sir George Barnes	1623	Sir Edward Barkham	1692	Sir Thomas Stamp	1762	Marthe Dickenson, esq;
1554	Sir Thomas White	1624	Sir Peter Proby	1693	Sir John Fleet	1763	Sir Charles Asgill
1555	Sir John Lion	1625	Sir Martin Lumley	1694	Sir William Ashurst	1764	Sir Richard Glyn
1556	Sir William Gerard	1626	Sir John Goare	1695	Sir Thomas Lane	1765	Sir Thomas Chitty
1557	Sir Thomas Offley	1627	Sir Cuthbert Aket	1696	Sir John Houlton	1766	Sir Matthew Blackiston
1558	Sir Thomas Leigh	1628	Sir Hugh Hammersly	1697	Sir Edward Clarke	1767	Sir Sam. Fludyer, bart.
1559	Sir William Huet	1629	Sir Richard Deane	1698	Sir Humphry Edwin	1768	William Beckford, esq;
1560	Sir William Chester	1630	Sir James Cambell	1699	Sir Francis Child	1769	William Bridgen, esq;
1561	Sir William Harper	1631	Sir Robert Ducey	1700	Sir Richard Levet	1770	Sir Will. Srephenfon
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge	1632	Sir George Whitmore	1701	Sir Thomas Abney	1771	George Nelson, esq;
1563	Sir John White	1633	Sir Nicholas Raynton	1702	Sir William Gore	1772	Sir Robert Kite
1564	Sir Richard Malorie	1634	Ralph Freeman	1703	Sir William Dashwood	1773	Hon. Thomas Harley
1565	Sir Richard Champion			1704	Sir John Parsons	1774	Samuel Turner, esq;
						1775	William Beckford, esq;

## CHAPTER XXVI.

*Containing the history, antiquities, and government of Westminster, the dutchy of Lancaster, and places adjacent; with the description of the several parishes and other remarkable things within the city and liberty thereof.*

**W**ESTMINSTER, which is the third division of this great metropolis, receives its name from its abbey or minster situated to the westward of the city of London; and, according to several historians, was thus denominated to distinguish it from the abbey of Grace on Tower-hill, called Eastminster. A late writer, however, proves this to be a mistake, by shewing that the former is called Westminster in a charter of sanctuary granted by Edward the Confessor in the year 1066, and that the latter was not founded till 1359; he, therefore, supposes that the appellation of Westminster was given to distinguish it from St. Paul's church in the city of London.

This part of the metropolis, in ancient times, was a mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy of notice but its minster or abbey, situated in a marshy island, surrounded on one side by the Thames, and on the other by what is called Long-ditch; a branch of the river which began near the east end of the place, where Manchester-court is now situated, intersected King-street, and running along where Gardener's-lane now is, to the place called from thence Long-ditch, crossed Tothill-street, a little to the west of the Gate-house, and continued its course along the south wall of the abbey garden, over which is erected a common sewer. The island thus formed was in a manner a waste overgrown with thorns and briars, and was thence called Thorny island. In this situation was the abbey, minster, or monastery founded; for the convenience of which a few houses were probably first erected, and these at length grew into a small town, in ancient books called the town of Westminster.

For many ages Westminster was entirely detached from London, and there was a very considerable space between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either side to the Thames and to the fields. In 1385 we find that this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and many years after Sir Robert Cecil building a house at Ivy-bridge, his interest brought the pavement of the road to be extended thither; and many of the houses of the nobility were built in the Strand.

Westminster owed its most distinguished privileges to Henry VIII. for in the 37th year of his reign an act was passed to authorize him by either letters patent or proclamation, to make it an *honour*, a title of distinction which he was empowered by the same act to confer upon Kingston upon Hull, St. Olyth's in Essex, and Donnington in Berkshire; and after the dissolution of the mo-

nastery, he converted it into a bishopric, in the year 1541, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was still to belong to the bishopric of London, as its diocese.

Many years before this Westminster had been the seat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals. His majesty built the palace of St. James's, and purchased Whitehall for his own residence; the old palace near the abbey being destroyed by fire. He also inclosed a fine spot of ground for a park between the two palaces. And from this time Westminster increased greatly with buildings on every side. This bishopric was soon dissolved, in 1550, by king Edward VI. and thereby the title of city, which had been obtained by the above honour, was lost; though, through courtesy, people still give it that honourable name.

At present the city of Westminster consists but of two parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John the Evangelist; but the liberties contain seven parishes, which are as follow: St. Martin in the fields, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement's Danes, St. George's, Hanover-square, and the precinct of the Savoy.

The government both of the city and liberties, is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, and their authority also extends to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, by Newgate-street, and in some towns of Essex, that are exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and the archbishopric of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has ever since the reformation been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The principal of these magistrates is the high steward, who is usually one of the prime nobility. This great officer is chosen by the dean and chapter, and he holds his post during life; but upon his death or resignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean sits as high steward, till the election is finished.

The next magistrate is the deputy-steward, who is chosen by the high-steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer, who likewise holds his post during life, supplies the place of a sheriff; for he keeps the court leet with the other magistrates, and is always chairman at the quarter sessions.

The next in rank is the high bailiff, who is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high

high steward. He also holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Westminster, and all the other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summons juries, and in the court-leet sits next to the deputy steward. To him belong all fines, forfeitures and strays, which renders his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy.

Besides these, there are also sixteen burgesses and their assistants, whose office in all respects resembles that of the aldermen's deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction; and out of these are elected two head burgesses, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court-leet next to the head bailiff.

There is also a high constable, who is chosen by the court-leet, and has all the other constables under his direction.

Thus the government of Westminster has but little resemblance to that of an opulent and noble city; it being much more like that of a little country borough, since its representatives are chosen by the householders; and it has not the power of making freemen; has no trading companies; nor any other courts, besides those of the leet, the sessions, and a court of requests lately erected.

Exclusive of these officers there are in Westminster and its liberties fifty-two inquest-men, twelve surveyors of the highways, fifty-five constables, thirty-one beadle, two hundred and thirty-six watchmen, and eighty scavengers, who pay to the rakers for cleaning the streets upwards of 4000*l.* per annum.

We shall begin the survey of this part of the metropolis at Temple-bar; on the outside of which we enter the dutchy of Lancaster liberty. This part extends on the south side of the Strand to the east side of Cecil-street, reaches down this street to the Thames, and thence to Essex buildings, and takes in all the houses to Temple-bar. On the north side it extends from Temple-bar to where the Maypole stood (now situated the New Church) and extending down Holywell-street, behind St. Clement's, passes by Butcher-row, taking in all the range of buildings. Beyond the place of the Maypole this liberty begins again, near the Fountain-tavern in Catharine-street, and reaches from thence into the Strand, as far as Exeter-change; then turning up Burleigh-street, it runs up within four houses of the corner of Essex-street, and crossing it, proceeds into Catharine-street, by the Fountain tavern:

The first public building within this district, which is situated on the north side of the Strand, is the parish church of

#### St. CLEMENT DANES.

This church is dedicated to St. Clement, a disciple of St. Peter the apostle; and it receives the addition of Danes from its having been originally a burial-place for the people of that nation. A church has been situated on the same spot ever since the year 700. The present edifice began to be erected under the direction of Sir Christo-

pher Wren in 1680, and was completed in two years after, though the steeple was not raised till the year 1719.

The body of the church, which is of stone, has two series of windows, the lower plain and the upper well ornamented, and the termination is by an attic, whose pilasters are crowned with vases. On the south side it is entered by a portico, to which there is an ascent of a few steps; the portico is covered with a dome supported by Ionic columns. Opposite to this there is another, and on each side the base of the steeple in the west front is a small square tower with its dome. The steeple is carried to a great height in several stages: where it begins to diminish the Ionic order takes place, and upon its entablature supports vases. The next stage is Corinthian, and above that stands the Composite supporting a dome which is crowned with a smaller one, from whence rises the ball and its fane.

This church is a rectory, said to be worth 600*l.* per annum, in the gift of the earl of Exeter and his heirs. The vestry is select; and the officers are six burgesses and their deputies, two churchwardens, five overseers, of which four are collectors for the poor, two surveyors for regulating the pavements of the streets, eight constables, eight scavengers, four surveyors of the highway, twenty-four jurymen of the dutchy liberty, four ale-conners, and four flesh tasters.

This parish is divided into two liberties, viz. the upper and the lower. The upper, which is in the liberty of Westminster, contains four wards, Temple-bar ward, Sheer lane ward, Drury-lane ward, and Holywell ward. The lower liberty is in the dutchy of Savoy, and contains also four wards, viz. Royal ward, Church ward, Middle ward, and Savoy ward.

In the upper church-yard are three schools; one for seventy boys, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the master, who is allowed 40*l.* per annum, and coals and candles. The boys are also instructed in the mathematics, and are taught to sing by masters who are paid for teaching them. In the second school are forty girls, under a mistress, who teaches them to read, sew, knit, &c. and she has 20*l.* per annum, besides coals and candles: these girls have also a singing master to teach them, and both boys and girls are clothed in blue. The third school is the horn book school, where thirty children are taught by a mistress appointed for that purpose.

Here are also six alms-houses, with six rooms, and twelve poor women in each house, who are allowed 2*s.* per week. And in the lower church-yard are five rooms for poor women, each of whom has 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The remarkable places in this parish are, Clement's-Inn, New-Inn, and Lyon's-Inn, the Hackney-coach office, and the society for encouraging arts and manufactures.

#### CLEMENT'S INN.

This inn received its name from its situation in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's church; it belongs to the Inner Temple, and consists of a



hall and three courts, where the students of the law have had lodgings ever since the year 1478.

#### NEW INN.

This was so called in contradistinction to an old inn which belonged to this society in Sea-coal-lane, near Fleet-ditch. It is situated in Wych-street, and joins to Clement's-inn. It is spacious and airy, consisting only of one well-built court, with a handsome hall and small garden. This inn belongs to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treasurer, and twelve ancients.

#### LYON'S INN.

This is opposite to New-inn, and is said to have been in possession of the students and practitioners of the law ever since the year 1420. It belongs to the Inner Temple.

At the north-east corner of New-inn is a passage which leads into

#### CLARE MARKET.

This is so called from the family of Clare, dukes of Newcastle, who were the original proprietors thereof. It is an excellent market for butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and all sorts of garden stuff.

#### HACKNEY-COACH-OFFICE.

This office, which is kept on the west side of Surry-street in the Strand, was erected by act of parliament in the year 1696, for licensing hackney coaches and chairs, and to put them under the government of five commissioners, who have each a salary of 150*l.* per annum. The number of coaches is limited to eight hundred; out of which two hundred are to ply every Sunday in their turn, on the forfeiture of 5*l.* for every coachman who plies out of his turn.

For the better government of these coaches and chairs, and preventing the drivers and owners imposing on those who employ them, each coach has its respective number on a tin plate fixed on each side. The price of each licence is 50*l.* No person is allowed to have more than two licences, and every proprietor pays 5*s.* per week by monthly payments, to the receiver of the office. A hackney coachman plying without a licence, using another's figure, or defacing his own, forfeits 5*l.* And no horse, mare, or gelding, under fourteen hands high, is to be used in drawing hackney coaches.

If any coachman abuses a passenger, exacts more for his fare than he ought to do, or refuses to go, whether by day or night, fair or foul weather, on complaint being made to the commissioners, and the number of the coach delivered in, such coachman will be summoned to appear, fined for each offence twenty or forty shillings, according to the nature of his crime. And as a farther regulation for the said hackney coachmen and their employers, the following rates are by

the said act of parliament appointed to be taken by them respectively.

That no licensed hackney-coachman, or driver of such coach, shall presume to take for his hire in and about the cities of London and Westminster, or ten miles of the same, above the rate of ten shillings per day, reckoned at twelve hours; and by the hours, eighteen pence for the first, and twelve pence for every hour after; and from any of the inns of court, or thereabouts, to any part of St. James's or Westminster (except beyond Tothil street) one shilling; and from any of the said inns of court to the Royal Exchange, one shilling; and if to the Tower of London, Bishopsgate-street, Aldgate, or thereabouts, one shilling and sixpence; and from the same places to the said inns of court; and the like rates to and from places of the like distances.

Pursuant to the directions of the said act of parliament, and for the better ascertaining the fares between the most remarkable places of this city and suburbs, the commissioners of the hackney-coach office caused the distances between the followings parts to be measured, and the several rates fixed accordingly.

#### *Rates of one shilling.*

From Westminster-hall to Marlborough-street, Albemarle-street, Bolton-street, Bloomsbury-square, Soho-square, or Little Queen-street, Holbourn.

St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster; or the nearest corner of Red Lion-square.

Golden-square to Red Lion-square.

Hay-market Playhouse to Red Lion-square; Queen's Anne's-square, Westminster, Thavie's-inn, or Bloomsbury-square.

Red Lion-square to Guildhall.

Upper end of Fetter-lane in Holbourn to Aldgate.

Royal Exchange to Hoxton-square.

Newgate to the middle of Greek-street near Soho-square.

The King's-head Tavern in Southwark to the sign of Sir William Walworth, at Walworth.

Gray's-inn gate to Sadler's-wells near Islington.

Covent-garden to Clerkenwell church.

Temple bar to Billingsgate.

Aldgate to Shadwell.

#### *Rates of one shilling and sixpence.*

From Drury-lane playhouse to Queen-square, Westminster.

Westminster-hall to St. Paul's church.

Westminster-hall to Queen's-square, Red Lion-fields.

St. James's-gate to Hatton-garden.

New Exchange in the Strand to the Royal Exchange.

Hay-market playhouse to Hatton-garden.

Red Lion-square to Westminster-hall.

St. James's to Marybone church.

From any of the inns of court to the Tower, Aldgate, Bishopsgate-street, or thereabouts,

The Royal Exchange to Bloomsbury-square.

The

The Royal Exchange to the watch-house at Mile-end.

The Outside of Aldgate to Stepney church.

Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Coleman-street.

Bread-street to Upper Moorfields and Hoxton-square.

Austin Friars-gate in Broad-street to Hart-street by Bloomsbury-market.

St. Martin's-lane in the Strand to Gold-street by Wood-street.

The end of Lombard-street next Gracechurch-street to Somerset-house.

St. Laurence church by Guildhall to Brownlow-street in Drury-lane.

The Royal Exchange to the church at Newington beyond Southwark.

Covent-garden to the Royal Exchange.

The Mansion-house to Charing-cross.

Aldgate to Ratcliff-cross.

Hackney-chairmen are subject to the same regulations as the hackney-coachmen; and if they behave ill any person may have them fined or punished by producing the number of the chair, and making complaint at this office. The only difference between them and the hackney-coachmen is, that they are obliged to go the same distance for eighteen-pence, which the coachmen perform for a shilling; they are not to take more than one shilling for any distance not exceeding a mile, nor more than eighteen-pence for any distance not exceeding a mile and a half.

*Rates of one shilling.*

From Westminster-hall to Covent-garden, or Exeter-change.

St. James's-gate, thro' the Park, to Westminster-hall.

Hay-market Playhouse to Bolton-street

Hay-market Playhouse to the entrance of Lincoln's-inn Fields.

St. James's-gate to Somerset-house.

Somerset-house to the upper end of Hatton-garden.

Hay-market Playhouse to Soho-square.

The nearest corner of Golden-square to Drury-lane Playhouse.

*Rates of one shilling and sixpence.*

From Westminster-hall to Malborough-street, Soho-square, Bolton-street, and Temple-bar.

St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.

Golden-square to Red Lion-square.

Red Lion-square to the Hay-market Playhouse.

Queen's-square to the said house.

Hay-market Play-house to Bloomsbury-square.

Hay-market Playhouse to Gray's-Inn.

In the Strand, between Essex-street and Milford-lane, anciently stood the chapel of St. Esprit, but when, or by whom the same was founded, is unknown. And nearly contiguous to the said Milford-lane, on the west, was situate the bishop

of Bath's palace, which coming to the earl of Arundel, it received the appellation of its new master; but it at last making way for new streets, the titles of the last noble possessor are still retained in those denominated Arundel and Norfolk.

Here is a street, from a well formerly therein, called Holywell-street. It probably received this epithet from a chapel, said to have stood near St. Innocent's church, or St. Mary-le-Strand.

At the upper end of Wych-street, and lower end of Drury-lane anciently stood the houses of the noble families of Drury and Craven; and as from the former the neighbouring lane was denominated, so from the latter, a handsome court received the name of its buildings.

Some way farther to the west from St. Clements, we find the parish and church of

St. MARY LE STRAND.

This church is so called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation in the middle of the Strand.

The original church belonging to this parish is mentioned so early as the year 1222, when it was named St. Mary and the Innocents of the Strand; but how long it stood before that time is uncertain. It was then situated on the south side of the Strand nearly opposite the present edifice; for the erecting of which it was taken down in 1549, by order of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset; which depriving the parishioners of a place of worship, they joined themselves to the church of St. Clement Danes, and afterwards to that of St. John Baptist in the Savoy, where they continued till the year 1723. At length the act having passed for erecting the fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, one was appointed for this parish, and the first stone laid on the 25th of February 1714. It was finished in three years and a half, though it was not consecrated till the first of January 1723, when, instead of its ancient name, it was called St. Mary le Strand.

This is a very superb, though not a very extensive edifice; massy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to stand for ages. At the entrance on the west end is an ascent by a flight of steps cut in the sweep of a circle. These lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns covered with a dome, which is crowned with an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners, and in the intercolumniations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows placed over the niches. These columns are supported on pedestals, and have pilasters behind with arches sprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals.

This

This church is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of Worcester; the value of the living is 22*g*l. besides surplus fees. Of this sum one hundred pounds has been given and settled by parliament, and an hundred and twenty-five pounds is raised by the inhabitants by a rate of four-pence in the pound, in lieu of tythes.

The vestry is select; and the parish officers are, two churchwardens and two overseers of the poor. The peace officers are, one constable, and two scavengers.

On the site of this church, till the year 1714. stood a very lofty May-pole, which, on public occasions, was adorned with streamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c. At the digging the foundation for the present church, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nineteen feet; whereby it appears that the ground in this neighbourhood originally was not much higher than the Thames; therefore this village was truly denominated the Strand, from its situation on the bank of the river.

The most remarkable building in this parish is a royal palace, called

#### SOMERSET HOUSE.

This was built about the year 1549 by the duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England, who demolished the palaces of the bishops of Chester and Worcester, an inn of chancery called Strand Inn, with the church of St. Mary le Strand, that stood there, and building this palace with the materials, it from him obtained the name of Somerset-house. But the duke being soon after attainted, it fell to the crown, and has usually been assigned for the residence of the queen dowager. In this palace Anne of Denmark, queen to king James I. kept her court, whence it was called Denmark-house during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the residence of queen Catharine, dowager of king Charles II. and was settled on the late queen Caroline, in case she had survived his late majesty. It consists of several courts, and has a garden behind situated on the bank of the Thames. The first court is a handsome quadrangle, built on all sides with free-stone. On the south side is a piazza, before the great hall or guard-room; beyond which are other courts that lie on a descent towards the garden and the Thames; and on the side of the river king Charles II. added a magnificent structure of free-stone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. This new building contains the royal apartments, which command a beautiful prospect of the river, and the country beyond it. The garden was adorned with statues, shady walks, and a bowling green: but as none of the royal family have resided here since queen Catharine, several of the officers of the court, and its dependents, are permitted to lodge in it; and great part of it has been lately used as barracks for soldiers and recruits. The garden is entirely decayed, and the apartments are become suitable to those who occupy them.

Near to the west from Somerset-house, on the north side of the Strand, stands

#### EXETER EXCHANGE.

This is so called from its situation on the spot where once stood the mansion house of the earls of Exeter. It is a large building erected for the benefit of trade, and consisting of a lower and upper floor. The lower floor is laid out into little shops, ranged on each side a long room; and the upper one is now used for auctions and other like purposes.

Nearly opposite this is an ancient building, called

#### The SAVOY.

This place receives its name from Peter, earl of Savoy, who built a large house here in the year 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, wife of Edward III. purchased it for her son, the duke of Lancaster. When it came into the hands of Henry VII. he founded here an hospital, and called it the hospital of St. John Baptist. It consisted of a master and four brethren, who were to be in priests orders, and officiate in their turns, and they were to stand alternately at the gate of the Savoy, and if they saw any person who was an object of charity, they were obliged to take him in and feed him. If he proved to be a traveller he was entertained for one night, and a letter of recommendation, with so much money given him as would defray his expences to the next hospital.

In the seventh year of Edward VI. this hospital was suppressed, and the furniture given to the hospitals of Bridewell, St. Thomas, &c. but falling into the hands of queen Mary I. she new founded and endowed it plentifully, and it was under the care of a master, and four brethren in holy orders, and a receiver of the rents, who was also the porter, and locked the gates every night; and he chose a watchman. The original rents amounted to 22,000*l*. per annum, which being deemed too large an endowment, an act of resumption was obtained in the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, so that the lands reverted to the crown. But those who had taken leases from the master of Savoy, had them confirmed for ever, upon the payment of twenty years purchase; a reserve being made of 800*l*. or 1000*l*. a year, in perpetuity for the master and four brethren, &c.

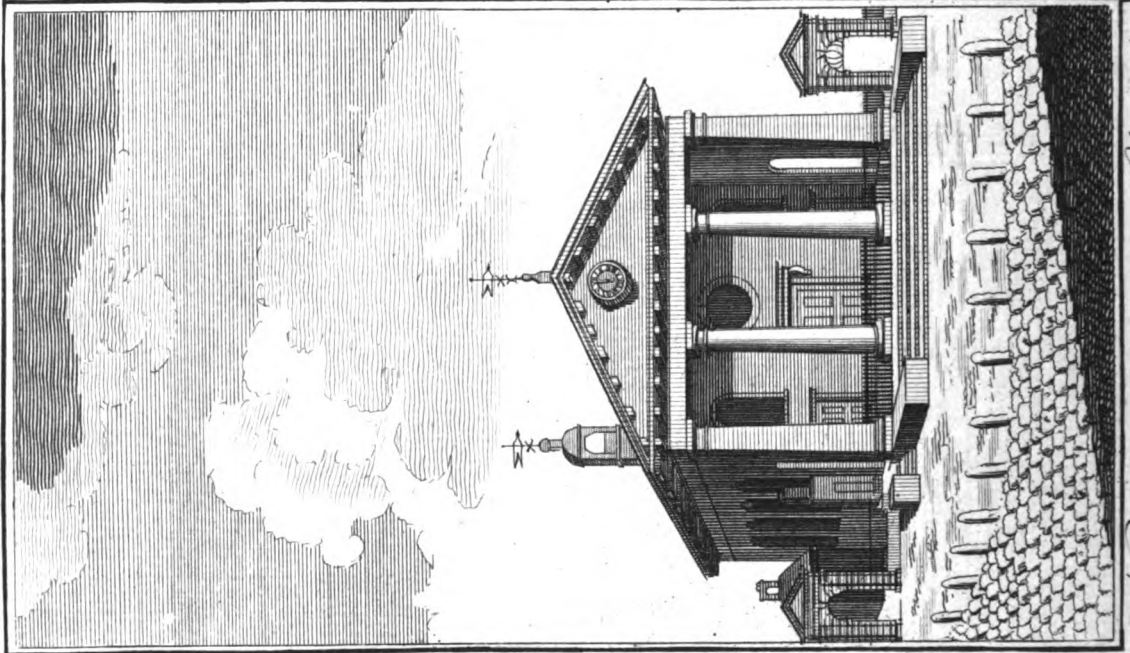
The Savoy has been reduced to ashes several times, particularly by Wat Tyler and Jack Cade; and at other times by accident.

The chapel in the Savoy (which is called St. Mary le Savoy) is probably the chapel of St. John the Baptist. It is all stone work, and seems to be of great antiquity by its aspect. It was repaired, anno 1721, at the sole charge of his majesty George I. who also enclosed the burial ground with a strong brick wall, and added a door to it, half of which consists of iron work.

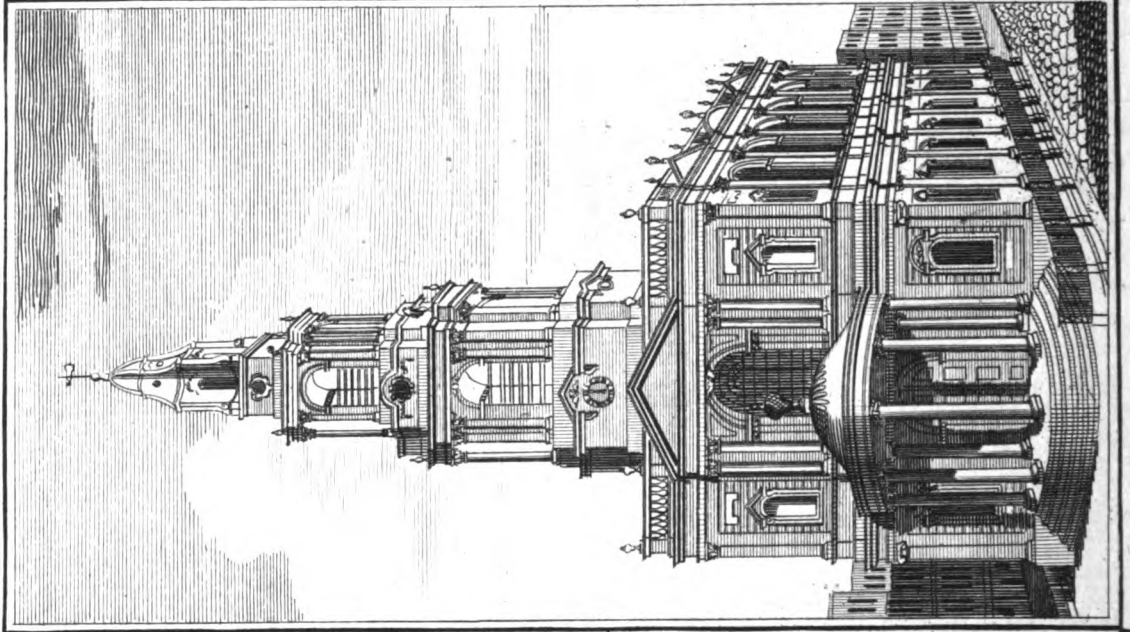
In the first year of the reign of queen Anne, commissioners were appointed to visit the hospital, who were seven lords spiritual, and as many lords temporal: the commission was opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then lord-keeper of the



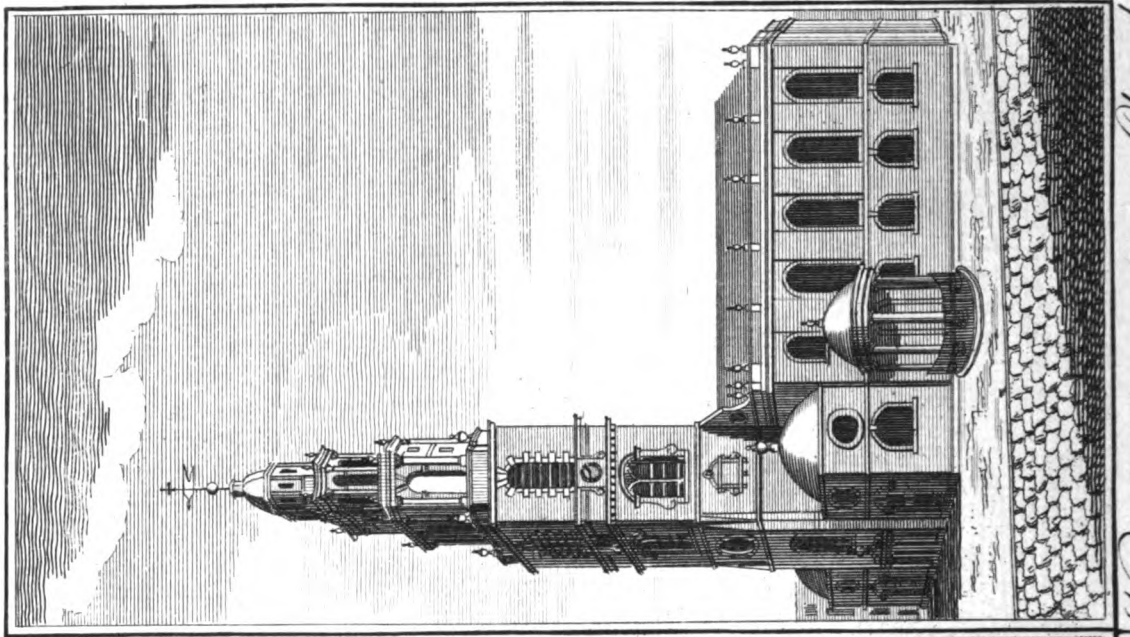
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of ST. PAUL'S Church  
Covent Garden.*



*View of ST. MARY le Strand.*



*View of ST. CLEMENT'S Church  
Strand.*



the great seal; and three of the brethren, or chaplains, were discharged, because they had other benefices, as was also the fourth, by reason he was a teacher of a separate congregation.

The chapel is situate by the church-yard of the Savoy, which stands between the south side of the Strand, and the Thames, and in the county of Middlesex.

It is in the gift of the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury for the time being.

The value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by fees, dues, &c. 80l. per annum. The vestry consists of fourteen inhabitants. The officers are, two chapel wardens, and two overseers.

The remarkable places and things are, two German churches, one of which is a Calvinist, and the other a Lutheran; one French church, and one Quakers meeting. Barracks for 500 soldiers; the Savoy prison for deserters and other delinquents of the army, and for securing the recruits. Here is also an handsome infirmary for such of the guards as fall sick, and for three or four officers.

A little to the westward from the Savoy ends the duchy liberty, at Cecil-street, on the south side of the Strand; and about opposite this street is Southampton-street, which leads up to *Covent-garden*.

This place received its name from being formerly a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of the convent of Westminster, whence it was called Convent-garden, a name since corrupted into Covent and sometimes Common-garden. At the dissolution of religious houses it fell to the crown and was given first to Edward duke of Somerset; but soon after upon his attainder, it reverted again to the crown, and Edward VI. granted it in 1552 to John earl of Bedford, together with a field, named the Seven Acres, which being afterwards built into a street, is from its length called Long Acre.

Here is a large square called Covent-garden market. It contains about three acres of ground, and is the best market in England for herbs, fruit and flowers. It is surrounded by a wooden rail, and a column is erected in the middle of it, on the top of which are four sun-dials. There is a magnificent piazza on the north side of this square, designed by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round it according to the plan of this celebrated architect, would have rendered it beyond dispute one of the finest squares in Europe. There was another piazza at the south east corner; but that being lately consumed by fire has not been rebuilt.

On the west side of this square stands the parochial church of

#### St. P A U L, *Covent-Garden*.

This church, which is dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in the year 1640, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the Fields, at the expence of Francis earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants, who were then very considerably increased. It is remarkable for its majestic simpli-

city, and the gates on each side are very elegant and suitable to the structure.

In 1645 the precinct of Covent-garden was separated from St. Martin's, and constituted an independent parish, which was confirmed after the restoration in 1660, by the appellation of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, when the patronage was vested in the earl of Bedford: and as it escaped the fire in 1666, which did not reach so far, it remains as it came from the hands of that great architect Inigo Jones.

In the front is a plain, but noble portico of the Tuscan order, executed in the most masterly manner; the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large, which has an air of noble simplicity. The building, though as plain as possible, is happily proportioned; the walls are of brick covered with plaster, and the corners of stone; the roof is flat, and though of great extent, is supported by the walls alone, without columns. The pavement is stone; the windows are of the Tuscan form like the portico, and the altar-piece is adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry.

This church stands in the liberty of Westminster, and is a rectory valued at 400l. per annum, besides a parsonage house in the gift of the duke of Bedford.

The vestry in most cases is in the nature of a select one, composed of the churchwardens, or any two of them being present, and the ancients of the parish, who have served the office of churchwardens. The parish officers are, three churchwardens, chosen yearly in Easter week, viz. one by the duke of Bedford, one by the rector, and one by the inhabitants, being householders of the parish, or the major part of them, and two overseers of the poor. The peace officers are one burges's assistant, four constables, four scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and two surveyors of the streets.

In this parish are two charity schools, maintained by subscription; one for thirty boys, which is kept under the belfry, who are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, are clothed, and have five pounds given to put each of them apprentice; the master's salary is twenty-five pounds per annum. The other is for twenty girls, who are clothed, taught to work, read and write, and have three pounds given to put each of them out to do all manner of household work: the mistress, who finds a school room, has a salary of 32l. per annum. Here is likewise a theatre called Covent-garden playhouse, and a round-house.

Returning to the Strand, and proceeding westward from Southampton-street, we come to St. Martin's-lane, near the south east angle of which is situate the parish church of

#### St. M A R T I N in the Fields.

This church is so called from its dedication to St. Martin, and being originally situated in the fields. Though the present structure is of a modern date, there was very early a church upon the same spot, dedicated to the same saint;

for there are authentic records of a dispute in 1222, between the abbot of Westminster and the bishop of London, concerning the exemption of the church of St. Martin in the fields, from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. How long before this building for the service of religion was erected there, is not easy to determine; but it was probably a chapel for the monks of Westminster, when they visited their convent garden, which then extended to it. However, the endowments of this church fell with the monks who possessed it, and in Henry the VIIIth's reign a small church was built there, at the king's expence; but this structure not being capacious enough to accommodate the parishioners, it was greatly enlarged in 1607. At length, after many expensive repairs, that building was taken down in 1721, and soon after the first stone of the present edifice was laid. Five years completed the work, and in 1726 it was consecrated.

The whole expence of building and decorating this church amounted to 60,891l. 10s. 4d. of which 33,450l. was granted by parliament, and the rest raised by subscription, and the sale of seats in the church.

This is an elegant edifice, built of stones. It has a noble portico on the west front, of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, in which are the royal arms cut in bas relief. The ascent to this portico is by a flight of very long steps. The length of the church is about one hundred and forty feet, the breadth sixty, and the height forty-five. It has a fine arched roof, sustained by Corinthian stone columns. The steeple has a beautiful spire, and one of the best set of bells in London.

The living of this church, which is a vicarage and impropriation in the gift of the king, is said to be worth 600l. per annum, though rated at no more than 12l. in the king's books.

The vestry is select, and the parish officers are, two churchwardens, four sidesmen, and nine overseers of the poor. The peace officers are, five burgesses, five assistant-burgesses, eight constables, two scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and two of the streets.

The parish of St. Martin, which is supposed to have been originally taken out of St. Margaret's, has so increased both in houses and inhabitants, that it is now one of the largest and most populous in the bills of mortality; and though the parishes of St. Paul's Covent-garden, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's Hanover-square, have been taken out of it, the number of its houses is computed at upwards of five thousand.

The remarkable places and things in this parish are, part of the Privy garden; part of St. James's-park; the Cockpit; in which is the Treasury, the Wardrobe, and the Plantation-office; the Tilt-yard-guard; the Horse-guards; Whitehall; the Banqueting-house; the Royal Tennis court; the effigies of king Charles I. in a Roman military habit, on horseback, at Charing-cross; and king James II. standing on a pedestal with a truncheon in his hand, in the Privy garden; also the Lottery-office in the same garden; the Jewel-office, and the Secretary of

War's office in Whitehall; the king's muse; a play-house on the west side of the Haymarket; a chapel in Coventry-court; part of Leicester-square; part of the king's play-house, called the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane; the New Exchange in the Strand; Northumberland-house; a French chapel in Spring-garden; another in Long's-passage in Orange street; a chapel in Chapel-court, Long-acre; another in Broad-court, Drury-lane, called Tavistock-chapel; one in Oxendon-street; and one in Privy-garden.

In Hungerford-market is a charity school, supported by voluntary subscription; the boys are clothed, and taught to read, write, and cast accounts: the sum of 5l. is given with each of them when put apprentice. The girls are clothed, and taught to work, knit and sew; they have 2l. 10s. given with each of them when put out to service, &c.

In Castle-street by the Muse, is a free school, erected and endowed by Dr. Thomas Tennison, late archbishop of Canterbury; over which school there is a fine library; and adjoining to it a work-house for employing the poor.

Nearly opposite the south end of St. Martin's-lane, stands

#### NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

This building is so called from its having been in possession of the earls of Northumberland for more than an hundred years. It was first built in the reign of king James I. by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, and is almost the only house of the ancient nobility remaining in London. It originally consisted of three sides only, but is now a spacious quadrangle, with a large garden and fine walks behind it, extending almost to the Thames.

The entrance into it is on the side of the court opposite to the great gateway; the vestibule is about eighty-two feet long, and more than twelve feet broad, being properly ornamented with columns of the Doric order. Each end of it communicates with a stair-case, leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden. They consist of several spacious rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner. The ceilings are embellished with copies of antique paintings, or fine ornaments of stucco, richly gilt. The chimney pieces consist of statuary and other curious marble, carved and finished in the most correct taste. The rooms are hung either with beautiful tapestry or the richest damasks, and magnificently furnished with large glasses, chairs, settees, marble tables, &c. with frames of the most exquisite workmanship, and richly gilt. They also contain a great variety of landscapes, history pieces, and portraits, painted by Titian and the most eminent masters. In some of the rooms are large chests, embellished with old genuine japan; which being great rarities are almost inestimable.

The left wing, which forms a state gallery or ball-room, is admirable in every respect, whether we consider the dimensions, the taste, and masterly manner in which it is finished, or the elegant magnificence of the furniture. It is 106 feet long,

long, the breadth being a fourth part of the length, and the height equal to the diagonal of the breadth. The ceiling is coved and ornamented with figures and festoons richly gilt. The flat part is divided into five compartments, ornamented with fine imitations of some antique figures; as, a flying Fame blowing a trumpet; a Diana; a triumphal car drawn by two horses; a Flora; and a Victory holding out a laurel wreath. The entablature is Corinthian, and of most exquisite workmanship. The light is admitted through nine windows in the side next the garden, being equidistant from each other, and in the same horizontal direction. Above these is another row of windows, which, though not visible in the room, are so artfully placed as to throw a proper quantity of light over the cornice, so that the highest parts of the room are as much enlightened as the lowest, and the pictures on the opposite side are free from that confused glare which would arise from a less judicious disposition. In the spaces between the windows there are tables of antique marble, and stools covered with crimson damask, alternately. The piers are likewise ornamented with large square and oval glasses, arranged in the aforelaid order, the frames of which form a beautiful variety of foliage to adorn the higher parts quite up to the entablature.

The opposite side is divided into three large spaces by two chimney pieces, made of statuary marble, with cornices supported by figures of Phrygian captives, copied from those in the capitol of Rome, and executed in a masterly manner. The finishing above the chimney pieces consists of terms, sphinxes, festoons, &c. and within the spaces formed by these ornaments are placed whole length portraits of the earl and countess of Northumberland in their robes.

The three grand divisions on this side are ornamented with copies of five of the most admired paintings in Italy, which are placed as follows: In the middle and largest division is Raphael's celebrated school of Athens, copied from the original in the vatican by Raphael Mengs. In the two other divisions on the right and left hand side of the former are placed the feast and council of the Gods, which were also painted by Raphael, and copied by Pompeo Battoni from the originals in the Little Farnese. The two ends of the gallery are ornamented with the triumphal procession of Bacchus and Ariadne (originally painted by Annibal Caracci in the Farnese palace) and Guido's Aurora. The former was copied by Felice Constanzi, and the latter by Melucco, a scholar of Carlo Maratti, from the original in the Villa Rospigliosi. All these pictures are very large, being exactly of the same dimensions with the originals, and are copied in a very masterly manner.

Under these pictures are placed large sofas, covered with crimson damask and richly ornamented. This gallery is lighted up for the reception of company in the evenings, by means of four glass lustres, consisting in all of as many branches as will receive one hundred large wax candles, and suspended from the ceiling by long chains, magnificently gilt.

Exclusive of the apartments already described, there are above 140 rooms in this house, which are chiefly appropriated to the private uses of the family. The apartments of lord and lady Northumberland are very commodious and elegantly furnished; her ladyship's closet is even a repository of curiosities, and, amongst other valuable things, contains so fine a collection of pictures, as to afford a most pleasing and almost endless entertainment to a connoisseur. The two libraries also consist of a great variety of books on the most useful and curious subjects, collected with judgment.

The garden lies between the house and the Thames, and forms a pleasing piece of scenery before the principal apartments; for it consists of a fine lawn surrounded with a neat gravel walk, and bounded next the walls by a border of curious flowers, shrubs, and evergreens.

Near Northumberland-house is a large opening called Charing-cross, from one of the crosses which king Edward I. caused to be erected in memory of his queen Eleanor, and Charing, the name of a village which stood on the spot where the cross was built. The cross continued till the civil wars in the reign of king Charles I. when it was entirely destroyed by the Fanatics, as a monument of popish superstition; but after the restoration, an equestrian statue of king Charles I. was set up in its stead. This statue, which still remains is of brass, and very finely executed. It stands on a pedestal seventeen feet high, and is secured by a pallisade, inclosing an area of thirty feet diameter, which is elevated about twelve inches above street.

Not far from this, on the west side of the street, nearly opposite to Scotland-yard, stands

#### THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

This is a magnificent structure built with brick and stone. The east front has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four very large stone pillars. Besides a hall, and other common rooms, here are seven spacious houses for as many commissioners of the admiralty. The wall before the court is built in an elegant manner: a piazza, consisting of beautiful columns runs almost from one end to the other, and each side of the gate is ornamented with the figure of a sea-horse cut in stone.

In this office are transacted all maritime affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the admiralty, who here regulate the affairs of the navy; nominate admirals, captains, and other officers to serve on board his majesty's ships of war, and give orders for the trial of those who have failed in their duty, or been guilty of other irregularities.

Farther from this, on the opposite side the street, is a magnificent building called

#### WHITE HALL.

This was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the year 1243. It afterwards came to the archbishops of York; whence it was called York Place, and continued to be the city residence of the archbishops, till it was purchased by

by king Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolsey, in 1530; then it became the place of residence for the court, and continued so till the year 1697, when, by accidental fire, it was all burnt down, except the part called the Banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by king James I. according to a design of Inigo Jones. This Banqueting-house is an elegant and magnificent structure, built of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and a lower range of pillars, of the Ionic and Composite order; the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage; and between the columns are the windows. The roof is covered with lead, and surrounded with a balustrade. The Banqueting house chiefly consists of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high, and a proportionable length and breadth. The ceiling is painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Reubens. It is now used only as a chapel-royal, and the rest of the house serves for state-offices.

Opposite the Banqueting house is a noble edifice called

#### The HORSE GUARDS.

It consists of a center and two wings, and has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the nature of the building. It receives its name from the Horse-guards, who, while the king is at St. James's, are here on duty, two at a time being constantly mounted and completely armed, under two handsome sloped porches detached from the building, and erected to shelter them from the weather. This structure is equally calculated for the use of the foot as well as the horse on duty.

In the center of this edifice is an arched passage into St. James's-park, and the building over this has a pediment, in which are the king's arms in bas relief. The wing on each side of this center is a pavillion; and in the middle rises a cupola: the wings are plainer than the center, and consist each of a front, projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal story, and a plain one in the sides. Each has its pediment, with a circular window in the center.

Near the Horse-guards, and fronting the parade in St. James's-park, is a stone building called

#### The TREASURY.

This edifice consists of three stories, of which the lowest is of the basement kind, with small windows, though they are contained in large arches. This story has the Tuscan proportion, and the second the Doric, with arched windows of a larger size; but what is very remarkable, the upper part of this story is adorned with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric fræza, though the range of ornament is supported by neither columns nor pilasters. Over this story is a range of Ionic columns in the center, supporting a pediment.

The Treasury is under the government of five lords commissioners, one of whom is called first lord of the Treasury: under these are two joint secretaries, four chief clerks, and sixteen under clerks, with other officers.

This edifice has on the inside a court surrounded with buildings, and here is kept the office of trade and plantations. This office is under the government of eight commissioners, and other officers, whose business it is to examine the Custom-house accounts of all the goods exported and imported to and from the several parts of the kingdom, in order to discover the advantages and disadvantages of the trade of this nation with other kingdoms and states, in regard to the balance of trade, and also to benefit our plantations, by promoting their trade, and encouraging such branches as are most conducive to their respective interests, as well as that of the kingdom in general.

We come now to that noble pile of antiquity Westminster-abbey, of whose foundation, gradual increase, and present state, together with a description of the monuments contained therein, the reader will find in page 138, &c.

Near the north door of this abbey, and at the west end of King-street, stands the parish church of

#### St. MARGARET.

This church was originally erected by Edward the confessor, who having resolved to rebuild the conventual church of St. Peter with great magnificence, imagined that it would be a dishonour to his new and stately edifice, to have the neighbouring people assemble in it as usual, for the performance of religious worship, as well as prove troublesome and inconvenient to the monks; therefore, about the year 1064, he caused a church to be erected on the north side of St. Peter's, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret, the virgin and martyr of Antioch.

This church, which is situated only thirty feet to the north of the abbey, was rebuilt in the reign of king Edward I. by the parishioners and merchants of the staple, except the chancel, which was erected at the expence of the abbot of Westminster. In the year 1735 it was not only repaired, but its tower was cased; at the expence of three thousand five hundred pounds, granted by parliament in consideration of its being the church where the house of commons attend divine service on stated holidays, as the peers do at Westminster abbey.

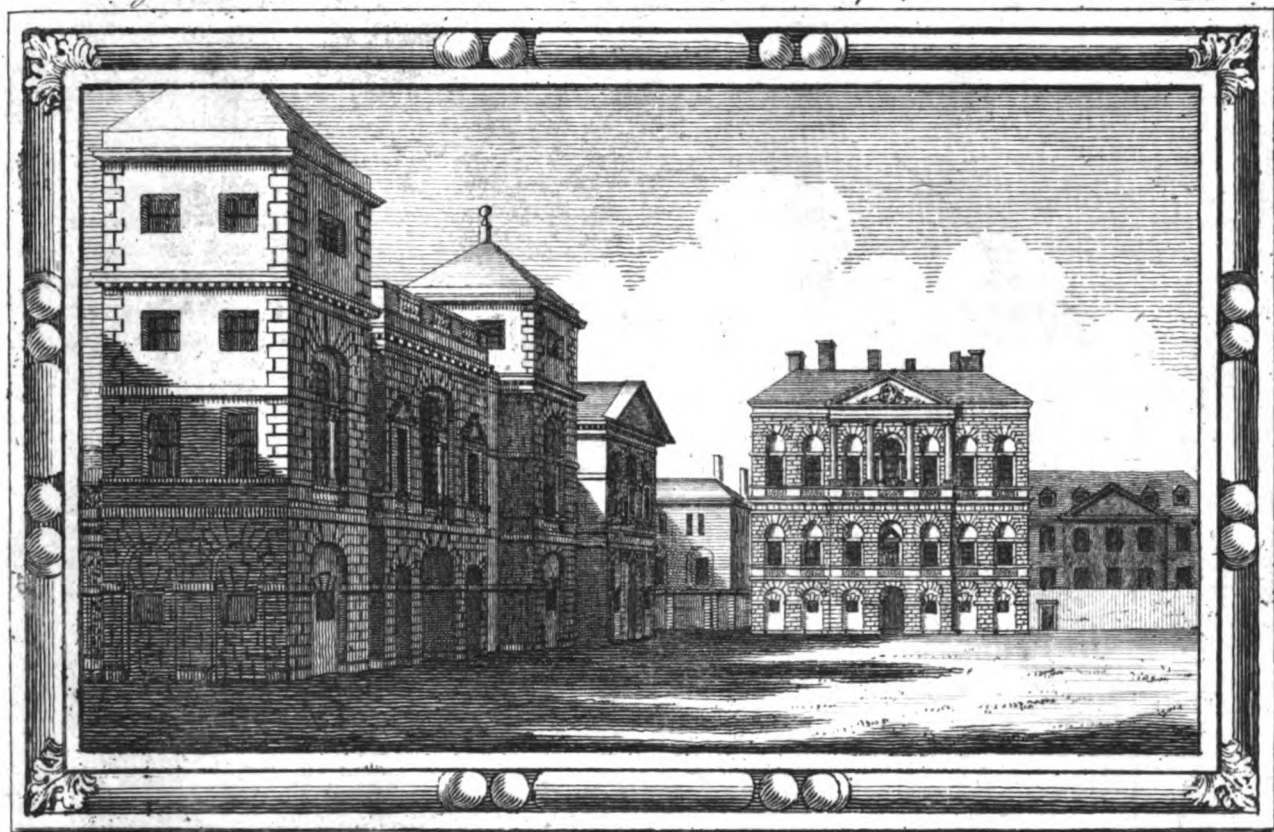
It is a plain, neat, and not inelegant Gothic structure, well enlightened by a series of large windows. It has two handsome galleries of considerable length, adorned in the front with carved work: these are supported by slender pillars, which rise to the roof, and have four small black pillars running along each of them, adorned with gilded capitals both at the galleries and at the top, where the flat roof is neatly ornamented with stucco. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises to a considerable height, and is crowned with a turret at each corner, and a small lantern ornamented with carved work in the center, from whence runs a flag staff.

In 1758 it was repaired at the public expence, and ornamented with new gilding and painting.

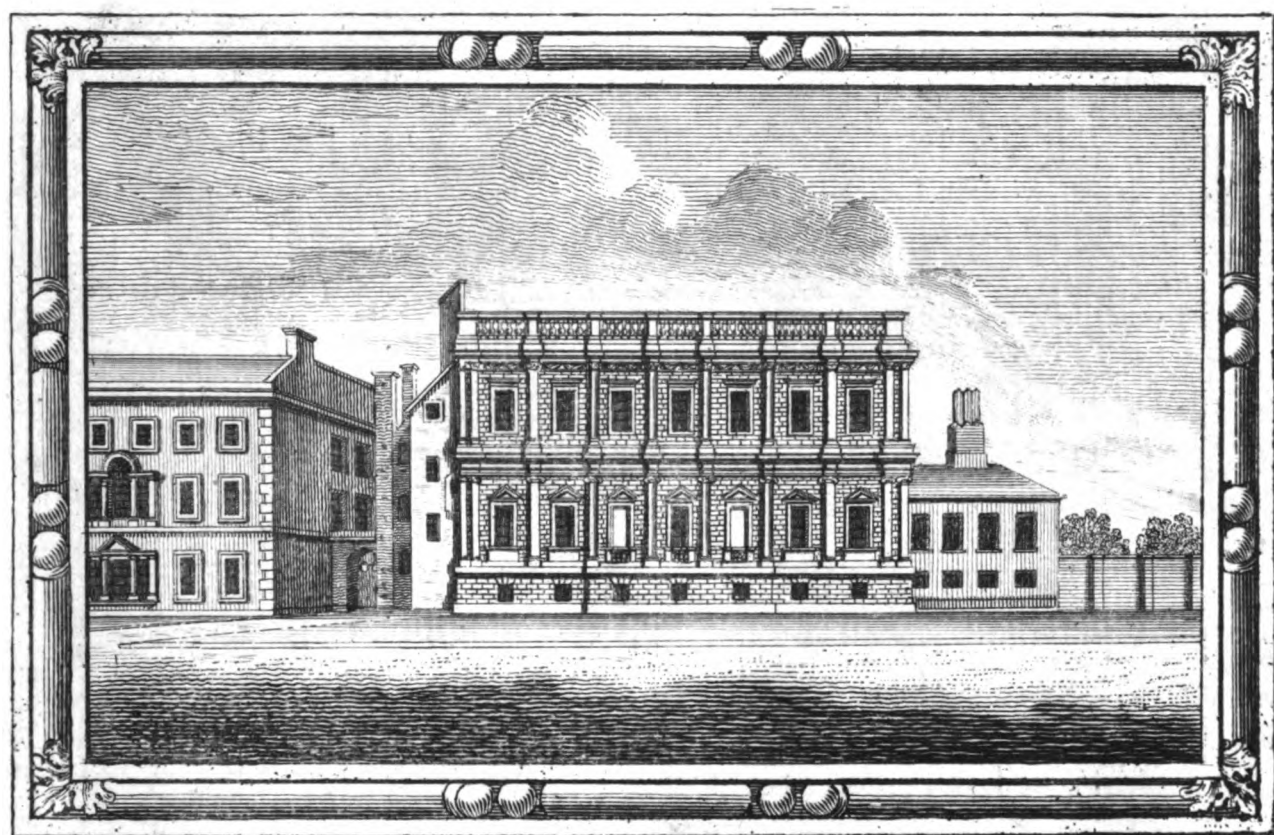
At the east end of this church is a window curiously painted, with the history of the crucifixion,



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



**VIEW of the TREASURY & HORSE GUARDS .**



**VIEW of the BANQUETING HOUSE .**





fixion, together with the figures of several apostles and saints, finely executed. It belonged formerly to a private chapel at Copt hall, near Epping, in Essex, and was purchased by the officers of this parish, a few years ago, for four hundred guineas.

This church is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of Westminster, and is valued at 400*l.* per annum.

The vestry is select. The parish officers are, two churchwardens, and six overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers and others are, one high steward, one deputy-steward, one high bailiff and his deputy, seven burgesses, seven assistant burgesses, thirteen constables, eight inquest-men, four surveyors of the highways, two surveyors of the streets, and sixteen scavengers.

The remarkable places and things in this parish are, the tombs, and monuments in the abbey of Westminster; Westminster-hall; the courts of judicature; the Exchequer; the House of Commons; the court of requests; the Painted Chamber; the House of Lords; Lindsey-house, Lindsey-lane; Strafford-house; Buckingham-house, now the Queen's-palace; the canal in St. James's-park; an infirmary; the New chapel; a chapel at the back of Tothill-street; the Gate-house; and a chapel in Queen's-square.

The king's-school, or college, is situated near the abbey, and was founded by queen Elizabeth, anno 1560, as a nursery for the propagation of religion, and orthodox literature. To this school belong one school-master, a second master, and four ushers, and forty scholars, called the king's scholars; of these forty, when qualified, six or more are elected yearly, in Easter term, and translated to the universities, viz. To Trinity-college, in Cambridge, and to Christ-church in Oxford. The scholars have each a black gown every year; and there are four lords scholars (as they are called) who wear purple gowns, and receive a stipend yearly from the treasurer of the college, out of certain rents settled by John Williams, D. D.

The Almonry-school was founded by Mr Emery Hill, where a mistress has 6*l.* per annum, a house and a chaldron of coals, for teaching poor children of this parish.

Near Tothill-fields is a free-school, founded by James Palmer, B. D. for a master and twenty boys. The master has twelve pounds and a chaldron of coals per annum, also a house, and a gown once in two years.

In Chapel-street is a charity school, where about sixty boys have their learning and cloaths, and are put out apprentice, by subscription and collection at the church door. These children wear blue coats, to distinguish them.

In Tothill-side is the Grey coat-hospital, founded by letters patent in the year 1706, for seventy boys and forty girls, who are maintained with all necessaries of meat, drink, washing, lodging, and cloaths, and put out apprentices.

In Tothill side there is also the Green coat hospital, for the poor fatherless children of this parish, founded by king Chares I. anno 1633, who endowed it with fifty pounds per annum, which is paid out of the treasury. This hospital

was rebuilt at the charge of doctor Busby and Charles Twitty, esq; anno. 1700.

Lady Ann Dacres alms houses, called Emanuel-college, were founded by her the 17th of December, anno 1601, for ten poor men and ten poor women, (each of whom has liberty to bring up one poor child) according to the settlement for seventeen of St. Margaret's parish, two of Hays, and two of the parish of Chelsea. She gave 100*l.* per annum issuing out of the manor of Bramsburton, in the county of York, until the expiration of a lease of 199 years, and afterwards the whole manor (said to be worth 600*l.* per annum) is to accrue to augment this foundation. The 100*l.* is paid out of the chamber of London, and is under the care and inspection of the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen. No person that is wicked, or cannot say the creed and ten commandments in English, or under fifty years of age, or who has inhabited less than three years in one of the said respective parishes to be admitted into this hospital.

In Tothill-side are Mr. George Whitcher's alms-houses, founded in the year 1683, for six poor people who have each five pounds per annum and a gown. Here is a chapel for their use, and he that reads prayers to the rest has twenty shillings more per annum.

In Tothill-side Westminster, are also twelve alms-houses, six for men and six for women, founded by Mr. James Palmer, B. D. anno 1654. They have each six pounds and a chaldron of coals per annum and a gown once in two years. Here is a chapel for their use, where he prayed with the poor people twice every day, and preached twice every week.

Near these are two alms-houses founded in the year 1705, by Mrs. Judith Kifford, wife of Mr. Thomas Kifford, for two decayed, virtuous, poor gentlewomen; one to be chosen out of this parish, each of whom has five pounds per annum.

A little nearer the chapel in Tothill-fields are two large alms-houses for men and their wives, each house has six pounds per annum. They were founded and endowed by Nicholas Butler, esq; in the year 1675.

Near Tothill-fields are twelve alms-houses erected out of the money left by Emery Hill, who by his will in the year 1677, endowed them for the maintenance of six poor men and their wives, and six widows. The single persons have each 4*l.* 16*s.* per annum and the others 7*l.* 4*s.* Besides each has a gown once in two years, and a chaldron of coals yearly.

In the Little Almonry are twelve alms-houses for poor men and their families; to each is paid 6*l.* per annum by the dean and chapter of Westminster.

In the wool staple towards the easterly end, are eight alms-houses for poor people, and to each is paid out of the treasury 5*l.* per annum. They were founded by Henry VIII. in the 36th year of his reign.

In Lady-alley about the middle of King's-street, are four alms-houses for four poor women, each of whom has 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum paid out of the treasury.

In or near Petty France and the New Chapel, are twenty alms-houses built by Cornelius Vanden, but not being endowed are inhabited by the parish-pensioners.

There is in the Little Almonry a workhouse, where the poor of this parish, and of St. John the Evangelist, are employed and maintained.

To this parish belongs a prison called the Gatehouse, where persons are confined for debt, by writ directed to the high bailiff of Westminster: it is also a gaol for criminal persons, who have committed any crime in the city or liberty of Westminster. Also

By Tothill-fields is a Bridewell, or house of correction, adjoining to the east end of the Green-coat hospital, for such as beg or live idly, or lead loose lives in this city or liberty. It is also a gaol for criminals, who commit offences within the said city and liberty, so made by an act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne.

Proceeding westward from St. Margaret's church, we come to a place called Mill-bank; on the west side of which stands the parochial church of

#### St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The parish of St. Margaret being greatly increased in the number of houses and inhabitants, it was judged necessary to erect one of the fifty new churches within it. This church being finished, was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; a parish was taken out of St. Margaret's, and the parliament granted the sum of 2500l. to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. for the maintenance of the rector: but besides the profits arising from this purchase, it was also enacted, that as a farther provision for the rector, the sum of 125l. should be annually raised by an equal pound rate upon the inhabitants.

This church was finished in 1728, and is remarkable only for having sunk while it was building, which occasioned an alteration in the plan. On the north and south sides are magnificent porticos, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower and pinnacle: these additions were erected, that the whole might sink equally, and owe their magnitude to the same cause. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which cross even the isles.

The advowson of this church is in the dean and chapter of Westminster: and to prevent this rectory being held in commendam, all licences and dispensations for holding it are, by act of parliament declared null and void.

The vestry is select. The parish officers are, two churchwardens, and two overseers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers are, four burgesses, with each his assistant, two constables, one surveyor of the highways, two surveyors of the streets, and two scavengers.

Returning to Westminster-abbey we find, on the north side thereof, an old Gothic building called

#### WESTMINSTER HALL.

This was first built by William Rufus, as an addition to a royal palace there, and afterwards rebuilt by king Richard II, in the year 1397. It is reckoned one of the largest rooms in Europe, being two hundred and seventy feet long, seventy-four feet broad, and ninety feet high, supported only by buttresses, without one pillar. The roof is timber, and was a few years ago slated, the old covering of lead being thought too heavy: the pavement is of stone. In this spacious room the kings of England have generally held their coronation and other solemn feasts. It is generally used for the trial of peers; and here, ever since the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's-Bench, and Common Pleas have been held at the four terms of the year; and above stairs is held the court of Exchequer.

The *Court of Chancery* took its name from the cross bars of iron or wood, called by the Romans *cancelli*, with which it was formerly inclosed, to prevent the officers being incommoded by the crowding of the people. The supreme and sole judge of this court is the lord high chancellor. This great officer, who is assisted by the masters in Chancery, takes precedency after the archbishop of Canterbury; and, next to the king and princes of the blood, is the highest person in the kingdom in civil affairs. He is generally keeper of the great seal, and is thence styled lord keeper.

The chancery consists of two courts, in one of which the lord chancellor proceeds according to the laws and statutes of the kingdom, and in the other according to equity, judging rather by the spirit than the letter of the laws. In case of absence his place upon the bench is supplied by the master of the rolls, who also determines causes in the same equitable manner.

Out of this court are issued writs for parliaments, charters, patents for sheriffs, writs of *certiorari* to remove records and false judgments in inferior courts, writs of *moderata misericordia*, when a person has been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of goods for widows and orphans. Here also are sealed and enrolled treaties with foreign princes, letters patent, commissions of appeal,oyer and terminer, &c. The actions in this court are by bill or plaint; the witnesses are privately examined; there is no jury, but all the sentences are given by the judge of the court.

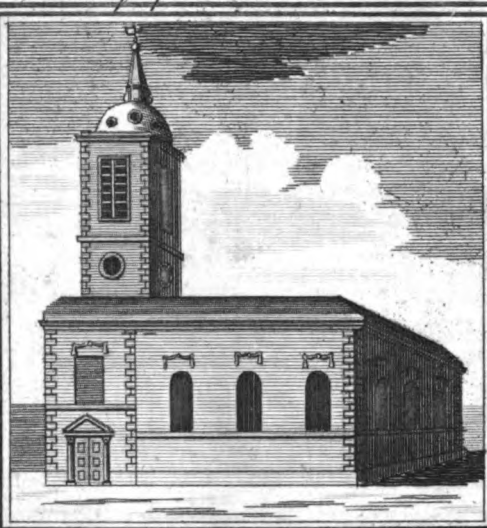
The twelve masters in Chancery are assistants of the chancellor or lord-keeper; the first of whom is master of the rolls, which is a place of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king. These gentlemen sit at Westminster-hall, with the lord chancellor, three at a time while the term lasts, and two at a time when the chancellor sits to hear causes in his own house. The salary of the masters in chancery, exclusive of robe money, is 100l. per annum, paid quarterly out of the exchequer.

The *Court of King's Bench* is the highest court of common law in England. It is so called because the king sometimes sat there in person on an high

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



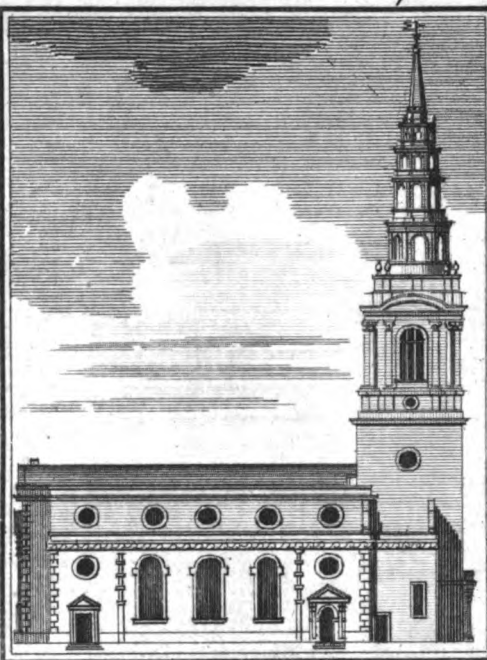
*St. John the Evangelist Westminster.*



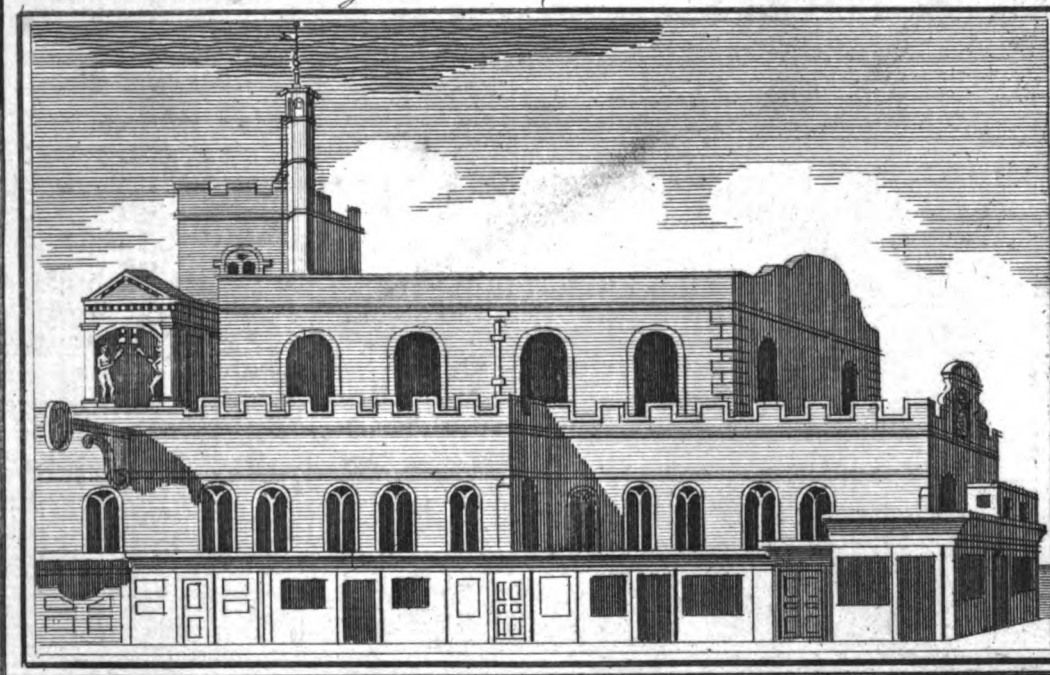
*St. Bennets Pauls Wharf.*



*St. Martin's Ludgate.*



*St. Bride's Fleet Street.*



*St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street.*

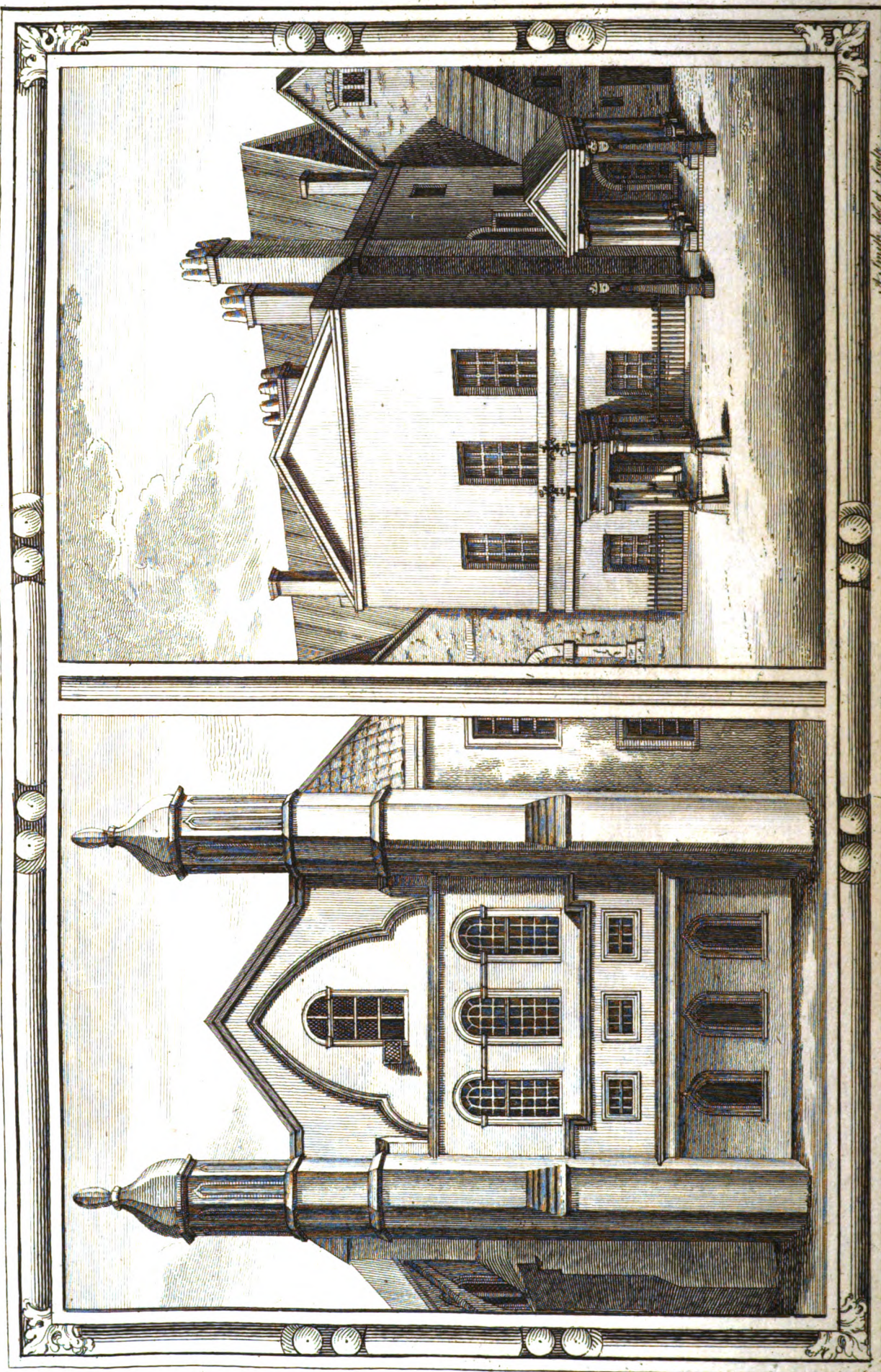








*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the HOUSE OF COMMONS from the  
River Thames.*

*View of the Office of Ordnance with the Entrance of the  
HOUSE OF LORDS*



high bench, and judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. Or because this court determines pleas between the crown and the subject of treasons, felonies, and other pleas, which properly belong to the king; and also in whatever relates to the loss of life or member of any subject in which the king is concerned. Here likewise are tried breaches of peace, oppression, and misgovernment; and this court corrects the errors of all the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed; except only pleas in the exchequer. This court is general, and extends to all England: and wherever it is held the law supposes the sovereign to be there in person. In this court there generally sit four judges, the first of whom is stiled the lord chief justice of the King's-bench, and sometimes the lord chief justice of England.

The *Court of Common Pleas* was anciently ambulatory, and followed the king wheresoever he went; but at the confirmation of Magna Charta by king John in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. It is so denominated because in this court are debated the usual or common pleas between subject and subject, and all civil causes whatsoever. After this court was fixed at Westminster, such a number of causes was brought before it, that the king, for the greater dispatch of business, found it necessary, instead of three, to constitute six judges, whom he appointed to sit in two places. At present, however, the number is only four, the principal of which is stiled lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. These sit together in Westminster-hall to hear and determine causes; but no counsellor can plead before them under the degree of a serjeant.

The other officers of this court are, the Custos Brevium; three prothonotaries and their secondaries; several clerks, who have their respective counties allotted them, and are to engross the fines levied on lands in their several divisions: the Chirographer; the Register of the fines, and a clerk of the proclamations. The prothonotaries and chirographer sit in the court covered with black round caps, which was the fashion before the invention of hats and wigs. These are all sworn, and have their offices for life. There are likewise several other officers who are not sworn.

The *Court of Exchequer* is so called from a chequered cloth, which antiently covered the table where the judges, or chief officers sat. This court was first erected by William the conqueror, for the trial of all causes relating to the revenues of the crown; and in the same court there are now also tried matters of equity between subject and subject.

The judges of this court are, the lord chief baron of the exchequer, and three other judges called barons of the exchequer. There is also the curfitor baron of the exchequer, who administers the oaths to the sheriffs, under-sheriffs, bailiffs, searchers, surveyors, &c. of the Custom-house; but is no judge. When at any time the barons are of different opinions concerning the

decision of any cause, they call to their assistance the chancellor of the exchequer, who decides in favour of one of the parties by his casting vote.

Adjoining to the south-east angle of Westminster-hall is a building formerly called St. Stephen's chapel, from its having been dedicated to St. Stephen. It was founded by that king, and rebuilt in 1347 by king Edward III. who converted it to a collegiate church; but ever since it was surrendered to Edward VI. it has been used for the assembly of the representatives of the commons of England, and is now generally called

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This is a spacious room wainscotted to the ceiling. It is capable of holding six hundred persons, and has commodious apartments about it, as the Speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the members, which gradually ascend one above another, as in a theatre, are covered with green cloth; the floor is matted, and there are wainscot galleries around it, sustained by cantilevers adorned with carved work, where strangers are often permitted to sit and hear the debate.

At the upper end of this room the speaker is placed upon a raised seat, ornamented behind with Corinthian columns, and the king's arms carved and placed on a pediment; before him is a table, at which the clerk and his assistant sit near him on each hand, just below the chair; and on either side, as well below as in the galleries, the members are placed promiscuously. The speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the house, as the professors of the law do in term time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the four representatives for the city of London, who, the first day of every new parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit all together on the right hand of the chair, next to the speaker.

The time of sitting is upon any day in the morning, except on Sundays, or some other high festivals or fast days, upon which it is not usual to assemble, unless upon the most urgent occasions: but though the speaker always adjourns the house to nine o'clock of the morning of the day when they agree to meet again, the house seldom meets till twelve.

This house has an equal share with the lords in making laws, nor can any be made without the consent of the commons, who are the guardians of the liberties of the people; and as they are the grand inquest of the nation, they have a power to impeach the greatest lords in the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal.

On the day prefixed by the king in the writ of summons, his majesty goes in person to the house of lords, where being seated with the crown on his head, and clothed in his royal robes, he sends for the commons by the gentleman usher of the black rod, who coming to the bar of the house, bows, and advancing a few steps, repeats this mark of respect a second and a third time, saying, "Gentlemen of the house of commons, the king commands this honourable house to attend  
" him

" him immediately in the house of peers; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws: the commons then immediately attend his majesty in the house of lords, when the lord chancellor or keeper commands them in the king's name to chuse a speaker, upon which they return to their own house. One of the members then standing up in his place, and making a short introductory speech, moves that such member as he then names, may take the chair, and his motion being seconded by some other member, if no contest happens, they lead the person mentioned from his seat to the bar of the house, from whence they conduct him bowing thrice, up the chair; where being placed, he stands up, and returns thanks to the house for the honour done him, and modestly acknowledging his inability to discharge so great a trust, desires they would make choice of a more able person, which being disapproved, he submits to their pleasure; and after receiving the directions of the house, on the usual requests to be made on his appearing before his majesty, adjourns to the day appointed for that purpose.

But before the commons can enter upon any business, or even the choice of a speaker, all the members enter the court of wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, with those appointed by the act of the first of William and Mary, in the presence of an officer appointed by his majesty, who is usually the lord steward of the household; and after they have chosen the speaker, they take the same oaths again in the house, at the table, and subscribe their opinions against the doctrines of transubstantiation, the invocation and adoration of saints, and the sacrifice of the mass; and before they can give any vote in the house, except for the choice of a speaker, they are obliged also to abjure the pretender.

Upon the day appointed, the usher of the black rod is again sent for the commons, when he alters his stile, and addresses himself to the speaker. The members, obeying this summons, return to the house of lords, and present their speaker to the king, who is again seated on the throne, and have obtained his approbation, the speaker desires, that the commons, during their sitting, " may have free access to his majesty, " freedom of speech in their own house, and " freedom from arrests." After which the king makes his speech to both houses, the whole house of commons being supposed to be at the bar of the house of lords.

After the speaker and members have taken the oaths, the standing orders of the house are read, and grand committees appointed to sit on usual days: which being done, the house generally begins with reading some bills left unfinished the sessions before. Any member of parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the house, the person who made the motion, with some of those who seconded it, are ordered to prepare, and bring it in. When the bill is ready, some of the members who were ordered to prepare it, read the order at the side bar of the house, desiring leave to bring the bill to the table; which upon the question being agreed to, it has a first reading by the clerk at

the table; and then the speaker taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abstract of it: which done, after the debate upon the bill, if any happens, he puts the question, whether it shall have a second reading; and sometimes upon a motion being made appoints a day for it.

When the bill has been read a second time, the question is put, whether it shall be committed, which is either to a committee of the whole house, if the bill be of importance; or to a private committee, any member at pleasure naming the persons to be of that committee; and their names being read by the clerk at the table, they are ordered to meet in the speaker's chamber, and report their opinion to the house. Accordingly meeting there, they chuse their chairman, and either adjourn to some other time, or proceed upon the bill, which in this last case, the chairman orders a clerk who attends them to read, then taking the bill himself, and reading it paragraph by paragraph, he puts every clause to the question, fills up the blanks, and makes amendments according to the opinion of the majority of the committee, of whom there must be eight of the persons named, to proceed regularly, though five may adjourn.

When the committee have gone through the whole bill, the chairman by their desire makes his report at the side bar of the house, reading all the alterations made by the committee, and how any of these amendments have altered the scope of the bill, the clerk having before written down in what page and line of the bill those amendments are to be found; and if the committee have thought fit to add any clauses, they are marked alphabetically, read by the chairman and delivered to the clerk, who reads all the amendments and clauses. The speaker then puts the question, whether they shall be read a second time, and if this be agreed to, he then reads them himself, and particularly as many of them as the house agrees to. After which the question is put, whether the bill so amended shall be ingrossed, that is, written fair on parchment; and read the third time some other day. It being at length read the third time, the speaker holds the bill in his hand, and puts the question, whether the bill shall pass, and if the major part be for it, the clerk writes on the bill *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, i. e. Be it delivered to the lords.

When an engrossed bill is read, and any clauses referred to be added to it, they must be on parchment ingrossed like the bill, which are then called *riders*; and if agreed to, they are added to the bill.

Petitions are offered like bills at the bar of the house, and brought up and delivered at the table, by the member who presents them.

When a member speaks to a bill, he stands up uncovered, and addresses himself only to the speaker; but if he be answered by another, he is not allowed to reply the same day, unless personally reflected on: for nobody is to speak to a bill above once in a day, unless the whole house be turned into a committee, and then every member may reply as often as the chairman thinks proper. But if a bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during the same sessions.

Messengers

Messengers from the lords, and all persons appearing at the bar of the house, are introduced by the serjeant attending the house, with the mace upon his shoulder.

While the speaker is in the chair, the mace lies upon the table, except when sent upon any extraordinary occasion into Westminster-hall and the court of requests, to summon the members to attend. But when the members resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman to that committee takes the chair where the clerk of the house usually sits.

Forty members are necessary to make a house, and eight a committee. But the speaker is not allowed to vote, except the house be equally divided: nor is he to persuade or dissuade in passing a bill; but only to make a short and plain narrative.

The members of the house of commons vote by yeas and noes; but if it appear doubtful which is the greater number, the house divides. If the question relates to any thing already in the house, the noes go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as a bill, petition, &c. the ayes go out: where the house divides, the speaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion, who after they have told those within, place them in the passage between the bar and the door, and tell the others who went out; which done, the two tellers who have the majority take the right hand, and place themselves within the bar, all four advancing bowing three times; and being come up to the table deliver the number, saying, the ayes who went out, are so many; the noes who staid so many; or the contrary: which is repeated by the speaker, who declares the majority.

In a committee of the whole house, they divide by changing sides, the ayes taking the right hand of the chair, and the noes the left; and then there are only two tellers.

If when a bill is passed in one house, and sent to the other, they demur upon it; a conference is then demanded in the painted chamber, where certain members deputed from each house meet, and debate the affair, while the lords sit covered at the table, and the commons stand without their hats. If they disagree, the affair is dropped; but if they come to an agreement, it is at length brought, with all the other bills that have passed both houses, to receive the royal assent, in the house, where the king being seated in the chair of state, the clerk of the crown reads the title of each bill; and as he reads the clerk of the parliament, according to the instructions he hath received from his majesty pronounces the royal assent; if it be a public bill by saying, *Le Roy le veut*, i. e. The king will have it so: or if a private bill, *Soit fait comme il est désiré*; i. e. Be it done as is desired. But if his majesty does not approve the bill, the answer is *Le Roy s'avisera*: that is the king will consider of it.

Money bills always begin in the house of commons; because the greatest part of the supplies are raised by the people, and for this reason the commons will not allow the lords to alter them; and on the presenting these bills to his majesty, the answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets*,

*accepte leur benevolence, & aussi le veut*: that is, the king thanks his loyal subjects, accepts of their benevolence, and therefore grants his consent.

A bill for a general pardon has but one reading in each house; because they must take it as the king will please to give it: and when this bill is passed the answer is, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communi, en ce parlement assemblez, au nom de tous vos autres sujets, remercient très humblement votre Majesté, & prient Dieu de vous donner en santé bonne vie & longue*: that is, the bishops, lords, and commons in this parliament assembled, in the name of all your other subjects, most humbly thank your majesty, and beseech God to grant you a long and healthful life.

The king without his personal presence, may, by a committee granted to some of his nobles, give his royal assent to any bill that requires haste.

When his majesty prorogues or dissolves the parliament, he generally comes in person, and being seated with the crown on his head, sends the black rod for all the house of commons to come to the bar of the house of lords; and then the speech being read by the lord chancellor, he, by the king's special command, pronounces the parliament prorogued or dissolved.

The parliament was formerly dissolved at the death of the king; but to prevent tumults and confusion, it is now expressly provided by a solemn act, that a parliament sitting, or in being at the king's demise, shall continue; and if not sitting shall meet expressly, for keeping the peace of the realm, and preserving the succession.

Adjoining to Westminster-hall, on the south side is an edifice called

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

This house is so denominated from its being the place where the peers of Great Britain assemble in parliament. It is an oblong room, somewhat less than that in which the commons meet, and is hung with fine old tapestry, with historical figures, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the gift of the states of Holland to queen Elizabeth.

At the upper end of the room is the throne upon which the king is seated on solemn occasions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the ensigns of majesty. On the right hand of the throne is a seat for the prince of Wales, and on the left another for the next person of the royal family.

Below the throne, on the king's right hand, are the seats of the two archbishops, and a little below them the bench of bishops. Before the throne, are three broad seats stuffed with wool; on the first of which, next to the throne, sits the lord chancellor or keeper of the great seal, who is a speaker of the house of peers; and on the other two sit the lord chief justice, the master of the rolls, and the other judges, who attend occasionally to be consulted in points of law. The benches for the lords spiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar across the house, at the end opposite to the throne. Without the bar sits the king's first gentleman

usher,



usher, called the black rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is a yeoman usher, who waits at the inside of the door, a crier without, and a serjeant at mace, who always attends the lord chancellor.

When the king is present with the crown on his head, the lords sit uncovered and the judges stand till his majesty gives them leave to sit. In the king's absence the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne, as is done by all who enter the presence chamber. The judges then may sit, but must not be covered till the lord chancellor or keeper signifies to them, that the lords permit them to be so.

When the king goes in state to the house, either at the opening or breaking up of the sessions, the park guns are discharged; and his majesty arriving at the house of lords, enters a room adjoining to it, called the prince's chamber, where he puts on his robes and crown, and from thence is conducted into the house by the lord chamberlain, where all the lords are dressed in their scarlet robes, and being seated on the throne, sends for the commons by the gentleman usher of the black rod. On their appearing, his majesty's speech is read by the lord chancellor to this grand united assembly; after which his majesty returns in the same manner as he came, in his state coach drawn by eight beautiful horses, attended by his guards, and the guns firing.

The house of lords in conjunction, with the king and commons, have the power not only of making and repealing laws, but of constituting the supreme judicature of the kingdom; the lords here assembled take cognizance of treasons and high crimes committed by the peers and others; try all who are impeached by the commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breast, and saying, *Guilty*, or *Not guilty upon my honour*. They receive appeals from all other courts, and even sometimes reverse the decrees of chancery; and from this highest tribunal lies no appeal. All the lords spiritual and temporal have the peculiar privilege of appointing proxies to vote in their stead, when from sickness or any other cause, they cannot conveniently appear; but such as would make proxies are obliged, at the beginning of every parliament, to enter them in person.

The lords give their suffrages or votes, beginning at the puisne, or lowest baron, and then proceeding in a regular series, every one answering apart, *content*, or *not content*. If the affirmatives and negatives are equal, it passes in the negative, the speaker not being allowed a voice, unless he be a peer of the realm.

Between the house of lords and the house of commons is an apartment called the painted chamber. This is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber, and the rooms in which the parliaments were anciently opened. Conferences are often held here between the two houses, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the house of commons to come up without being crowded.

At the south end of New Palace-yard is a plain old building called the *Exchequer*, or *the office of*

*the receipt of his majesty's exchequer*, where the king's revenue is received and disbursed.

This important office is under the direction of the chancellor of the exchequer, who has the comptrollment of the rolls of the lords of the treasury, and sits in the court above the barons of the exchequer. He has the gift of the office of comptroller of the pipe, and that of clerk of the Nihilis.

Another great officer is, the auditor of the receipts of the exchequer. He files the bills of the tellers, and draws all orders to be signed by the lords commissioners of the treasury, for issuing forth all money, in virtue of privy seals, which are recorded by the clerk of the pells, and entered and lodged in the auditor's office. He likewise, by warrant from the lords of the treasury, makes debentures to the several persons who have fees, annuities or pensions, by letters patent from the king, out of the exchequer, and directs them for payment to the tellers. He daily receives the state of each teller's account, and weekly certifies the whole to the lords commissioners, who immediately present the estimate, or balance to the king. He makes half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, a book called a declaration, containing a methodical abstract of all the accounts and payments made the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the lords of the treasury, and another to the chancellor of the exchequer; and by him are kept the registers appointed for paying all persons in course, upon several branches of the king's revenue. For the discharge of these offices he has a chief clerk, a clerk of the debenture, a clerk of the registers and issues, a clerk of the cash book, and a clerk for making out exchequer bills; and in the offices for annuities under the auditor are two chief clerks, under whom are nine other clerks.

The other great officers are the four tellers of the exchequer, each of whom has his deputy, his first clerk and four other clerks. Their office is to receive all moneys due to the king, and thereupon to throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally court, where it is received by the auditor's clerk, who there attends to write the words of the bill upon a tally, and then delivers the same to be entered by the clerk of the pells, or his under clerk, who attends to enter it in his book; then the tally is cloven by the two deputy chamberlains, and while the senior deputy reads one part the junior examines the other.

The clerk of the pells is another great officer. He enters the tellers bills on a parchment skin, in latin *Pellis*, and likewise all receipts and payments for the king; this officer is in the nature of a comptroller; he has a deputy and two clerks.

To the tally court belong the two chamberlains of the exchequer, in whose custody are many ancient records, leagues and treaties with foreign princes, the standards of money, weights, and measures, those ancient books called the black book of the exchequer, and dooms-day book, which last contains an account of all the cities, towns, villages and families in the reign of William the Conqueror. This book is kept under three locks and keys, and cannot be examined for

less than 6s. 8d. and for every line transcribed is paid four-pence.

Under these officers are four deputy chamberlains, in whose offices are preserved all the counter-foils of the above tallies, so exactly ranked by months or years, that they may be easily found out, in order to be joined with their respective tallies, which being done and proved true, they deliver it attested for a lawful tally to the clerk of the pipe, to be allowed in the great roll.

The other officers of this court, are the usher of the exchequer, his deputy and clerk; three paymasters of exchequer bills, their deputy, and a comptroller of exchequer bills; a tally writer for the auditor, who has two assistant clerks, and a tally cutter.

There are several other offices belonging to the exchequer, as the Pipe office in Gray's Inn; Foreign Apposer's office, and King's Remembrancer's office, in the Temple; Clerk of the pleas office, in Lincoln's Inn, &c.

In leaving this division we proceed from Westminster-bridge (which has been already described in p. 301, &c.) through a fine street which opens and leads to St. James's Park.\* At the west end of this park, fronting the mall and grand canal, stands

### The QUEEN'S PALACE.

This building was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it in 1703, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present majesty bought it; and it has obtained the name of the Queen's Palace from the particular pleasure her majesty has expressed in the retirement of it. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's-park in front, but has a park, lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itself behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has a spacious court-yard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this house has two ranges of pilasters of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders.

To this palace has been lately added a new library supplied with the best authors in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints; and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety of pictures by the most eminent masters. Among which are the famous cartoons by Ra-

phael, removed from Hampton-court. These cartoons are seven pieces of sacred history taken from the New Testament, and were designed as patterns for tapestry. They are painted on paper with great delicacy and beauty, in water colours; the description of which is as follows:

1. *The miraculous draught of fishes*, Luke v. In this Christ appears in the boat with an air of divine gentleness; the large fowls placed on the shore in the fore-ground have a sea-wildness in them, and prevent the heaviness which that part of the picture would otherwise have had, by breaking the parallel line that would have been made by the boat, and the base of the picture.

2. *The delivery of the keys*, John xxi. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the resurrection, present authority, late suffering, humility and majesty, command and love, are finely mixed in his divine aspect. He is wrapped only in one large piece of white drapery; his left arm and breast are bare, and part of his legs naked. The figures of the eleven apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently according to their characters. Peter receives his master's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention; the beloved disciple has, in his countenance wonder lost in love. The last personage whose back only is seen, one would imagine to be Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn than by this acknowledgement of the difficulty to describe it. The mixture of tints in the draperies all together produce a wonderful harmony.

3. *The miracle of healing the cripple at the beautiful gate of the temple*, Acts iii. All the figures are admirably performed.

4. *The death of Ananias*, Acts v. Here is the greatest dignity in the apostles; they are, however, only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures. What a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

5. *Elymas the sorcerer struck with blindness*, Acts xii. How admirably are terror and astonishment expressed in the people present, and how variously according to their several characters! What grace and majesty is seen in the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, denouncing vengeance on the sorcerers! The proconsul has a greatness and a grace superior to his character, equal to what might be supposed in a Cæsar.

6. *The sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lycaonia*, Acts xiv. The occasion of this is finely told; the man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine power which ap-

\* This place was originally a wild wet field, till king Henry VIII. inclosed it, laid it out into walks, and drained it by cutting canals, for a pleasure ground to his new palace at St. James's. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by king Charles II. who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the mall from its being adopted to a play at bowls so called. He also formed the water into a canal of 100 feet

broad, and 2800 feet long; and furnished the park with a decoy, and other ponds for water fowl. This park, which is near a mile and a half in circumference, and surrounded with magnificent structures, is constantly open and used as a thoroughfare by all sorts of people. At the east end is a spacious parade for the exercise of the horse and foot-guards.

peared in the apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only has a crutch under his feet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement; which are sentiments seen in the other, with a mixture of joy. The group of the ox and popa are taken from a bas-relievo in the Villa de Medici.

7. *St. Paul preaching to the Athenians*, Acts xvii. The divine orator is the chief figure; and the picture is conducted with the greatest judgment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name. The little drapery thrown over the apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waist, poises the figure, which otherwise would seem ready to tumble forwards.

There were in all twelve of these pieces: two are in the possession of the French king; the king of Sardinia has two of the others; and one belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a sum of money. When the person who had taken this valuable deposit found it was to be redeemed, he greatly damaged the drawing, for which the gentlemen brought his action in Westminster hall.

On the north side of St. James's park, near the center, is an old building called

#### St. JAMES'S PALACE.

On the spot where this edifice stands was once an hospital dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London for only fourteen maids afflicted with the leprosy, who were to live a chaste and devout life; but afterwards new donations increased the extent of the charity, and eight brethren were added to minister divine service. This hospital, which is mentioned in a manuscript of the Cotton library, so early as in the year 1100, was at length suppressed by king Henry VIII. who allowed the sisters pensions during the term of their lives, and taking down the edifice built a palace in its room, which retained the name of the hospital, and is still standing. In this edifice our kings have resided ever since Whitehall was consumed by fire in 1697, and his majesty usually resides here during the winter season. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hospital was converted to the use of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service in the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there belongs to it a dean, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten children, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell-ringer.

On the east side of this palace is Malborough-house, which is a very large brick edifice, ornamented with stone, and built in a peculiar taste. It has two wings, and a very spacious court be-

fore it. The front, which is very extensive, has only two series of windows. The building is terminated by a balustrade on the top; and the apartments are magnificent, well disposed and richly furnished.

But the most elegant building, not only in point of architecture, but in richness of furniture, is lord Speencer's house, situate on the west side of St. James's-palace. Nothing can be more pleasingly elegant than the park front, which is ornamented to an high degree, and yet not with profusion; nor is the fitting up and furniture of the rooms inferior to the beauties of the outside. The library which is thirty feet by twenty-five, is most beautifully ornamented. The chimney-piece very light, of polished white marble. On one side of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of witchcraft; the execution and finishing is very great; and the extent of the painter's imagination striking, in drawing into one point such a multitude of the emblems of witchcraft, and all designed with a fine wildness of fancy. It is somewhat in the stile of Scarlatt.

From hence you enter the dining room, forty-six by twenty-four; exceedingly elegant: the decorations in the finest taste, and the richest of their kind; the ceiling and cornice of white and green, very beautiful. The slabs of Siena marble, large and finely veined. The chimney-piece, basso-relievo, of white marble beautifully polished. On one side of it is a landscape, the killing of a dragon, the general brilliancy of which is very fine, and the trees beautifully expressed. On the other side is another yet more pleasing, the trees of which are likewise striking. The figures are a centaur carrying off a naked woman: her back appears, which is painted with a most delicate softness: she has a little slight drapery, which is very elegantly designed, though perhaps not perfectly natural.

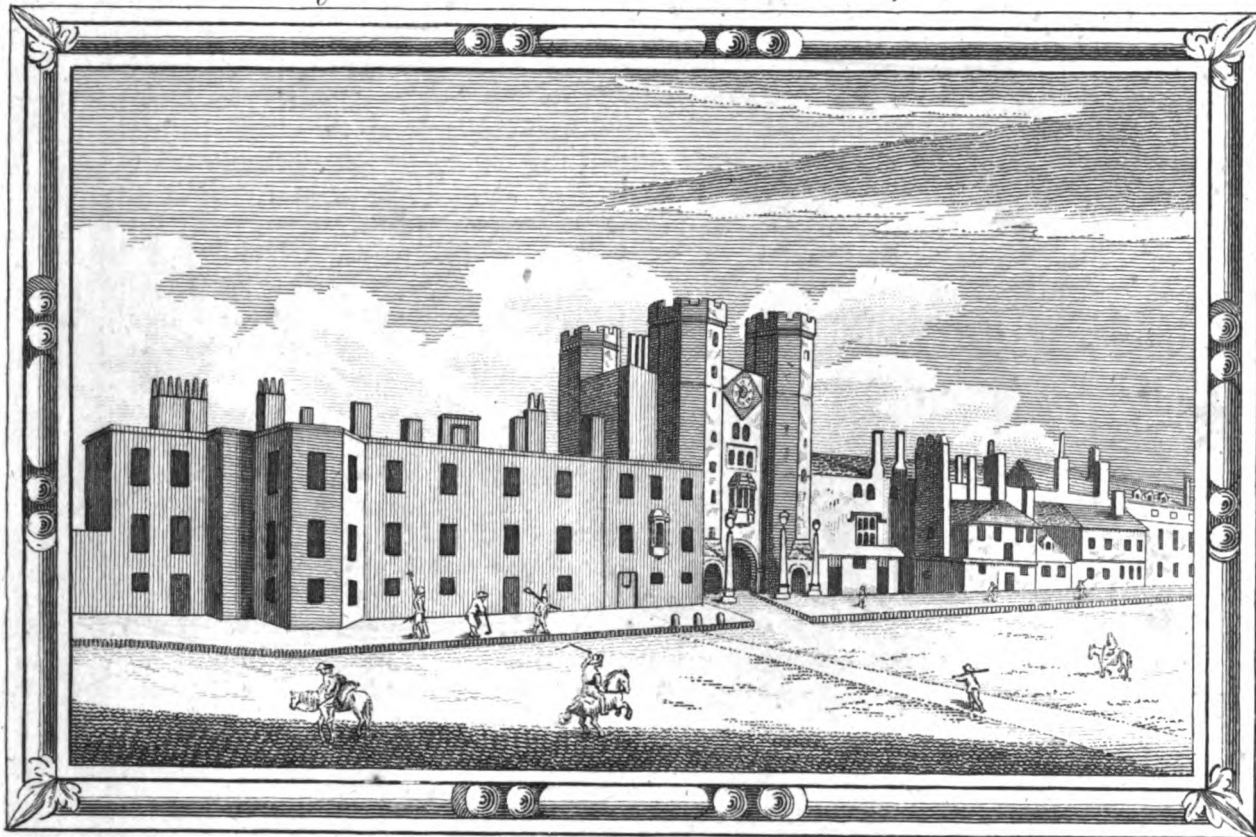
We next enter the drawing room, which is twenty-four by twenty-one, clear of a noble bow-window, parted from the room only by two pillars of the most exquisite workmanship; they are carved in leaves, the thick foliage of which bends round in a fine arch from one to the other, in a taste that cannot be too much admired. On each side, in a semicircular cove in the wall, an urn of white marble with basso-relievos, very beautiful. Nothing can be more elegant than the chimney-piece; a fine border of Siena marble with a sweet festoon of flowers upon it in white marble polished; the ceiling, cornice, and ornaments of green and white and gold, and in a most delicate stile. Over the chimney, a picture of two usurers; great expression.

Returning, we next view the attic story; the stair case is in a very just taste, wide and lofty; the ceiling and ornaments green and white.

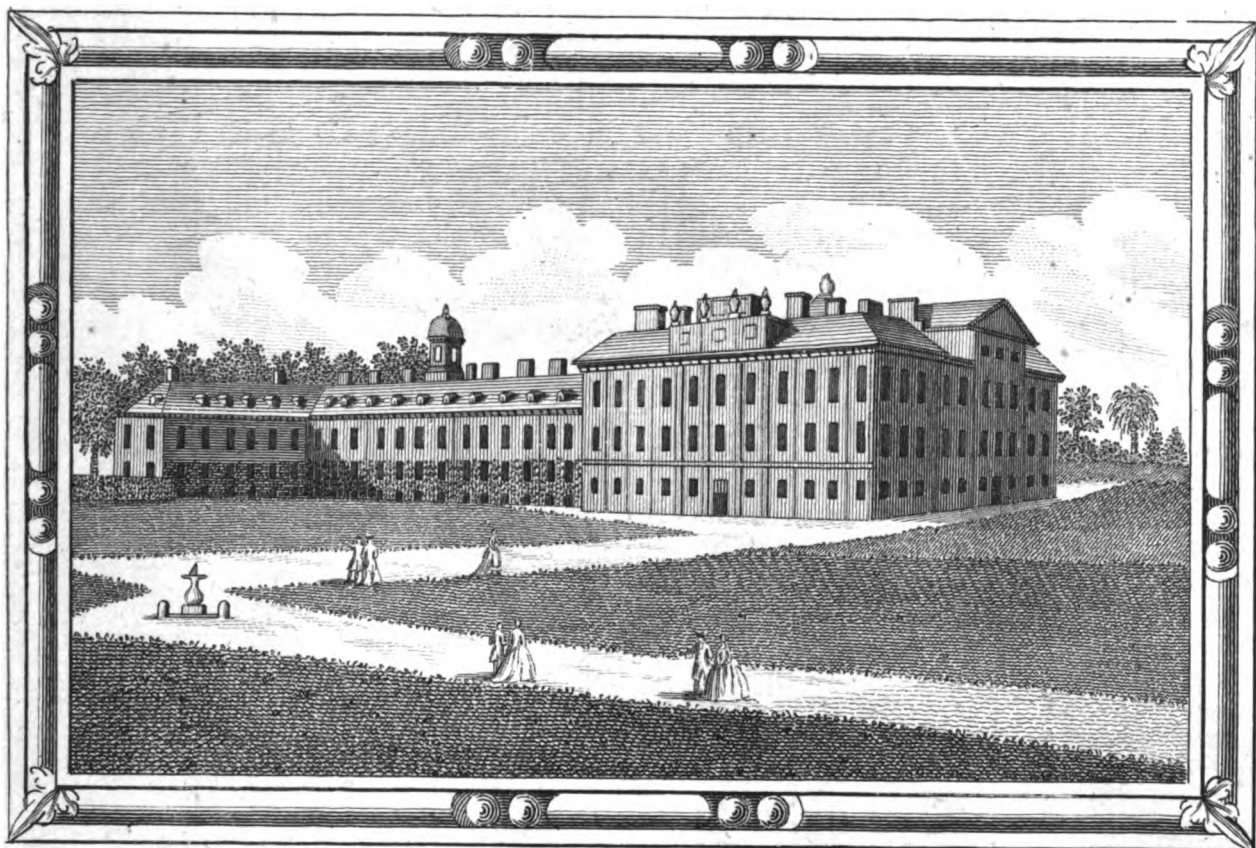
From the landing-place you enter first the music room twenty-five by twenty-three, chimney-piece extremely light and elegant: on the left a small dressing-room, very neat; chimney-piece very beautiful, the cornice of white polished marble, supported by pillars of Siena. This opens into the bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty.

The

*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of ST JAMES'S Palace.*



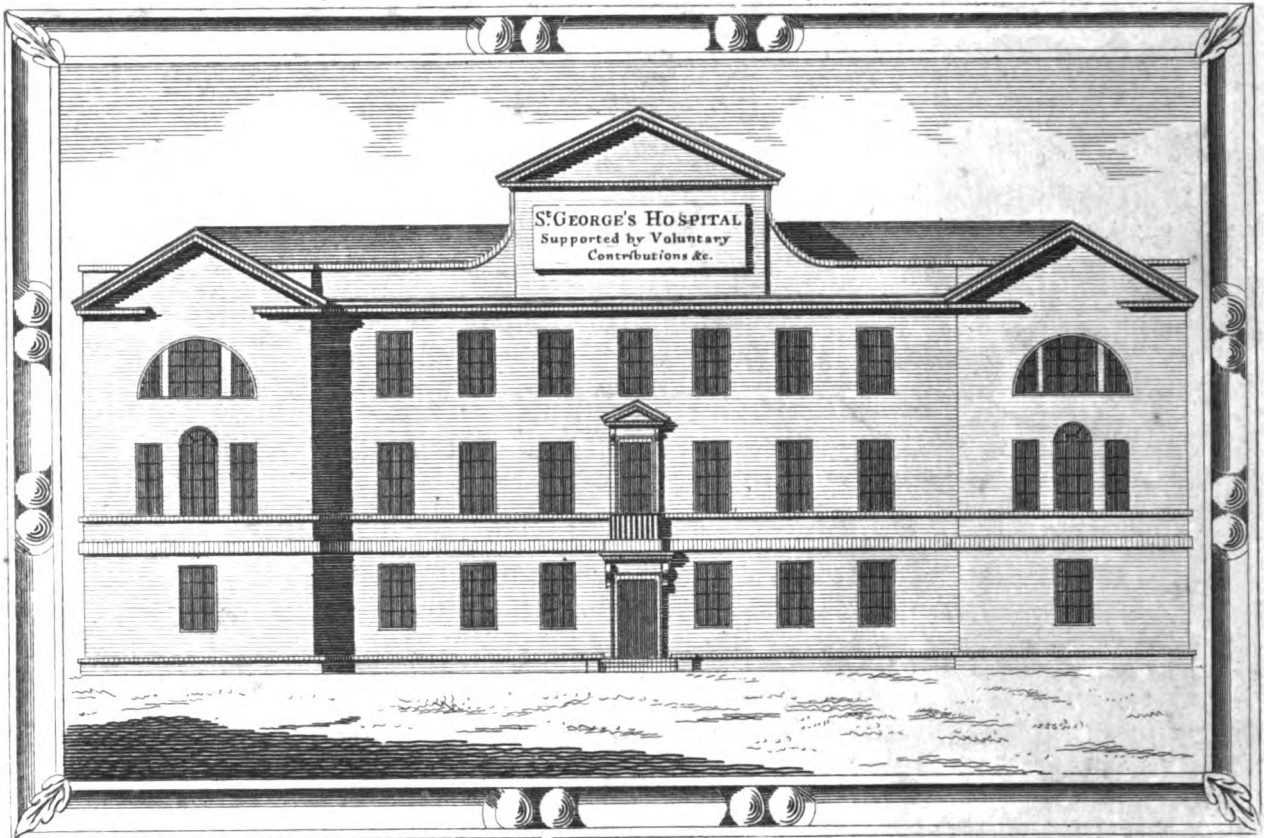
*View of KENSINGTON Palace.*



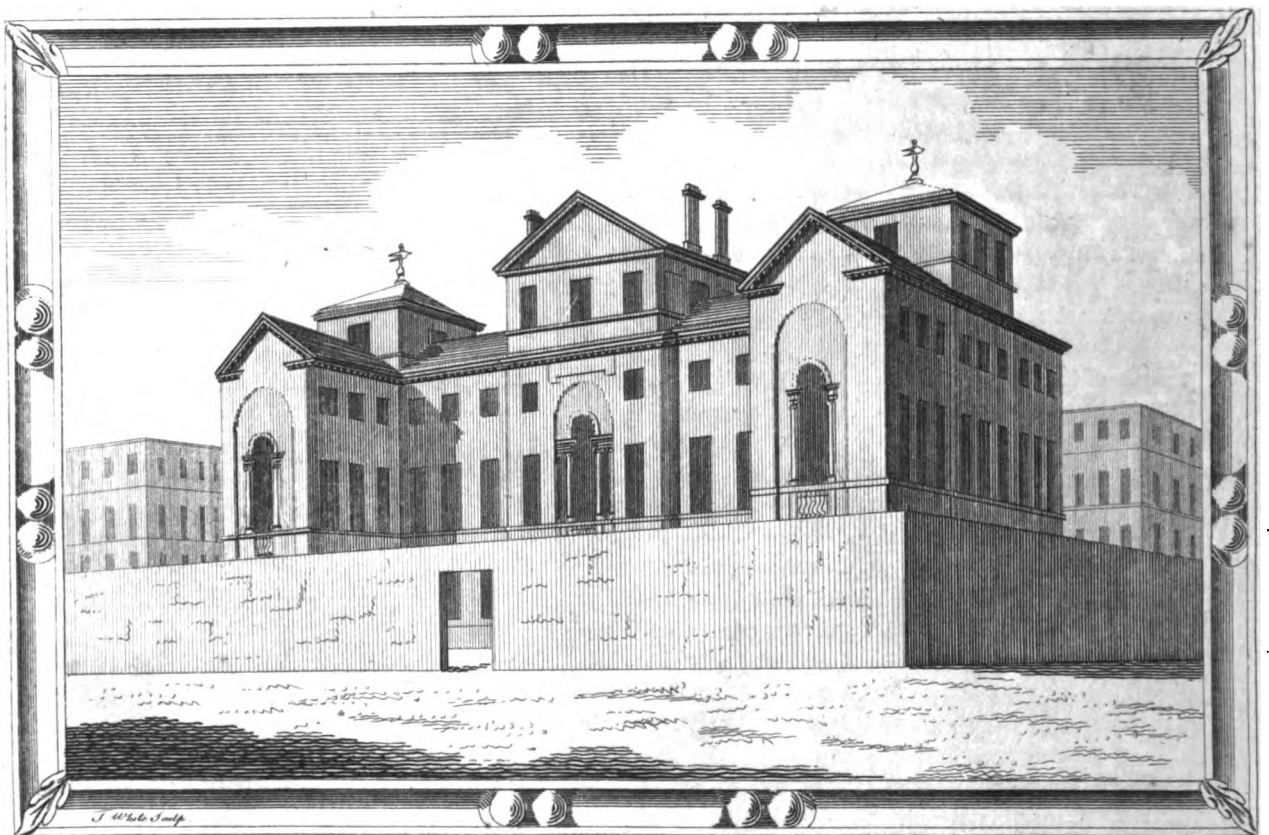




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London,*



*The Hospital of ST. GEORGE at Hyde Park corner,*



*The South east View of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL near Oxford Road*

The beds and tables very finely carved and inlaid, the former of crimson damask, with covered tops and extremely elegant.

Returning to the music-room, you enter the grand dressing-room, twenty-five by twenty-three, which is fitted up with all possible taste; scarce any thing can be more beautiful than the mosaic ceiling, the cornices, and all the ornaments. The chimney-piece is exquisitely designed, and admirably executed: it is of white marble, wrought with the utmost taste, and beautifully polished. Over the cornice are festoons of the lightest carving, and two eagles, with a very fine basso relievo of carving in a glass in the center. The pictures are disposed with great elegance, and hung up by ribbons of gilt carving in the highest taste.

From this room you enter the saloon, forty-five by thirty. The ceiling, which is coved, is in mosaic compartments, green and white and gold; gilt medallions are let into it. The door-cases exceedingly elegant, their cornices supported by pillars most beautifully carved, and gilt with the same mixture of green as in the ceiling. The chimney-piece large, but very light; relievos of white polished marble, wonderfully elegant. Between the windows are two slabs very large, of the finest Siena marble, the frames carved in the most exquisite taste, and richly gilded; they are beyond all comparison more beautiful and rich than any we have seen. The pier-glasses of a vast size, single plates, and the frames of admirable workmanship. The carving and gilding of the sofa frames in a stile and taste till now unknown. In the center of the room hangs an exceeding fine glass lustre. On each side the chimney is an historical landscape, one Alexander and Diogenes; the expression good, but the colouring of both something of the Mannerist.

The next room is called the painted one, twenty-four by twenty-two. On one side is a bow window, ornamented with the most exquisitely carved and gilt pillars you can conceive. The walls and ceiling are painted in compartments by Mr. Stuart, in the most beautiful taste; even the very scrolls and festoons of the slightest sort, which are run between the square and circular compartments, are executed with the minutest elegance. The ground of the whole is green; and the general effect more pleasing than is easily conceived. Nothing can be lighter or more beautiful than the chimney-piece: the frieze contains a most exquisite painting representing a clandestine marriage, which, without variety or glare of colours, has all the harmony of their utmost power. Nothing can be finer than the drapery, which is designed with the justest taste, displaying the form of every limb through it in a most beautiful manner. The soft expression of the naked, and the beauty of the heads, are very great. We should observe, that two of the small compartments of the wall are landscapes, let into it with no other than the painted frame of the divisions; one represents a water-fall, and the other a bridge over a stream, both fine. The frames of the tables, sofas, stands, &c. &c. are all carved and gilt in the same taste as the other ornaments of the room, all with a profusion of richness, but

with the utmost elegance. The peacock's feathers over one of the glasses, the turtles on a wreath of flowers, and the magpies on bunches of grapes, are very beautiful, and the deception of the first extraordinary. The bold relief of such slight strokes does honour to the pencil of the artist. The looking-glass window is a piece of taste, and has an happy effect.

At the south-east corner of Hyde-Park is a neat plain building, called

#### St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was first opened for the admission of patients, on the first day of January 1734, and has ever since been supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and so well attended and managed, that now it is one of the most flourishing hospitals in the kingdom.

Here are admitted the poor, sick and lame, who are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and some of the more distressed even with cloaths. The physicians visit their patients on Mondays and Fridays, and on all intermediate days whenever occasion requires; but the surgeon attends every day; and on every Friday morning there is a general consultation of all the physicians and surgeons. No security for the burial of the patients is required, nor any money, gift, or reward taken of them or their friends, on any account whatever. Those who die, if their friends are unable to bury them, are interred at the charge of the society. And the money collected in the poor box at the door, is kept as a separate fund for furnishing those with some little sum of money, whose distance from their habitations, or other particular necessities, require it.

The apothecaries, who are governors, are appointed to attend by rotation as visitors, to see that the apothecary of the house takes due care of the medicines and patients. Two visitors are chosen weekly out of the subscribers, to attend daily, and take care, by examining the provision and patients, that the orders of the society are punctually observed, that the patients are treated in every respect with order and tenderness, and to make a report in writing of their observations.

Prayers are read daily to the patients; a sermon is preached every Sunday, the communion is administered every month, and the chaplain attends at other times to catechize and perform other religious offices, as often as their cases require; and when the patients are discharged, religious tracts are given to each of them, for their farther edification.

A board of governors meet every Wednesday morning to do the current business of the hospital, to receive and examine the reports of the visitors, to discharge and admit patients, to receive the complaints and proposals of all persons, and to prepare such matters as are proper for the consideration of general boards. A general board of the governors meet regularly five times a year.

The governors are in number upwards of three hundred. No person receiving salary, fee, or reward from the hospital, is capable of being a

governor; but every other gentleman subscribing 5l. a year, or upwards, or giving one benefaction of 50l. although he be not an annual subscriber, is thereupon put in nomination to be a governor, and at the first general court, which is held one month after, is accordingly ballotted for by the governors. The subscriptions are received by the treasurers, at the weekly board, held every Wednesday morning in the hospital.

The other rules and regulations of this hospital are as follow:

1. No person is to be admitted a patient, except in cases of accidents, without a note from a governor or contributor, specifying the name and place of abode of such patient, and that he or she is a proper object of this charity.
2. All recommendations are to be delivered every Wednesday morning by nine o'clock.
3. In case out-patients neglect coming two weeks successively on the day and hour they are ordered to attend, such out-patients shall be discharged for irregularity, except they have had leave from their physician.
4. No person discharged for irregularity is to be ever again admitted into the hospital, upon any recommendation whatsoever.
5. No patient is to be suffered to go out of the hospital without leave in writing; and to avoid giving offence, no leave is to be given to any patient to go into St. James's Park; or the Green Park, called Constitution-hill, upon any pretence whatsoever.
6. No governor, officer, or servant, must at any time presume, on pain of expulsion, to take of any tradesman, patient, or other person, any fee, reward, or gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of this hospital.
7. No person subscribing less than two guineas a year, can recommend more than two in-patients in the year.
8. When there is not room for all the patients recommended at one time to be received into the hospital, those are taken in whose admission the board are of opinion, will most effectually answer the end of the charity; and the rest, if proper objects, are admitted out-patients, till there is room for them in the hospital.

This hospital enjoys a fine situation, and has all the benefit of a clear and pure air. It is a very neat, though not an expensive building; and though it is extremely plain, yet it is not void of ornament. It has two small wings, and a large front, with only one door, which is in the middle, and to which there is an ascent by a few steps. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raised above the rest of the edifice, and under this ornament is a stone with an inscription, expressing the noble use to which this structure is applied.

Near this hospital is a Lock-hospital, erected for the reception of persons afflicted with venereal disorders, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

Returning eastward we come to a street called

Piccadilly, on the south side of which is situated the parish church of

### St. JAMES.

This is one of the churches that owes its rise to the increase of buildings and inhabitants; for the church of St. Martin in the Fields being too small for the inhabitants, and too remote from those in this quarter, the earl of St. Alban's, with other persons of distinction in that neighbourhood, erected this edifice at the expence of about 7000l. It was built in the reign of king Charles II. and though a large fabric, was considered as a chapel of ease, to St. Martin's; but being consecrated in 1684, it was dedicated to St. James, in compliment to the name of the duke of York, and the next year, when that prince had ascended the throne, the district for which it was built, was by act of parliament separated from St. Martin's, and made a distinct parish. The walls are brick, supported by rustic quoins of stone; and the windows, which are large, are also cased with stone. The tower at the east end rises regularly from the ground to a considerable height, and is crowned with a neat, well constructed spire.

This church is a rectory, in the patronage of the bishop of London; and is said to be worth 500l. per annum. The vestry is select; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four sidesmen, eight overseers, two burgesses, two assistant-burgesses, seven constables, fourteen scavengers, and two surveyors of the highways.

The remarkable places and things in this parish are,

*Burlington-house*, so called from its being the residence of the earls of Burlington. It is fenced from the street by a brick wall, about two hundred and twenty feet in length, in which are three coach gates. The front of the house is of stone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the design and workmanship. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonnade of the Doric order. The front was built by the late earl of Burlington. The apartments are in a fine taste, and the stair-case painted with great spirit, by Sab. Ricci. Behind the house is a spacious garden.

Here are several other magnificent houses, as *Sunderland-house*, *Devonshire-house*, and two new-houses, one erected by the earl of Bath, and the other by the earl of Egremont.

*St. James's-square*, which is neatly paved with heading-stone all over; in which there is a most curious oval basin, 150 feet diameter; in the center thereof is a pedestal about fifteen feet square, for a statue of king William III. on horseback; the whole is environed with iron rails eight square, and at each angle without the rails is a stone pillar about nine feet high, and a lamp on the top: the gravel walk within the rails is in breadth from each angle to the margin of the basin, about twenty-six feet.

*Soho-square* or *King's-square*, (a part of which only is in this parish) is of considerable extent, and as an area surrounded with high pales, enclosing a garden, in which is a statue of king Charles.

Charles II. standing upon a pedestal placed in the midst of a small basin. At his majesty's feet lie the representations of the four principal rivers, the Thames, Trent, Humber and Severn, pouring out their waters. On the south side of this square are Frith-street and Greek-street, on the east Sutton-street, on the north Charles-street, and on the west Deanmark-street.

*Golden-square*, which is very small, but neat, is adorned on the inside with grass-plats and gravel walks, and is surrounded with handsome iron rails.

*St. James's-market.*

*Marlborough or Carnaby-market.*

A large chapel in King-street, built in 1702 at the sole expence of archbishop Tension, who endowed the same. The morning preacher's salary is 70*l.* per annum, the afternoon preacher has 50*l.* per annum, and the two curates who read prayers have 20*l.* per annum each.

In Berwick-street there is a chapel; the morning preacher has 30*l.* per annum and the afternoon preacher has 20*l.* per annum.

In the same street is a French chapel.

A Presbyterian meeting-house in Swallow-street.

An Anabaptist meeting-house in Glass-house-street.

An opera and a playhouse in the Hay-market, in which there is also a market for hay and straw three days in a week, viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

There is a charity school in King's-street for thirty-six boys, who are the children of poor inhabitants, for schooling only.

Another over the watch-house for forty poor boys, who are taught to read, write, &c. at the charge of the offertory.

On the north part of Burlington-gardens is the charity-school, a handsome edifice, where eighty girls are boarded, clothed, taught, and placed out to service, &c. at the charge of divers subscribers and by collections.

In the upper burial-ground is a work-house capable of containing 300 poor people. When any of the poor fall sick, they are removed to the infirmary, which is in a street, called the Gravel Pits near Broad-street.

To the north from the parish we come to Great George-street, on the east side of which is situate the parish church of

St. G E O R G E, *Hamover-square.*

This was one of the new churches erected with-in the bills of mortality, by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, and was taken out of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. It has a plain body with an elegant portico; the columns, which are Corinthian, are of a large diameter, and the pediment has its acroteria, but without further ornament. It has a tower, which, above the clock, is elegantly adorned at the corners with coupled Corinthian columns that are very lofty: these are crowned with their entablature, which at each corner supports two vases, and over these the tower still rises till it is terminated by a dome

crowned with a turret that supports a ball, over which rises the weather-cock.

This parish at first consisted of two outwards of that of St. Martin's in the Fields; but it has now four wards, named Conduit-street, Grosvenor-street, Dover-street and the out-ward.

It is a rectory, the advowson of which is settled upon the bishop of London and his successors. The profits arising to the rector are said to amount to about 600*l.* per annum. Lieutenant general Stewart gave the ground on which this church was erected, and some time after bequeathed to the parish the sum of 4000*l.* towards erecting and endowing a charity school therein.

The vestry is select; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two sidesmen, eight overseers, one burghess and his assistant, four constables, one headborough, four surveyors of the highways, three surveyors of the streets, and six scavengers.

The remarkable places and things in this parish are, Hanover-square; Grosvenor-square; a chapel in Conduit-street called Trinity chapel; a chapel at Knight's-bridge, and another near Grosvenor-square; part of Hyde-park, Chelsea water-works; a workhouse for the poor, and a market for meat and herbage.

*Hanover-square*, contains about two acres of ground, in the middle of which is a garden enclosed with rails: the houses are new built in the modern taste; they make a grand appearance, and are inhabited by noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished rank.

*Grosvenor-square* contains about five acres, and in the middle is a large garden surrounded with palisade pales placed upon a circular dwarf wall. This garden is laid out into walks, and adorned with an equestrian statue of king George I. gilt, which stands upon a pedestal in the center.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, in this parish, is a lying-in-hospital, for unmarried as well as married women. It is supported by voluntary contributions; and any woman recommended by a governor or subscriber is received, and provided with assistance, and all necessaries, during the last state of pregnancy, and the month of lying-in.

This hospital, which first began in Jermyn-street, St. James's, and was from thence removed into Duke-street, is governed by a president, a vice-president, and a treasurer, annually elected out of the governors greater benefactors to this charity; by a general court of governors held in the months of March, June, September and December, to take the reports of the committees; and by a house committee who inspect accounts and transact such business as is laid before them.

A physicial committee is appointed at the general quarterly courts out of the physicians, men-midwives, surgeons, and apothecaries, who are to meet once a month to examine the medicines and drugs brought into the dispensatory, and none are suffered to be used without their approbation.

Two physicians and two surgeons attend twice a week on extraordinary cases; a surgeon and man-midwife every day from eleven o'clock till

one



one; and such objects as come within these hours have advice in physic and surgery, without fee or reward, whether accidental or recommended.

Every governor or subscriber is entitled to send one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. All subscriptions are during pleasure. Those who contribute two guineas a year are governors while they continue their subscription, and those who give 20*l.* at one payment are governors during life, and have a vote and interest at the committees.

No officers or servants are permitted, on pain of expulsion, to take any fee, reward, or gratuity whatsoever, of patients or other persons, for any service done, or to be done in this hospital.

The poor women recommended by the governors and subscribers are received on Wednesdays and Fridays, from eleven o'clock till one.

Near Oxford-road, in this parish, is a plain, but commodious brick building, called

#### The MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

The charitable designs of this hospital were carried on for several years in two convenient houses adjoining to each other, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, where the first institution in August 1745, was intended only for the relief of the indigent sick and lame; but in July 1747, the governors, willing to render it more worthy the notice of the public, extended their plan to the relief of the pregnant wives of the industrious poor; when the great increase of patients soon obliged the governors to think of enlarging their edifice, as well as their plan; and the kind benevolence of the public by donations, legacies, &c. enabled them in 1755, to erect the present more extensive building. The apartments for the reception of the lying-in women are in a separate part of the building, remote from the sick and lame; and that ladies may visit the lying-in patients without being incommoded by the sick and lame, different stair-cases lead to each, the lying-in wards having no communication with the other.

The qualification of a governor of this charity is an annual subscription of three guineas; which also entitles the subscriber to recommend, and have in the house at one time, either one sick or lame patient, or one lying-in woman, and to recommend out-patients. A subscription of five guineas per annum entitles the subscriber to recommend one sick or lame in-patient, out-patients, and one lying-in woman. A subscription of thirty guineas at one payment constitutes the subscriber a governor for life, with the last mentioned privileges.

A committee of the governors meet at the hospital every Tuesday, at ten of the clock, to receive and discharge patients, and to transact the other necessary business of the house. The patients are attended by three eminent physicians, a man-midwife, three surgeons, and a divine. The physicians visit the patients every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and on intermediate days, when particular cases require it. The surgeons attend every day.

Patients are admitted on a letter of recommendation from a governor or contributor, who may recommend in-patients, and have out-patients on the books, according to the regulation before-mentioned; and when in-patients are recommended, and there is not room in the house to receive them, they are put on the list to be admitted on the first vacancy, and in the mean time are prescribed for as out-patients.

No security is required for burials.

All accidents are admitted without recommendation.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the admission of patients, they must be at the hospital, with their recommendations, at ten of the clock.

The physicians and surgeons meet every Saturday at twelve o'clock, at the hospital, where they give advice to all such diseased poor who shall come, though not recommended and require it.

Married women are only admitted (in the last month of their pregnancy) after they have been examined by the weekly board, and on their producing an affidavit made before a justice of peace, of the time and place of their marriage, and of the settlement of the husband, with the manner the said settlement was obtained, whether by birth, servitude, or otherwise.

The servants of the house are forbid to take any gratuity of the patients or their friends, on any pretence whatsoever, on pain of expulsion.

Proceeding eastward from Hanover-square, we come to Dean-street, Soho, on the west side of which, in the liberty of Westminster, is situate the parish church of

#### St. A N N.

This church owes its foundation to the great increase of public buildings. The inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields became too numerous to be contained in the church, and therefore applying to parliament, this was erected in the year 1686, on a spot of ground then called Kemp's Field, and the parish to which it belongs was separated from St. Martin's in 1687.

The walls of this church are of brick with rustic quoins. The tower which is square, is strengthened with a kind of buttress, and at the springing of the dome, which supports the lantern, there are urns on the corners with flames. The lantern, which is formed of arches, is surrounded with a balustrade at the bottom, and over it is a turret crowned with a globe and fane.

The advowson of this church is settled upon the bishop of London, and the rector, instead of tythes, receives from the parishioners 100*l.* per annum which, together with the glebe, surplus fees, and easter-book, amount to about 300*l.* per annum.

The vestry is select; and the officers are two burgesses, two assistant burgesses, two churchwardens, four collectors for the poor, six constables, four beadles, four scavengers, and two surveyors of the highways.

The most remarkable place in this parish is Leicester



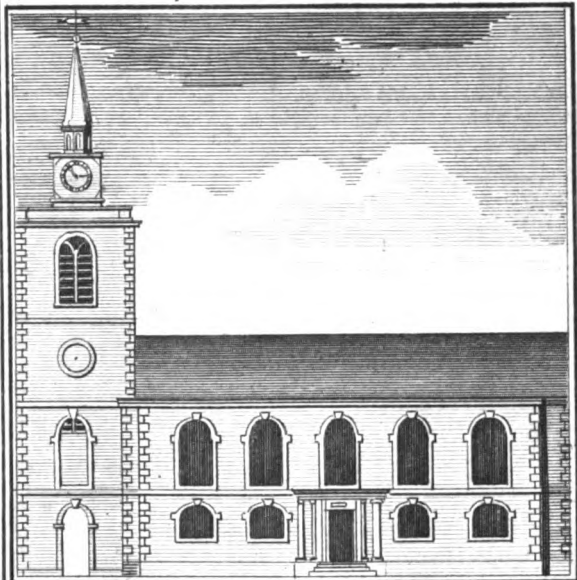
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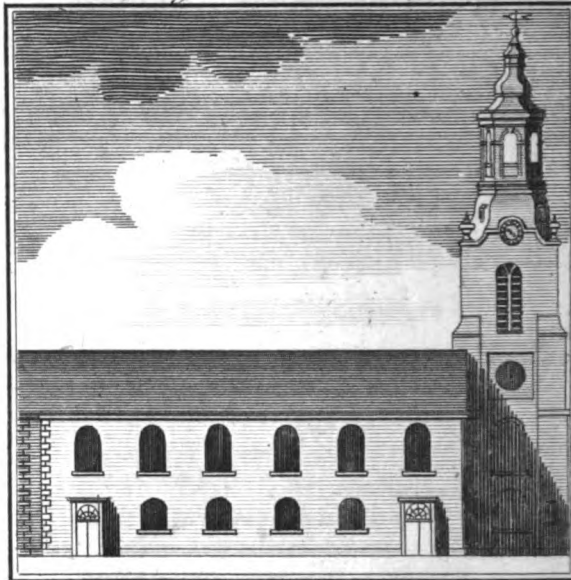
*St. Giles's in the Fields.*



*St. George's Hanover Square.*



*St. James's Westminster.*



*St. Anne's Westminster.*



*St. George's Queen's Square.*



*Temple Bar*



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of* LINCOLN'S INN



VIEW of GRAY'S INN.



Leicester-square, which contains an area of between two and three acres. On the north side is Saville-house, the winter residence of his present majesty while prince of Wales; and adjoining to that is Leicester-house, formerly the residence of the princess dowager of Wales. This square is enclosed with iron rails, and in the center is a gilt equestrian statue of his late majesty king George II. on a high pedestal.

Proceeding eastward from St. Anne's Soho, and from the liberties of Westminster, we leave Oxford-road and all the new buildings on the north side of that spacious-street, and come to the parish church of

#### St. GILES in the Fields.

This church is so called to distinguish it from St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The place in which it stands was formerly a village of the same name as the church, which was standing so early as the year 1222, though it was not made parochial till the year 1547. The little edifice for divine worship being taken down in the year 1623, a church of brick was erected in its stead; but the ground in its neighbourhood being gradually raised to the height of eight feet above the floor, it became very damp and unwholesome. On this the inhabitants, by consent of parliament, had it rebuilt, the sum of 8000*l.* being granted for that purpose. The old fabrick was taken down in 1730, and the present one erected three years after.

The church and steeple are built with Portland stone. The area of the church within the walls is sixty feet wide, and seventy-five feet in length; exclusive of the recess for the altar. The roof is supported with Ionic pillars of Portland stone, on stone piers, and is vaulted underneath. The outside of the church has a rustic basement, and the windows of the galleries have semicircular heads, over which is a medillion cornice. The steeple is one hundred and sixty feet high, and consists of a rustic pedestal, supporting a Doric order of pilasters, and over the clock is an octangular tower with three quarter Ionic columns supporting a balustrade with vases, on which stands the spire, which is also octangular and belted.

The whole expence of erecting this church amounted to 10,026*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* It is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and the living is computed at 400*l.* per annum.

The vestry is select; consisting of the rector, two churchwardens and thirty-six inhabitants: and the officers are, two churchwardens, ten overseers, two sidesmen, five constables, ten head-boroughs, ten surveyors of the highways, and ten scavengers.

In this parish is one of the largest and most beautiful squares in London, if not in Europe, called *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. It was originally laid out by the celebrated Inigo Jones. The area contains about ten acres, in the middle of which is a basin of water, surrounded with grass and gravel walks, encompassed with an iron palisade, fixed upon a stone plinth. This square is bounded on the north, west, and south, with spacious and elegant buildings, and to the east with the wall of Lin-

coln's-in gardens. The north side is called Newman's row, the west side, Arch-row, the south side Portugal-row, and the east side Lincoln's-inn wall. Between these bounds and the palisades is a spacious avenue for carriages, and a path for foot passengers, paved with broad flat stones, and secured by posts at proper distances.

Nearly adjoining to this square is

#### LINCOLN's-INN.

This is one of the four inns of court, and is situate on the spot where formerly stood the houses of the bishop of Chichester and of the black friars, the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226; but both of them coming to Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln, he built in their stead a stately mansion for his city residence. However, it afterwards reverted to the bishopric of Chichester, and was demised by Robert Sherbourn, bishop of that see, to Mr. William Syliard, a student there, for a term of years, at the expiration of which doctor Richard Sampson, his successor, in the year 1536, passed the inheritance thereof to the said Syliard and Eustace his brother; and the latter, in consideration of the sum of 500*l.* conveyed the house and gardens in fee to Richard Kingsmill and the rest of the benchers.

The charge of admission into this house, including fees, amounts to five pounds, and every student, after studying there seven years, is admitted to the bar. The members are obliged to be a fortnight in commons every term, on the penalty of forfeiting 18*s.* in case of absence.

This inn principally consists of three rows of good buildings occupied by gentlemen of the society. These form three sides of the square, and here the buildings are all new and uniform, the north side lying open to the gardens, which are greatly improved with gravel walks, grass plots, rows of trees, and a very long terrace walk. These gardens, which are extremely pleasant and commodious, are laid open for public use. The greatest part of the west side of the square is taken up with the offices belonging to the stamp duty. In the middle of the square is a neat fluted Corinthian column in a small basin surrounded with iron rails. This column supports a handsome sun-dial, which has four sides, and on the corners of the pedestal are four naked boys spouting water out of Triton shells.

Behind the north east side of the square is a good hall and chapel; the latter of which was built by Inigo Jones about the year 1622, on pillars, with an ambulatory or walk underneath, paved with broad stones. The outside of the chapel is a good piece of Gothic architecture, and the windows are painted with the figures at full length of the principal personages mentioned in the scriptures. On the twelve windows on the north side are, Abraham, Moses, Eli, David, and the prophets Daniel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, and Zachariah, with John the Baptist, and St. Paul, and on the south side are the rest of the apostles. Under these figures are the arms of a great number of gentlemen belonging to this society.

In the old buildings fronting the garden beyond the square, is the library, which consists of a good collection of books in several languages and faculties.

Besides these remarkables in the parish of St. Giles, there is a popish chapel in Duke-street, and several meeting-houses; two charity schools, an alms-house, and a work-house for the reception of the poor.

In Brownlow-street, Long-Acre, there is a lying-in hospital, supported by charitable contributions, for the relief of pregnant poor women, where such married women as are objects of charity, are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nursing, plain suitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and assistance of gentlemen of skill and experience in midwifery, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the last stage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying-in. This hospital is nearly under the same direction and government, as those of a like nature, which have been already mentioned.

Proceeding more eastward we come to the parish and church of

#### St. GEORGE, *Bloomsbury.*

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late majesty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomsbury, from its situation, to distinguish it from others of the same name. It is likewise farther distinguished by standing south and north, and by the statue of king George I. at the top of its spire.

This church was erected at the public expence, and consecrated in January 1731. A district for its parish was by authority of parliament taken out of that of St. Giles's, and the sum of 3000l. was given towards the support of its rector, to which being added 1250l. by the inhabitants of St. Giles's parish, both sums were ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple, as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the rector and his successors; but the poor of this parish and that of St. Giles's in the Fields, are to be maintained by the joint assessment of both parishes, in the same manner as before their being divided.

This church is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and is valued at 400l. per annum. The vestry is select; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four overseers, two sidemen, two constables, two headboroughs, and two scavengers.

The remarkable places in this parish are,

The *British Museum*; a particular description of which, with the curiosities therein contained, the reader will find in p. 341, &c.

*Bloomsbury square.* This square is embellished with many good houses, and the grass plots in them idle surrounded with neat iron rails. The north side is entirely taken up with Bedford-house, which is elegant, and was the design of Inigo Jones. Besides the body of the house, are two wings, and on each side the proper offices.

One of the wings is a magnificent gallery, in which are copies of the cartoons at Hampton-court, as large as the originals, by Sir James Thornhill. Behind the house are extensive gardens, which command a view of the country, and particularly of Highgate and Hampstead.

From the north-east corner of Bloomsbury-square there opens a way to Queen's-square, thro' Southampton-row; at the south-west angle of which stands the parish church of

#### St. GEORGE, *Queen-square,*

This church likewise took its rise from the great increase of buildings. Several gentlemen at the extremity of the parish of St. Andrew Holbourn having proposed the erecting of a chapel for religious worship, Sir Streynsham Master, and fourteen of the other neighbouring gentlemen, were appointed trustees for the management of this affair. These gentlemen in the year 1705, agreed with Mr. Tooley to give him 3500l. for erecting a chapel and two houses, intending to reimburse themselves by the sale of pews; and this edifice being finished the next year, they settled annual stipends for the maintenance of a chaplain, an afternoon preacher who was also reader, and a clerk, giving to the first and second a salary of 100l. each, and to the last 50l. But the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches, resolving to make this one of them, purchased it, caused a certain district to be appointed for its parish, and had it consecrated in the year 1723, when it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynsham Master, who had been governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies.

This church is a plain common building, void of all elegance; it is however convenient and well enlightened. The rectory, like that of St. Andrew's, is in the gift of the Montague family, but the value of the living is uncertain.

The vestry is select, consisting of thirty gentlemen; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two sidemen, two constables, and two headboroughs.

In this parish are two very fine squares, each consisting of about four acres. One is called *Queen square*, and is enclosed with very good houses on all sides, except the north, where it lies open to the fields, which renders it very airy and pleasant. The other is *Red-lion-square*, which is railed in, and adorned with an obelisk in the center.

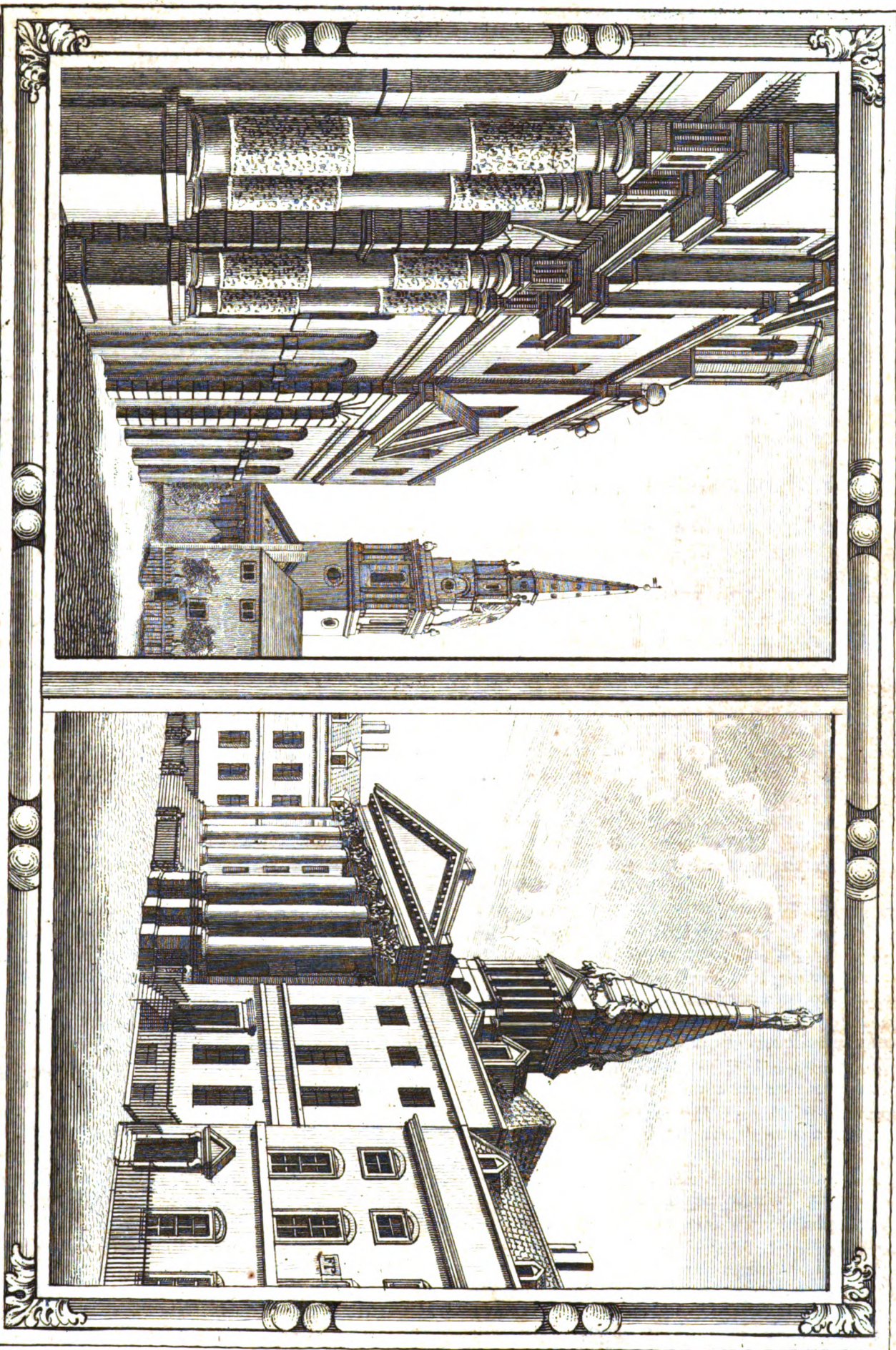
In Great Ormond-street, in this parish, is Powis-house, thus called from its having been the town residence of the duke of Powis. It is reckoned one of the most beautiful buildings in and about London. In this street is also the house of Charles Jennens, esq; in which is one of the most capital collection of paintings in England.

In this parish likewise stands that commodious structure called the Foundling Hospital; the origin and description of which has been already given in p. 306, &c.

The



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the ROYAL STABLES & part of S<sup>t</sup> Martin's Church.*

*View of S<sup>t</sup> GEORGES CHURCH Bloomsbury.*

*A. Smith sculp.*





The next place of attention is

### GRAY'S INN.

This inn is situate on the north side of Holbourn, near the bars, and is so called from its being formerly the residence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who in the reign of Edward III. demised it to several students of the law. It is one of the four inns of court, and is inhabited by barristers and students of the law, and also by such gentlemen of independent fortune, as chuse this place for the sake of an agreeable retirement, or the pleasure of the walks.

The members of the house are to be in commons a fortnight every term, for which they pay sixteen shillings. The officers and servants are, a treasurer, a steward, a chief and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a panner man, a gardener, the steward, the chief butler's men, and two porters.

This inn consists chiefly of two very handsome quadrangles, one of which is called Coney-court, and was built in 1687; and one side of it contains a hall, a chapel and a library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a Gothic building, lately beautified and repaired. The library is well furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of grass-plots, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

Proceeding down Gray's-inn-lane, and turning to the north-east, we come to the parish and church of

### St. JAMES, Clerkenwell.

This church, which is situate on the north side of Clerkenwell-green, is part of the ancient priory church, denominated from its dedication to St. James Minor, bishop of Jerusalem, and the monastery to which it belonged. It is a very heavy structure, partly Gothic, which was the original form, and partly Tuscan. The body, though it has not the least appearance of elegance, is well enlightened, and the steeple consists of a low heavy tower crowned with a turret. It is a curacy in the gift of the parish, and the stipend is no more than 4l. 19s. 10d.

The vestry is general; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four sidersmen, four overseers, five constables, nine headboroughs, two surveyors of the highways, and four scavengers.

In this place was anciently a priory, which was founded by Jordan Briset, a wealthy baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to Robert, his chaplain, fourteen acres of land in a field adjoining to Clerks, or Clerkenwell, whereon to build a monastery; which was no sooner erected and dedicated to the honour of God, and the assumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of nuns, in whom and their

successors it continued till it was suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1539. Soon after which the site thereof became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who being afterwards created duke of Newcastle, erected thereon the present spacious and stately square brick edifice on the north side of the church, and east side of the close.

The church of this parish, which was that of the late priory, for divers ages, not only served as a place for the nuns to celebrate the divine offices in, but it likewise accommodated the neighbouring inhabitants in the performance of their religious duties; and by its being made parochial (soon after the dissolution of its monastery) whereby 'tis manifest, that Clerkenwell at that time must have been a considerable village; and tho' at present it be, by the contiguous buildings, added to this great city, 'tis nevertheless in the county of Middlesex, hundred of Osulston, and manor of Finsbury; and owes its origin to the late monastery, as much as that did its name to the Clerks Well in that neighbourhood.

The steeple of this church being greatly decayed in course of time, a part thereof fell down in the year 1623, which occasioned the parish to contract with the builder, to re-edify the whole. This builder raised the new work upon the old foundation; and having carried on the same with the utmost expedition, the bells were soon after hung therein; but before the same was entirely finished, it fell down and destroyed part of the church, which were both soon after rebuilt, as they at present appear.

Adjoining to the north side of the church, is the beautiful ambulatory, or south side row of the cloister of the ancient priory, consisting of six arches; and although the eastern part of the said cloister be destroyed, yet the nuns hall, which was situate at the north end thereof, is still remaining, though at present it is converted into a cabinet-maker's workshop. And the garden on the east side was formerly the cemetery belonging to the nunnery.

At the lower end of Clerkenwell green, in Rag-street, opposite Mutton-lane, is the celebrated fountain, denominated Clerks, or Clerkenwell, so called from the parish clerks of the city of London, who antiently used to meet there annually, to represent certain parts of scripture in a theatrical manner; to which the Lord-mayor and citizens of London not only repaired, but likewise the nobility, to see their performances: from which well, the late priory, as well as the present church and parish, are denominated.

A little south east of Clerkenwell priory, where at present St. John's-square, &c. are situate, stood the house, or hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which was founded by the aforesaid Jordan Briset, who, for that end, purchased of the prioress and nuns of Clerkenwell, ten acres of land (for which he gave them twenty acres in his lordship of Willinghale in Kent) whereon he erected the said hospital about the year 1110. But the church thereof was not dedicated to St. John the Baptist till the year 1185.

This magnificent fabrick was the chief seat in



in England belonging to the Knights Hospitalers, who, from the greatest poverty, by the profuse liberality of simple Bigots and Enthusiasts, soon attained to that degree of riches and honour, that their prior was reckoned the first baron of the kingdom, and who for state and grandeur vied with the king. Such was the antipathy of the populace to these imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Essex under the conduct of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, anno 1381, consumed this stately edifice by fire; but the same being rebuilt in a much more magnificent manner, it was suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541. Soon after this it was converted into a repository of martial stores, and the royal hunting equipage; to which uses it was employed till the year 1550, when Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and protector of the kingdom, caused the church thereof, together with its lofty and beautiful steeple, to be demolished, and the stones thereof employed in building his stately and magnificent palace of Somerset-house. The site of this building and appurtenances is now St. John's-square, at the east end of which is a chapel dedicated to St. John, and endowed of late years by one Mr. Michell. There still remain two gates into this court or square, which bear the marks of great antiquity; but that on the south is the largest, and is called St. John's-gate.

In Cold Bath Fields, in this parish, is a very plain, but neat structure, called

#### The SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The centre of this building, which projects a little from the rest, is terminated on the top by an angular pediment, on the apex of which is placed a vase upon a small pediment.

This excellent charity was instituted in the year 1746, supported by a subscription then made by several noblemen, gentlemen and ladies, who were desirous that a charity useful in itself, and so beneficial to the public, might be begun near this great metropolis, there not being any hospital of the kind in Europe.

This hospital consists of two houses, at a proper distance from each other in airy situations. That for preparing the patients for inoculation is a handsome new building near the new road Islington; and that for receiving them when the disease appears, and for the reception of patients in the natural way, is in Cold Bath Fields.

To this hospital belong two presidents, four vice-presidents, and a treasurer, who are annually elected out of the governors. There are a secretary, two apothecaries, a messenger, matrons, proper nurses, &c. No fee, reward, or gratuity, is to be taken from any patients, or other persons, on account of the hospital, on pain of expulsion.

Thirty guineas constitutes a governor for life; each of whom has a vote at all general courts and committees, and is entitled to have one patient in each house at a time.

Every person who subscribes five guineas per annum is entitled to have one patient in the hospital for the natural way at a time, provided their

are three beds for men, and two for women patients, in reserve, for the recommendations of governors.

A committee of accounts, consisting of seven governors, is annually held between Lady-day and Michaelmas, who meet at least once a quarter to examine and audit all tradesmen's bills, which are afterwards ordered by the house committee for payment. The accounts are regularly kept, and open at all times for the inspection of the governors. Two governors are appointed visitors, by the house committee, for six months, who frequently attend the hospital for inoculation, and also that for the natural way, alternately. Every person destitute of friends, or money, and labouring under this melancholy disease, or desirous of being inoculated, is a proper object of this charity. Patients in the natural way are received every day: those for inoculation about eight times in the year, of which timely notice is generally given in some of the public papers.

There is no charge attending the admission of patients for inoculation, but patients in the natural way a deposit of one pound and six-pence, to answer the expences of burial in case of death, or to be returned to the person, who paid the same, when discharged the hospital. Proper dresses are provided for the patients, and worn by them in the hospital, while their own cloaths are fumigated with brimstone, which is always done before their discharge.

The sums received for the support of this hospital, from its first institution, amount to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty six pounds. There have been received into the house, during that time, seven thousand nine hundred and forty-six patients, who had the small pox the natural way. Four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight patients have been inoculated, of whom six only are said to have died.

In Clerkenwell-green stands the New prison, erected in the year 1615, for criminals in the county of Middlesex. And in the close is a Bridewell for the confinement and correction of idle and disorderly persons.

At the south end of St. John's-street is a building called Hicks's-hall, being the session-house for the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. This building took its name from Sir Baptist Hicks, a mercer in Cheapside, and a justice of the peace, who erected it in 1612. Here the grand jury meet eight times a year to find bills of indictment against the criminals who are to be tried at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey. The hall is a plain brick building, with a portico at the entrance.

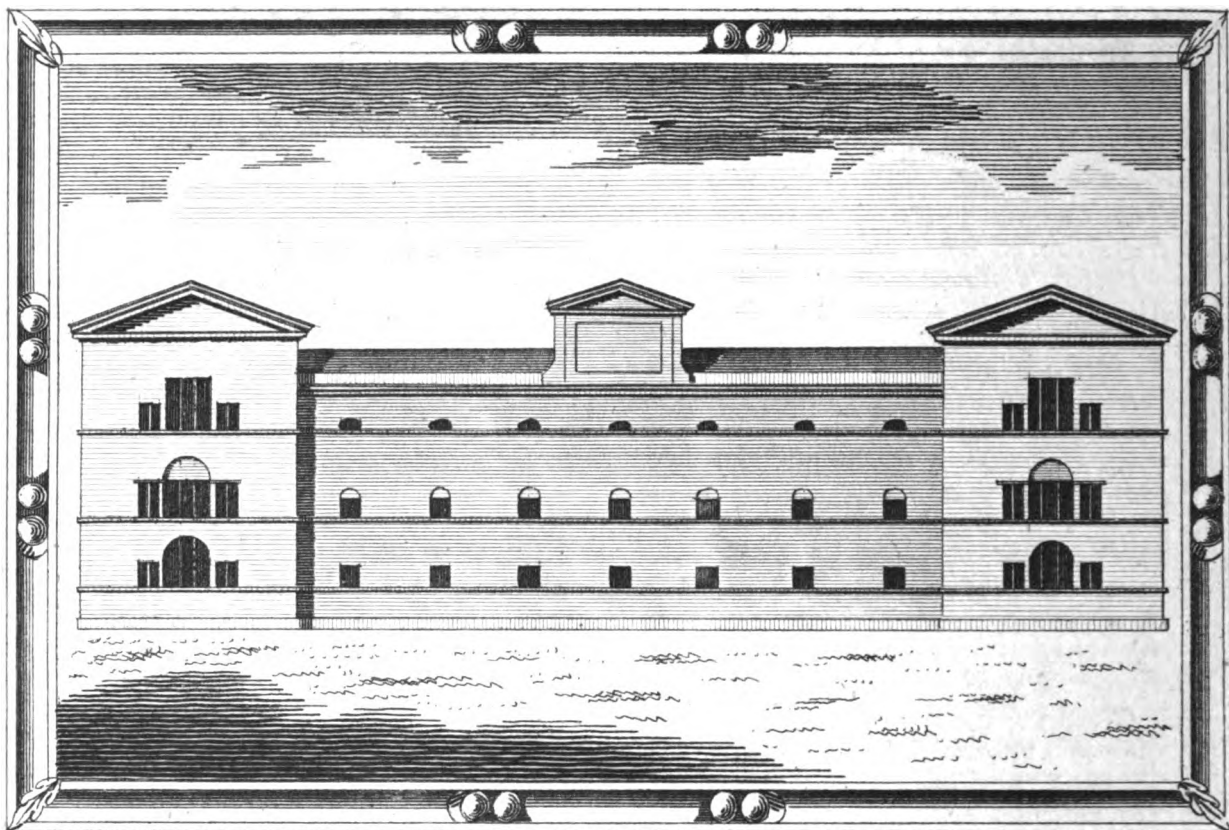
Besides these remarkables, there are in this parish an alms-house, three charity-schools, a market for sheep skins, two work-houses, and the New River water-works.

In the same parish is likewise an hospital called the *Charter-house*, which is a corruption of the word *Chartreux*, a name formerly used for a convent or priory of the Carthusians.

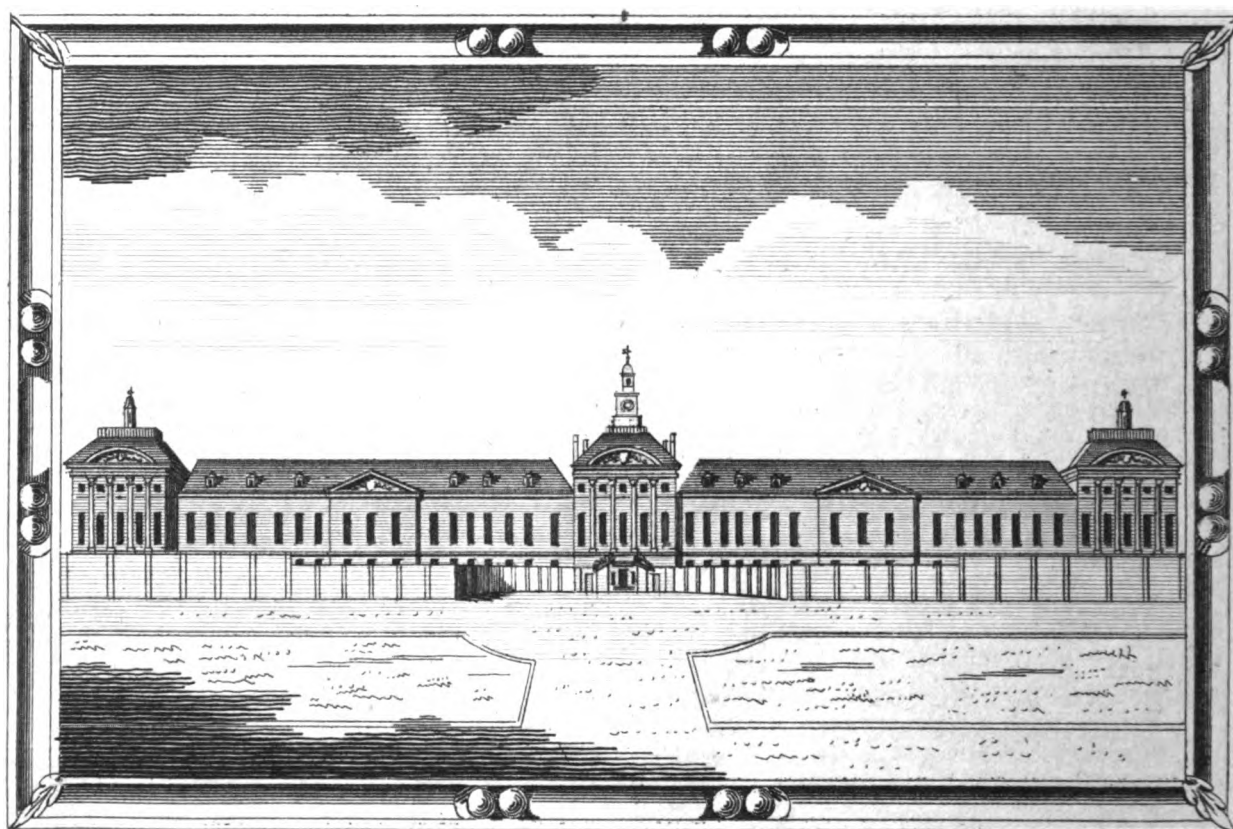
The buildings of this hospital, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and situation to recommend them. The rooms are well disposed, and the square



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of S<sup>T</sup> LUKE'S Hospital in Upper Moorefields.*



*View of BETHLEM Hospital*

square in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as most in London. This square, and the large gardens behind, give a free air, and at one and the same time contribute both to health and pleasure.—For the origin and present state of the Charter-house, the reader is referred to p. 217.

In leaving this place, and the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, we cross Pickaxe-street, which brings us into Old-street road, on the north side of which, near the centre, is situate the parish church of

### St. L U K E.

This church owes its rise to the great increase of buildings in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate; for notwithstanding there being a chapel of ease, and several meeting-houses, the parish church could not contain half the inhabitants who were desirous of assembling there to attend divine worship. The commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches taking this into consideration, purchased a piece of ground in this parish, and erected one of those churches upon it; after which the inhabitants applying to parliament had the Middlesex liberty of St. Giles appointed for the parish; and by the same act 3500l. was granted to be laid out in fee simple, for the support of a rector, besides the profits of which the churchwardens were to pay him annually 120l. to be raised by burial fees.

The church was finished in 1732, and was consecrated the next year on St. Luke's day, when the name of that saint was given as its patron. Though the building is convenient and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very singular structure. In the center of the west front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilasters; and to this door is an ascent by a small straight flight of steps. Over the entrance is a round window, and on each side a small tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the usual form, and another over it, answering to that over the door. The tower is carried up square, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the west a kind of pediment, broken by the rise of the tower to which it joins on each side. The uppermost stage of the tower diminishes very considerably, and this, which is the base of an obelisk, supports on each side a dial. From hence rises, as a steeple, a fluted obelisk, which reaches to a great height, diminishing slowly, and being of a considerable thickness towards the top; the upper edges are chopped off, and the whole is terminated by a ball and fane.

The advowson of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and it is not to be held *in commendam*; all licences and dispensations for that purpose being declared void by the before-mentioned act.

The vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted that have either served or fined for offices; the parish officers are, two churchwardens, four overseers of the poor, four constables, sixteen headboroughs, thirteen scavengers, and four beadles.

In this parish is Tindal's, or the dissenting burial ground, and the artillery ground adjoining, both lying west-ward between the Doghouse-bar-road and Bunhill-row. And on the east side, at the north end of Upper Moorfields, stands the late foundation of

### St. L U K E's H O S P I T A L.

This hospital which is appropriated for the reception of lunatics, is supported by private subscriptions, and is designed as an improvement upon Bethlem, which, at the time of its establishment, was incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made.

Patients are received into this hospital according to the order of time in which the petitions of their friends have been delivered to the secretary, without favour or partiality. They are even admitted without any expence, except only such as are parish poor must have their bedding provided, which they are at liberty to take away when discharged.

On the admission of any patient, two responsible housekeepers, residing within the bills of mortality, must enter into a bond to the treasurer for the time being, in the penalty of 100l. to take away such patient within seven days after notice given them for that purpose by the committee, or their secretary. These securities must leave their names with their places of abode in writing, delivered to the secretary at least four days before such admission, and must be approved of by the committee; but no governor can be security for any patient.

No person is to be admitted into this hospital who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months; or has been discharged as an incurable from any other hospital for the reception of lunatics; or who has the venereal disease; is troubled with epileptic or convulsive fits, or is deemed an idiot; nor any woman with child.

The patients are not exposed to public view; nor is any money received for the use of this charity expended in entertaining the general court of committee at any of their meetings.

The general committee receive immediately into the hospital any patient who shall have been discharged cured, in case such patient relapses within two months. They likewise take in by rotation such patients as are discharged uncured; but the number of these in the house must not exceed twenty.

For transacting the business of this hospital, a general court is held twice every year, viz. on the second Wednesday in the months of February and August, and every general court consists of nine governors.

Every person paying twenty guineas or upwards, or paying five guineas, and signing an agreement to pay the like sum for the four next succeeding years, is admitted a governor, except all persons acting as physician, surgeon, apothecary, or secretary to this hospital.

At the general court held annually on the second Wednesday in the month of February, one president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, a

general

general committee, physician, surgeon, apothecary, and secretary, are elected for the year ensuing. And no person acting as physician, surgeon, or apothecary to any other hospital or infirmary, can be physician, surgeon or apothecary to this hospital.

At the general court held annually on the second Wednesday in August, a special committee of seven governors, who are not of the general committee, are appointed to audit and examine the several accounts relating to this hospital, and report their opinion of such accounts to the general court held on the second Wednesday in February following.

The president has power to order special general courts to be summoned as often as he thinks necessary; and upon every vacancy in the office of treasurer, physician, surgeon, apothecary, or secretary, a general court is summoned to meet, in order to fill up the vacancy: but no person is entitled to vote at such general court, unless he has paid his subscription money on or before the day in which the vacancy is declared.

The general committee consists of the president, vice-presidents, and treasurer for the time being, and of the five governors named as lessees in the lease of the ground on which the hospital is built, and of all persons who have paid roof or upwards for the use of the hospital; and of such twenty-four governors residing within the bills of mortality, as are annually elected for that purpose at the general court held on the second Wednesday in February, of which committee five at least are necessary to do business. They meet one stated day in every month, or oftener, if they see convenient, and at such other times as the treasurer, or any sub-committee for the time being appoint. And have power to hire, govern, and discharge the domestic servants of this hospital, to keep the buildings properly repaired, and purchase provisions, furniture, and other necessaries for the same: to admit and discharge patients: to see that the several books relating to the hospital be regularly kept: that all debts, legacies, annual subscriptions, and other revenues of this hospital be received and recovered as the same shall respectively become due: that all monies in the hands of the treasurer, above what is necessary in the opinion of the said committee for defraying the current expences of the hospital, be from time to time placed out in transferable government securities, and no other, in the names of the treasurer for the time being, and two of the vice-presidents, or of two such other governors as the general court shall appoint for that purpose; and that all just demands be regularly discharged at least once in six months.

For the more easy dispatch of business, this committee has power to summon sub-committees, one of which is called the house-committee; and such sub-committees have power to summon the general committee as often as they think proper.

All purchases of provisions, and other materials for the use of the hospital, are to be made as often as possible by contract: but no contract is to be made by which any member of the committee is directly or indirectly concerned.

A book, intituled, *The Visitor's Book*, is kept in the hospital, for the governors to enter complaints of any neglect or misconduct in the officers or servants, these complaints being signed by such governor's name are taken into consideration, and redressed by the committee.

The physician, who is allowed to have the liberty of pupils, attends every committee day, and one other day in the week, and as often otherwise as there is occasion. The surgeon also attends the hospital every weekly committee day, and as often as there is occasion; and the six apothecaries who generously attend and administer their medicines gratis, are there monthly by rotation, attending every weekly committee day, and two other days in the week, and as often at other times as there is occasion.

Every officer or servant who shall take any fee, gratuity, or reward, directly or indirectly, from any tradesman or other person dealing with this hospital, patient, or friend of any patient, in respect of any service done or to be done, shall forthwith be discharged, and rendered incapable of being received again into the service of this hospital. Except that it be lawful for the secretary of this hospital, upon his waiting on every governor with a staff and a printed copy of the rules and orders of this hospital, to accept of a fee not exceeding one guinea.

Close adjoining to the north side of this hospital is a building called the Foundery, which was originally used by a founder in his trade, but now more remarkable for being the chief methodist meeting under the direction of the Reverend John Wesley. And on the south side of Old-street road is another methodist meeting, called Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle, a different congregation from the above.

In Pest-house row, in the parish of St. Luke, is an alms-house, founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for six poor members of his company, and endowed with an estate of forty pounds a year, of which the company is trustee.

Near this alms-house is a noble charity called

### THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.

This hospital was erected in the year 1717, and the governors by letters patent of the 4th of king George I. in 1718, were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The governor and directors of the hospital for the poor French protestants, and their descendants residing in Great Britain."

This hospital contains two hundred and twenty poor helpless men and women, one hundred and forty-six of whom are upon the foundation, and are plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life, at the expence of the hospital; but the other seventy-four are paid for by their friends, at the rate of 9l. per annum each. This charity also extends to lunatics, for whose accommodation a large infirmary is provided.

To this foundation belong a chaplain, physician, surgeon, and other officers, who carefully attend the pensioners, and administer to their several necessities.

In



In Pest-house Fields is an house erected in 1672, by the viscountess Lumley, for the accommodation of six poor women of Aldgate and Bishopsgate parishes, with an allowance of four pounds, and twelve bushels of coals per annum each.

In Pest-house-lane is an alms-house founded in 1616, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, for ten poor men and women, who receive six-pence a week each, and a coat and gown every other year.

In George-yard, Old-street, an alms-house was erected in 1655, by Susan Amyas of London, widow, for the habitation of eight poor single men or women, who are allowed, as a body, twenty shillings a year for water, and six pounds a year for coals. Each of them has a separate allowance of four pounds a year; and twenty shillings a year are settled for one of the eight to read prayers every day.

Besides these remarkables, there are, in the parish of St. Luke, three charity schools, one free-school, and a work-house for the reception of the poor.

The next parish and church we come to is that of

#### St. LEONARD, *Shoreditch*.

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. Leonard, bishop of Leomeges in France, and its situation in the hamlet of Shoreditch.

There was a church in this place dedicated to the same saint in very early times, and there are records of a dispute concerning it in the reign of Henry II. The last structure, which was a very mean heavy pile, stood till the year 1735, when the inhabitants having the year before applied to parliament, it was pulled down, and the present light and elegant edifice was soon after erected in its stead.

To this church there is an ascent by a double flight of plain steps, which lead to a portico of the angular kind supported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well-enlightened, and the steeple light, elegant and lofty. The tower at a proper height has a series of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are scrolls which support as many Corinthian columns on pedestals, and supporting a dome, from whose crown rises a series of columns of the Composite order, on whose entablature rests the spire standing upon four balls, which give it an additional air of lightness, and on the top is a ball and vane.

This church is both a rectory and a vicarage; but the distinct rights of the rector and the vicar are said to be not thoroughly ascertained; however, the profits of the vicarage amount to about 350l. per annum.

The vestry is occasionally both select and general: and the officers are, two churchwardens, six overseers of the poor, four constables, eighteen headboroughs, six scavengers, four surveyors of the highways, and four beadles.

Among the various public buildings in this

parish, one of the most remarkable is an hospital called

#### *The Haberdashers Alms-houses, or Aske's Hospital.*

This edifice was erected in 1692, by the company of Haberdashers, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, esq; one of their members, who left thirty thousand pounds for the building, and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of Haberdashers, besides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the same company. The men who are all to be single, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and three pounds per annum in money. The boys have also a ward to themselves, with all necessaries: their master, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has, besides a house, 40l. per annum, which, together with the salaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domesticks, amounts to about 800l. a year.

This building, which is of brick and stone, is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front of three hundred and forty feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the middle of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; and under the pediment is a niche, with a statue of the founder clothed in his gown, and holding in his hand a roll of parchment, which seems to be his last will. Under him is the following inscription:

ROBERTO ASKE *Armigero, bujus Hospitii Fundatori, Socie. Haberd. B. M. P. C.*

And on one side of him is this inscription:

*Anno Christi MDCLXXXII. Societas Haberdasheorum de London hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Testamento Roberti Aske Armigeri, ejusdem Societatis; ad viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidum Puerorum Educationem.*

On the other side the following:

*The worshipful company of Haberdashers built this hospital, pursuant to the gift and trust of R. Aske, Esq; a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys sons of decayed freemen of that company*

Fronting the entrance of the chapel is a large pair of very handsome iron gates, and at each end of the hospital is an edifice of the same height as the chapel.

In Kingland road is a very handsome and beautiful school built by subscription, in the year 1722, in which there are apartments for a master and mistress, who have 100 children under their care, viz. fifty boys and fifty girls, who are maintained by subscription, are clothed yearly, and have books provided for them.

Near

Near Hoxton are six alms-houses, containing twelve rooms for the widows of twelve weavers, each of whom has 1*l.* per annum paid quarterly, and twenty-four bushels of coals.

Near to these are twelve alms-houses for 12 poor widows of Shoreditch parish, each of whom has 4*l.* per annum and one sack of coals; founded by judge Fuller.

Also eight alms-houses, where eight poor widows of this parish have five shillings per month and half a chaldron of coals yearly; founded and endowed by John Walter, citizen and draper of London.

Likewise six houses for six poor men (or for men and their wives) of this parish, each of whom has 1*l.* a year; the gift of Allen Badger, esq; anno 1698.

Northward from the above, in Hoxton town, are two alms-houses built by Mr. Bearmore.

On the east side of Kingland road are twelve alms-houses, given by Mr. Samuel Harwar, citizen and draper of London, built in the year 1713; in six of them the drapers company put in decayed freemen, or their wives, and the other six are filled up by the parish. Every one has a load of coals yearly, and 6*s.* per month paid by the drapers company.

Near to these, in the same road is a large handsome building called

#### J E F E R I E S ' s A L M S - H O U S E .

This edifice, which consists of fourteen handsome well-built houses, and a chapel, was founded by Sir Robert Jefferies, knight and alderman, and Lord-mayor of London in 1686, who died in the month of February 1703. These houses were erected by the company of ironmongers in the year 1713, in each of which are four rooms and a cellar, so that they contain fifty-six poor people. He likewise left 15*l.* per annum to a minister to read prayers every day, and preach on Sundays. By the will of the donor, each of the poor people has 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, and somewhat more, paid by the ironmongers company, of which he was a member. No man is admitted under fifty-six years of age; and if married, his wife may cohabit with him, and be elected in his stead when he dies. The women are clothed in blue, and the men have gowns with hanging sleeves of the same colour. The donor's effigies is curiously carved, and placed in the front of the chapel.

In this parish there are likewise two charity-schools, and a large workhouse for the poor.

Proceeding from Shoreditch church southward, we traverse Spital-fields, and the parts adjacent, the grand seat of the weaving trade and manufacture in all branches. In which we find the liberty of Norton Falgate, containing about two hundred houses. It is extra-parochial, for the inhabitants maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they please: but they generally make use of a chapel, built originally for them near Spital-yard, by Sir George Wheeler, prebendary of Durham.

Spital-fields was originally a hamlet belonging

to the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney; but is now a parish so made by act of parliament in 1723. In which year the foundation of their church was laid, and in 1729 it was finished, and dedicated to Our Saviour by the name of

#### C H R I S T C H U R C H, Spital-fields.

This is one of the fifty new churches, built of stone, with a very high steeple, in which is a fine ring of bells. The body of the church is solid and well proportioned: it is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps; and upon these the Doric order arises, supported on pedestals. The tower over these rises with arched windows and niches, and on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttresses: from this part rises the base of the spire, with an arcade; its corners are in the same manner supported with a kind of pyramidal buttresses ending in a point, and the spire is terminated by a vane and fane.

This church is made a rectory, but is not to be held *in commendam*. For the maintenance of the rector and his successors, the parliament granted the sum of 3000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements in fee simple: besides which provision the churchwardens are by that act appointed to pay him annually the sum of 125*l.* to be raised by burial fees.

The vestry consists of those who have served or fined for overseers of the poor; and the officers are, two churchwardens, twelve auditors of accounts, four overseers, one sidesman, one constable, nine headboroughs, one surveyor of the highways, four scavengers, two surveyors of the streets, and one aleconner.

This parish enjoys the privilege of a market, which is of great reputation for all sorts of provisions. And here are two French and two English alms-houses, two charity schools and a workhouse for the poor.

At the north east corner of Hare-street, Spital-fields is situate the parish church of

#### S t . M A T T H E W, Bethnal-green.

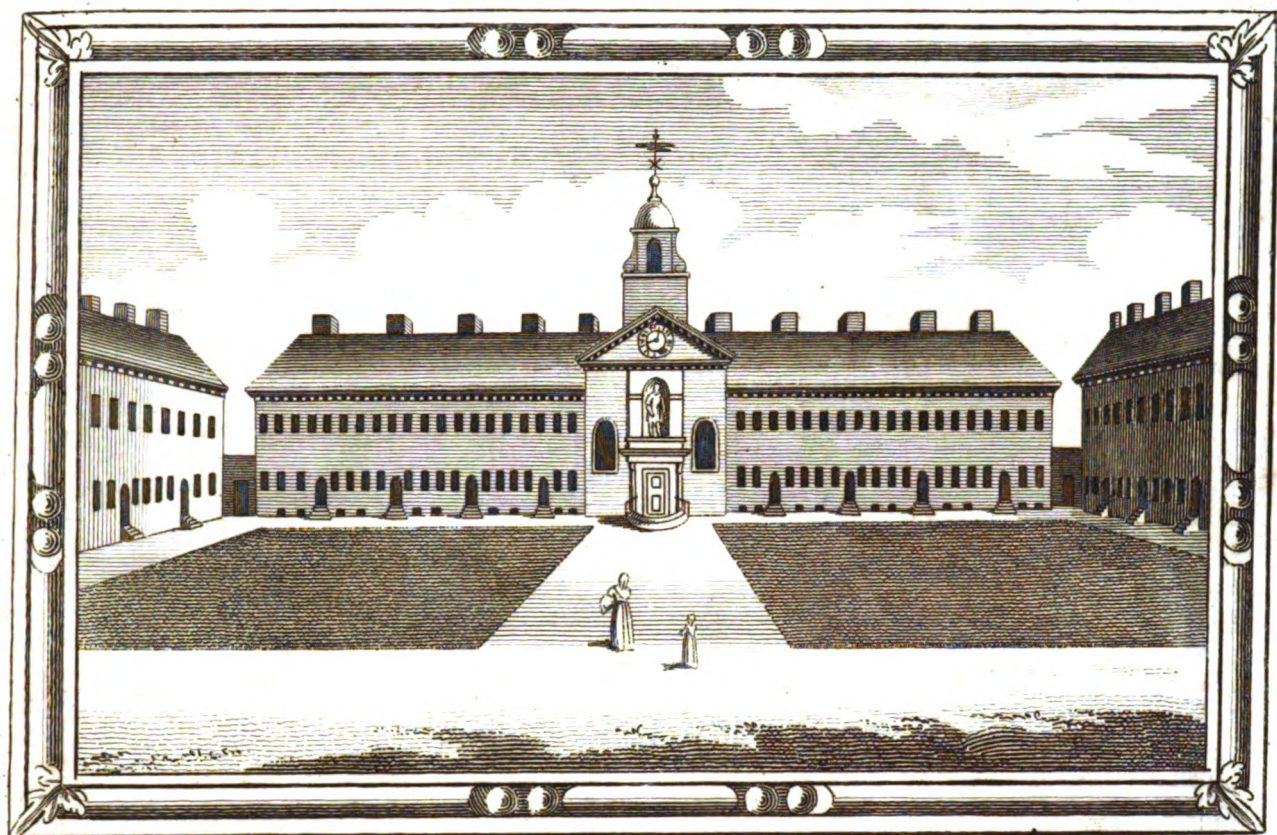
This parish was formerly one of the hamlets of Stepney, from which it was separated by an act of parliament in the 13th year of his late majesty king George II. The church is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick coped and coined with free-stone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the same materials.

At Mile-end, in this parish is an hospital belonging to the corporation of Trinity-house. It was founded in 1695 for twenty-eight decayed or ancient seamen, who have been masters or pilots of ships, and for their widows, each of whom receive 16*s.* the first Monday in every month, besides 20*s.* a year for coals, and a gown every other year. This is a noble edifice, built of brick and stone, consisting of two wings, and containing twenty-eight apartments. In the centre, between the two wings, is a chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings.

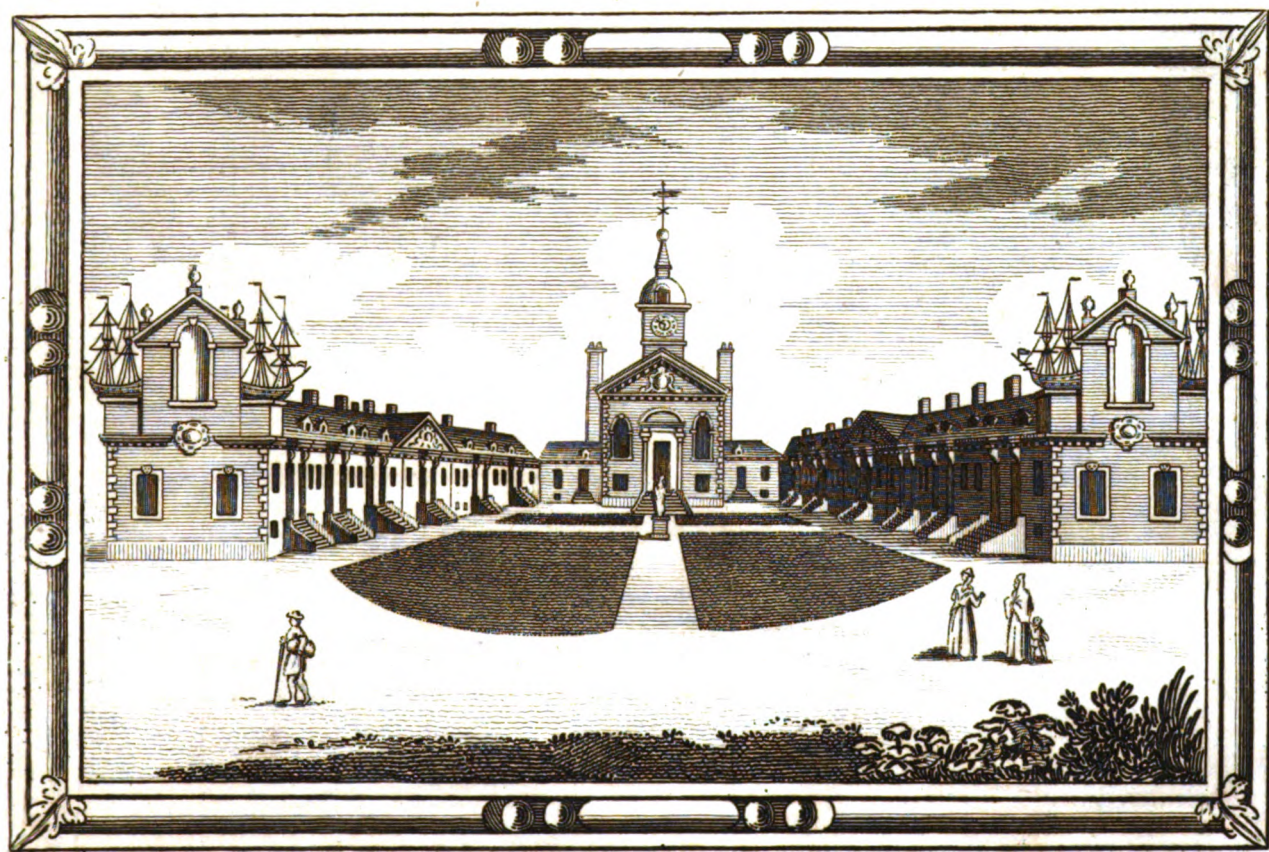
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*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of IRONMONGERS ALMS-HOUSES Kingsland Road*

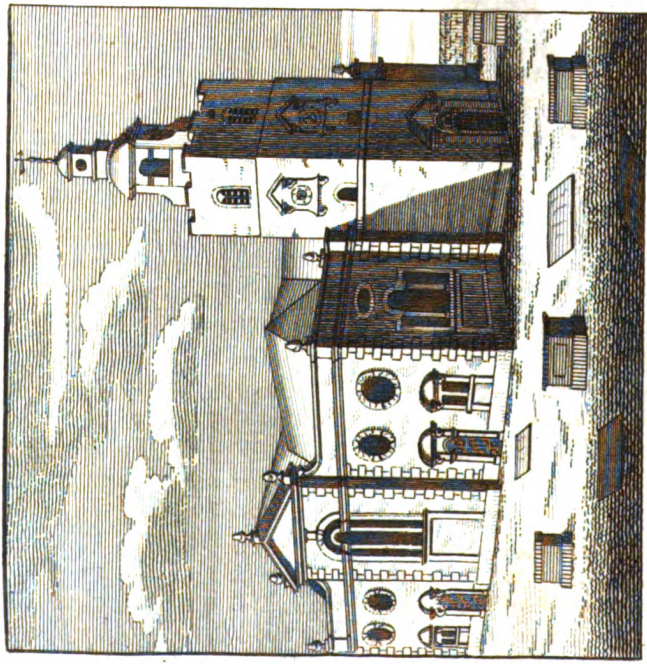


*View of TRINITY ALMS-HOUSES . Mile End Road.*





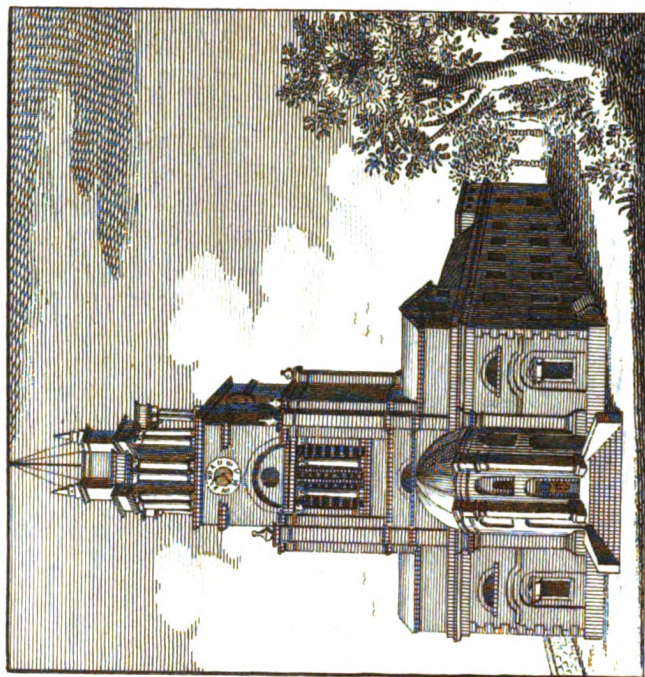




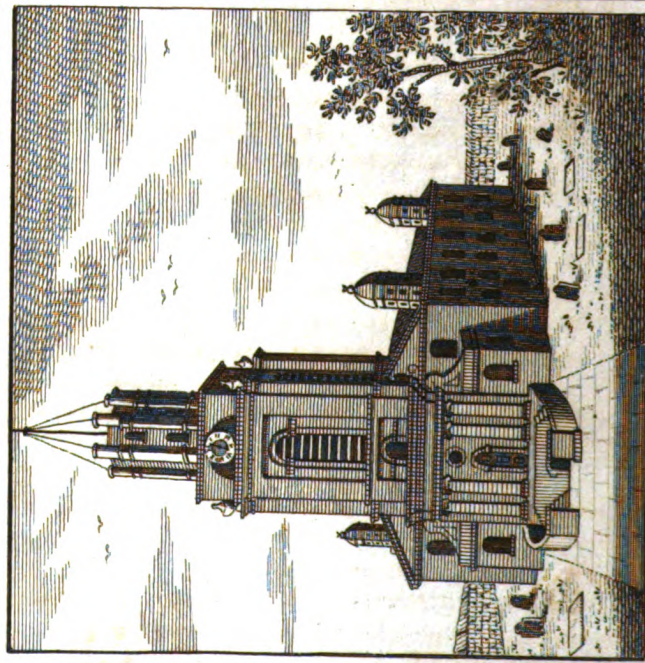
*St. Mary's Whitechappel.*



*St. Paul's Shadwell.*



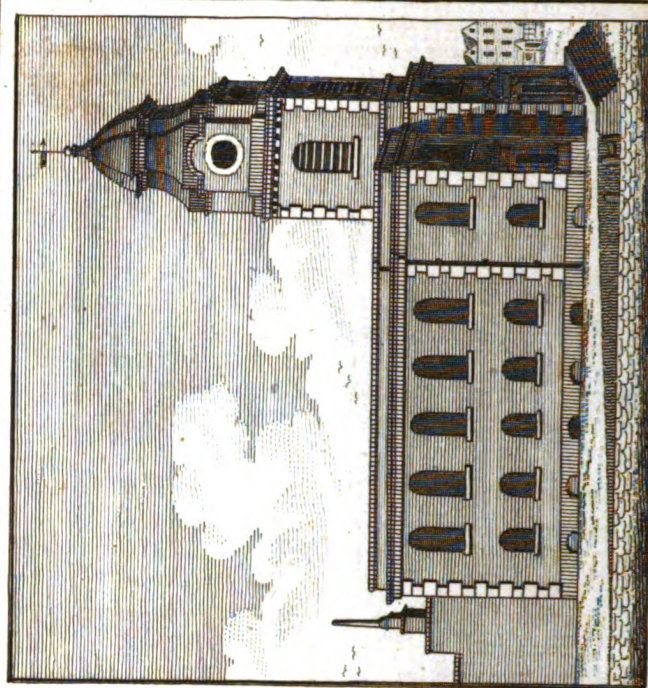
*St. Ann's Limehouse.*



*St. George's Rastliff highway.*



*St. Dunstan's Stepney.*



*St. John's Wapping.*



Here is likewise a beautiful building, school and chapel, called

### BENCROFT'S *Alms-house*.

These were erected by the drapers company in the year 1735, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bencroft, who bequeathed to that company upwards of twenty-eight thousand pounds, for purchasing a site, and building upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel and a school room for one hundred poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for two school-masters, and also for endowing the same; so that each alms-man should have eight pounds, and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school-boys should be clothed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the masters should have a salary of 30*l.* a year, and that both should have the yearly sum of 20*l.* for coals and candles for their own use, and that of the school; together with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink: every boy put out apprentice was taught to four pounds, but only two pounds ten shillings if put out to service.

This edifice is not only neat, but extremely elegant, consisting of two wings and a center detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico, with Ionic columns, and coupled pilasters at the corners, supporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an ascent to the portico by a flight of steps; and over the chapel is a handsome turret. On each side of the portico are two houses like those in the wings. The construction of the wings is uniform, lofty and convenient: twelve doors in each open in a regular series, and the windows are of a moderate size, numerous, and proportioned to the apartments they are to enlighten. The square is surrounded with gravel walks, with a large grass-plot in the middle, and next the road the wall is adorned with handsome iron rails and gates. It is remarkable that the above Mr. Francis Bencroft, who left so large a sum for erecting and endowing this fine hospital, and even ordered two sermons to be annually preached in commemoration of his charity, was one of the Lord-mayors officers, and by informations and summoning the citizens before the Lord-mayor, upon the most trifling occasions, and other things not belonging to his office, not only pillaged the poor, but also many of the rich, who rather than lose time in appearing before that magistrate, gave a ready acquiescence to his demands, which together with his numerous quarterages from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amass annually a considerable sum of money. But by these and other mercenary practices, he so incurred the hatred and illwill of the citizens, of all rank and denomination, that the persons who attended his funeral obsequies, with great difficulty saved his corpse from being thrown off the bearers shoulders in the church by the enraged populace; who, raising the bells, rang them for joy at his lamented death.

In this parish are also eight alms-houses belong-

ing to the drapers company, twelve belonging to the skinners company, twelve to the vintners company, and twelve others known by the name of Fuller's alms-houses, from having been founded in 1592 by a judge of that name. In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is an alms-house built in 1711, by captain Fisher, for the widows of six masters of ships. And at Bechnat-green is an alms-house, founded by Mr. Bermeeter, for six poor women.

At the north east extremity of this parish the bloody Bonner, bishop of London, had a house, where he was wont to torture the protestants; which, though now converted into many dwelling houses, retains the name of Bonner's-hall.

Proceeding to the south-east from Spital-fields, we come to Whitechapel road, on the south side of which, at the stones end stands the parish church of

### St. MARY, *Whitechapel*.

This church was originally erected as a chapel of ease to the church of St. Dunstan, Stepney; and from its external appearance probably received the additional epithet of *White*. We read of this church so early as the year 1329, and the first chapel was probably of much greater antiquity.

The old church being in a very ruinous condition in 1693, it was taken down and rebuilt in the present form. It is a coarse and very irregular building. The body, which is formed of brick, and ornamented with stone rustic work at the corners, is ninety-three feet in length, sixty three in breadth, and the height of the tower and turret eighty feet. The principal door is adorned with a kind of rustic pilasters, with cherubims heads by way of capitals, and a pediment above. The body has many windows, which are of various forms and different sizes, a sort of Venetian, oval and square. The square windows have ill-proportioned circular pediments, and the oval, or more properly elliptic windows, some of which stand upright, and others crossways, are surmounted with thick festoons. The steeple, which is of stone, and appears to be a part of the old structure, rises above the principal door, and is crowned with a plain square battlement, in the center of which rises a small turret with its dome and fanes.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the principal and scholars of King's hall and Brazen-Nose College, Oxford; and the incumbent's profits are said to be worth 350*l.* per annum.

The vestry is general; and the officers are, three churchwardens, six overseers of the poor, one constable, sixteen headboroughs, ten scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and three beadles.

On the south side of Whitechapel road, in this parish, and near a place called Whitechapel-mount, is a large and commodious brick building, erected by voluntary contributions, called

### THE LONDON INFIRMARY.

This hospital is supported by charitable contributions, for the relief of all sick and diseased persons;

fons; and, in particular, manufacturers, seamen in the merchants' service, and their wives and children. It was instituted on the second of November 1740, in a large house in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, which is at present the Magdalen-house; but that becoming too small for this extensive charity, a new, more capacious and more commodious building, was erected by the voluntary contributions of several governors, in an airy situation, near the Mount in Whitechapel road.

This is a very neat brick building, contrived to be plain and yet elegant, without being very expensive; and it consisting of one extended front, without either wings or inner courts, the whole is seen at one view. To the middle door is an ascent by a flight of steps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial. Above the ground floor extend two series, of each twenty-three sash windows, their number and the length of the building giving it an air of dignity. The architect has properly considered the use for which it is designed, and has suited every thing to convenience. It is properly furnished, and fitted up with about one hundred and sixty beds for the reception of the patients.

The society for carrying on this laudable undertaking consists of a president, two vice presidents, and a treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable benefactors to this charity, and of such persons, who by giving a benefaction of thirty guineas or more at one time, become governors for life; and those who subscribe five guineas or more a year, are governors during such subscription.

A general court of governors is held in the months of March, June, September and December, to take the reports of the committee, elect a house committee for the ensuing quarter, inspect accounts, and transact such other business as may be then laid before them. The anniversary feast of this charity is held between the first of February and the last day of April, when a printed account of the general state of the hospital, the number of patients received and discharged, and an abstract of the accounts for the year past is laid before them.

A house committee of thirteen governors is appointed at every general quarterly court, who at their first meeting elect a chairman to preside for the first quarter, who meet at the hospital on Tuesdays weekly, at eleven in the forenoon, to receive and dismiss patients, to order and inspect the provisions and furniture sent in, and such necessities that may be wanting, and to examine and regulate the conduct of the servants and patients, and other matters which come before them, according to the constitution of this charity. All governors that please to attend, have a vote at this committee, and their attendance is esteemed a favour.

A committee of accounts, consisting of twelve governors, is appointed at the general quarterly court in June, for one year, who meet at the hospital once a quarter, to examine and audit tradesmen's bills, which are paid by the treasurer.

within a fortnight after. The accounts are open at all times for the inspection of the governors.

A physical committee consisting of the governors who practise physic, surgery, or pharmacy, or are conversant in the knowledge of drugs or medicines (excepting such as shall be directly or indirectly concerned in serving the hospital with such necessities) are summoned by order of the house committee for the time being every first Thursday in the month, and have power to order and inspect the necessary drugs and medicines, and report their proceedings to the general quarterly court by their chairman.

Two governors are appointed visitors by the house committee, for one fortnight to attend twice a week, or oftener, if they think proper, to inspect into the management and conduct of the house, during the interval of the meetings of the house committee.

A clergyman of the church of England reads prayers every day, and preaches every Sunday, and reads prayers morning and afternoon; administers the sacrament regularly every month; and is ready to visit, pray by, and administer the sacrament at all times when required, to the patients in the wards.

Three physicians attend alternately; two of the surgeons daily, from eleven o'clock till one, without fee or reward, and give their advice and assistance to all such objects as come within those hours, whether recommended or accidental. A surgeon extraordinary attends in consultation, in all dangerous cases. The surgeons in waiting have an apprentice, or pupil, constantly in the house, to receive, and, if necessary, to call the surgeon to such accidents as shall be brought in at any hour of the day or night.

An apothecary (with an assistant) constantly resides at the hospital, who compounds and dispenses all medicines used here, and solely attends the business thereof.

A steward (for whose fidelity proper security is given) has the charge of the house and furniture, keeps and account of every thing brought to or expended in the house, and subjects the same to the examination of the visitors and house committee, and has the inspection likewise of the conduct of all the men-servants. Two matrons have the direction of the nurses and other women-servants, and see the diet and medicines administered according to order. Under them are nurses and watchers, in proportion to the number of patients, who are guided by written orders, to prevent any misconduct. Proper diet for the patients has been settled by the physicians and surgeons engaged in this charity, and is fixed up in the wards for the satisfaction of the patients and their friends.

No officers or servants are permitted, upon pain of expulsion, to take of any tradesmen, patients, or other persons, any fee, reward, or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of this hospital.

Every governor is entitled to send one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. Subscribers of smaller sums may likewise send

what number of out-patients they please. All subscriptions are during pleasure, and any small sums from well-disposed persons will be thankfully received; but in order to carry on this undertaking, all persons are desired to pay their subscription at the time of subscribing.

The poor objects recommended as in-patients, if there are beds empty, are received at any hour without difficulty or expence, and are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and every comfortable assistance during their cure: nor is any security required against future contingencies, they being, in case of death, buried at the expence of the charity, if not removed by their friends. All out-patients have advice and medicines administered from eleven till one.

All accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night.

This is the plan of this noble charity; and such has been the extraordinary encouragement given to it, that from the third of November 1740, to the first of January 1759, the sums generously contributed to its support amounted to seventy-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three pounds, a great part of which is laid out in government securities. But what is still more extraordinary, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two distressed objects have been relieved at this hospital; and from labouring under the oppression of some of the most malignant diseases and unhappy accidents, have been reinstated in their honest and industrious capacities of working; and, so far as our observation reaches, their morals much amended, whereby the public again enjoy the benefit of their labour, and they, and their families, are preserved from perishing, and prevented from being an incumbrance to the community. And, notwithstanding the great number of objects relieved by this charity, it has not lessened the number of patients relieved by other hospitals.

The subscribers are desired to take notice, that if any patients do not conform to the rules of the house, or are guilty of any misbehaviour, they will be discharged, and never more relieved by this charity: and not to send any patient unable to walk, till they are first assured of room in the house; and when they recommend an in-patient, whose settlement is in the country, it is further requested, that they will satisfy the house committee concerning the removal of such patient, when cured, or judged incurable.

“No persons of known ability to pay for their cure, are allowed to partake of this charity; nor any with infectious distempers, or deemed incurable by the physicians and surgeons, or any in consumptive or asthmatic condition, are admitted into this house, being more capable of relief as out-patients.”

The patients, being admitted without any expence, are required to be constant in their attendance on the physicians or surgeons at the hospital, before eleven o'clock; and at nine o'clock, to return thanks at the chapel, and at the weekly committee next after their cure; and those only who attend their cure, and return thanks, will re-

ceive a certificate thereof, which will entitle them to future relief.

On the south side of Whitechapel are six alms-houses, containing twelve rooms for as many poor widows of this parish, each of whom has 5l. 4s. per annum and a chaldron of coals, founded by William Meggs, esq; which having become ruinous have lately been rebuilt by Mr. Goodwin, late of this parish.

In Whitechapel-road is a court, called his majesty's court of record for the manor of Stepney, for the trial of debts under 5l. contracted within the said manor. Here is also a prison for debtors, called Whitechapel prison. Likewise two free schools in one house, erected at the proper costs and charges of Ralph Davenant, rector of this parish.

Proceeding to the south from Whitechapel-road, we find, on the north side of the Thames, the parish and church of

#### St. A N N E, *Limehouse.*

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed by act of parliament to be built within the bills of mortality. The foundation was laid in the year 1712, but it was not finished till 1729. It is of a very singular construction; the body is not one plain building, but is continued under separate portions. The door under the tower has a portico, covered with a dome supported by pilasters, and to this door there is an ascent by a flight of steps. The tower, which is square, has a Corinthian window adorned with columns and pilasters. The corners of the tower are also strengthened by pilasters, which on their tops support vases. The upper stage of the tower is plain, and extremely heavy, and from this part rises a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle.

This church is a rectory, the parish of which was taken out of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and like that is in the gift of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. It is valued at 60l. to be paid annually to the rector by the churchwardens, and the produce of 3500l. given by parliament to purchase an estate in fee simple.

The vestry consists of such only as pay two shillings per month to the poor; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two overseers of the poor, one constable, four headboroughs, two scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

Adjoining to this parish is the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall, which form a street upwards of a mile in length, inhabited by seafaring people, and such as are concerned in ship-building. About the middle of Poplar, on the north side, is a set of alms-houses founded for widows of seamen in the India service; adjoining to which is a large chapel of ease to this part of the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney (of which hereafter.) Blackwall is remarkable for the mooring of Indiamen at the stairs; and for a considerable ship-yard, where many East-Indiamen are both laid up and built.

Proceeding westward from St. Anne's, Limehouse, we come to Ratcliff-cross, near which, in Broad-

Broad-street, is a school, also a set of alms-houses, with a chapel, founded by Nicholas Gibson in 1537, and left in trust to the coopers company, with a considerable estate for their support: and at the north-west angle of School-house-lane, in Brook-street, is a noted quakers meeting.

Adjoining to Ratcliffe, on the west end is the parish and church of

#### St. P A U L, Shadwell.

This church, which is a rectory, situate on the south side of Upper Shadwell, owes its name to its being dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, and its situation; the advowson whereof is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

Shadwell, though now joined to London, was anciently a hamlet belonging to Stepney; but being greatly increased in the number of its inhabitants, Thomas Neale, esq; erected the present church in the year 1656 for their accommodation; and in 1669 this district was by act of parliament constituted a distinct parish from that of Stepney, and 120l. per annum was granted for the maintenance of the rector in lieu of tythes, besides a considerable glebe, oblations and church dues, which, together, are supposed to make the value of the living upwards of 300l. per annum.

The church, which is but a mean edifice built with brick, is eighty-seven feet long, and sixty-three broad; the height to the roof is twenty-eight feet, and that of the steeple sixty. The body has a few windows with rustic arches, and some very mean ones in the roof. At the corners of the building are balls placed on a kind of small pedestals. The tower is carried up without ornament, and is terminated with balls at the corners in the same manner as the body of the church, and is crowned with a plain low turret.

The vestry is general; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four collectors for the poor, one constable, seven headboroughs, two scavengers, and two beadles.

This parish, which is one of the Tower Hamlets, received the name of Shadwell from a spring or well which at this time lies buried under a pillar near the south west corner of the church, within the church-yard. And the south part of the parish, denominated Lower Shadwell, being anciently part of Wapping Marsh, it was within the course of the river Thames, till the same was embanked.

The streets in this parish, called Old and New Gravel-lanes, were so denominated from their being anciently ways wherein carts laden with gravel from the neighbouring fields used to pass to the river Thames, where it was used in ballasting ships, before ballast was taken out of the said river.

In the north east part of this parish (now called Sun Tavern-fields) a Roman cemetery was discovered about the year 1615, wherein were found two coffins; one whereof, being of stone, contained the bones of a man; and the other of lead, beautifully embellished with scollop shells and a eronister border, contained those of a woman, at whose head and feet were placed two urns of the height of three feet each; and at the sides divers

beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of Hexagon and Octagon forms; and on each side of the inhumed bones were deposited two ivory scepters of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breast the figure of a small cupid curiously wrought, as were likewise two pieces of jet, resembling nails, of the length of two inches.

The person here interred, according to the opinion of that judicious antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the discovery, must have been the consort of some prince or Roman pretor, by the decorations of the coffin, and things therein contained.

At the same time were likewise discovered a great number of urns, with Roman coin, which on one side had this inscription, *Imp. Papienus Maximus P. F.* and on the reverse, with hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.*

The remarkables in this parish at present are, the church, a presbyterian meeting-house, two charity schools, an alms-house, a market, a dock for ship building, and a work-house for the reception of the poor.

More to the west from this parish, on the east side of Canon-street, stands the parochial church of

#### St. GEORGE in the East.

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne, the foundation of which was laid in 1715, and the structure finished four years after.

This is a massy structure, erected in a very singular taste. The floor is raised a considerable height above the level of the ground; and to the principal door, which is in the west front of the tower, is an ascent by a double flight of steps, cut with a sweep, and defended by a low wall of the same form; but the most remarkable thing is, there are two turrets over the body of the church, and one on the tower, which last is in the manner of a fortification, with a staff on the top for an occasional flag.

This parish is taken out of that of Stepney; and by act of parliament the hamlet of Wapping Stepney is appropriated to that purpose, and in all respects rendered independent of Stepney parish. Towards the maintenance of the rector and his successors the parliament gave the sum of 3000l. to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple; and as a farther provision, the churchwardens are annually to pay him the sum of 100l. to be raised by burial fees. The advowson of this rectory, like that of Stepney, is in the principal and scholars of King's hall, and Brazen-Nose College, Oxford.

The vestry consists of such as pay two shillings per month to the poor; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four overseers of the poor, one constable, twelve headboroughs, four scavengers, two surveyors of the highways, and two beadles.

In this parish we find a turnpike at the north end of Canon-street; two squares, in one of which is a Sweden church, and in the other a Danes church; two meeting houses of the anabaptist.



baptist persuasion; and a noble foundation for poor boys and girls by Mr. Raine, brewer; it is situate in Fowden-fields, Old Gravel-lane for 50 boys and 50 girls. And the same gentleman in 1737, also founded an hospital near to the said school, and erected a handsome commodious brick building for 48 girls, to be taken out of the said school to be kept to work, &c. till fit for service; and 100l. to be given every May-day to portion one of those girls, chosen by lot, to be married at that time.

From hence, crossing Old Gravel-lane, we come to the parish church of

St. J O H N, *Wapping*.

The old church was built in the year 1617, when the increase of houses in the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel rendered such an edifice necessary. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and as there were other churches under the patronage of the same saint, it was distinguished, from its situation, by the name of Wapping. Originally it was no more than a chapel of ease to St. Mary's parish; but in 1694 the hamlet of Wapping was constituted a distinct parish; the inhabitants were empowered to purchase 30l. per annum in mortmain, and as a farther provision for the rector, he was allowed to receive all ecclesiastical dues, except tithes, instead of which the rector has 130l. a year raised upon the inhabitants by an equal pound rate.

From the ruined situation of this church, a new one has been very lately erected in its stead. It is a neat brick building, and consists only of a plain body, with a tower, from which rises a spire.

The advowson is in the principal and scholars of King's Hall, and Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

The vestry is neither select nor general, all being admitted who have either served or fined for offences. The officers are, two churchwardens, four overseers of the poor, one constable, seven headboroughs, four scavengers and one beadle.

The site of this parish, together with the parts adjoining, were antiently within the flux of the river Thames; but when, or by whom they were at first embanked is unknown. By frequent inundations of the river Thames, its banks in these parts became great sufferers; for about the year 1565 divers breaches were made therein, which were no sooner repaired, than another happened in the year 1571; when the commissioners of sewers, after viewing the same, were of opinion, that the most effectual way to secure the bank of the river in those parts, would be to erect houses thereon: to which end ground was taken, and the first foundations of houses laid where Wapping at present is situate.

In this parish is Execution Dock, so called from its being the place where pirates and others who have committed capital crimes at sea, are executed on a gallows which leans over the water.

In Cock-alley, near the church, is a charity-school for forty boys, who have learning and cloaths by subscription.

Near the same alley is a school for twenty girls.

Six poor children of this parish are educated at the free-school erected in the parish of Allhallows Barkin; pursuant to the will of alderman Hickson, bearing date the 16th of February 1686.

Proceeding from hence through the Hermitage, we come to the parish church of

St. CATHARINE.

This church, which is situate on the east side of St. Catharine's-court near the Tower, was originally an hospital, founded by Matilda consort to king Stephen, and was farther endowed by queen Eleanor, the relict of Henry III. Queen Eleanor consort to Edward I. and king Henry VI. who not only confirmed all the former grants, and added several additional ones, but gave an ample charter to this hospital. It was exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, till its suppression by Henry VIII. soon after which king Edward VI. annexed it to the diocese of London. The church, which is a very antique building, is at present collegiate, and has a master and three brethren, who have 40l. each; three sisters who have 20l. and ten beads-women who have 8l. per annum each; but the other profits arising from their estates, being only known to the master and brethren, are divided amongst them.

Having now gone through and described the several parishes and churches, &c. of the cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and their respective liberties, we shall now subjoin a list of their chapels, together with those in all other parts within the bill of mortality belonging to the established church; likewise the number of all the meeting-houses of the several denominations, both domestic and foreign, within the said district.

#### C H A P E L S.

Archbishop's chapel, at Lambeth.  
Ask's Hospital chapel, Hoxton.  
Audley-street chapel.  
Bencroft's chapel, Mile-end.  
Banqueting-house chapel, Whitehall.  
Berwick-street chapel, Old Soho.  
Bridewell Hospital chapel.  
Charter-house chapel.  
Charlotte chapel, opposite the Riding-house, Pimlico  
College Almshouse chapel, Deadman's Place.  
Conduit-street chapel.  
Cooper's Almshouse chapel, Ratcliff.  
Curzon-street chapel.  
Dacre's chapel, Westminster.  
Draper's Almshouse chapel, Blackman-street.  
Draper's Almshouse chapel, Newington Butts.  
Duke-street chapel, Westminster.  
Ely-house chapel, Holbourn-hill.  
Fishmongers Almshouse chapel, Newington Butts.  
Fleet Prison chapel.  
Foundling-hospital chapel.  
Gray's-inn chapel, Gray's-inn.  
Great Queen-street chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
Grosvenor's-square chapel, Audley's-street.  
Guildhall chapel, Guildhall-yard.  
Guy's hospital chapel, Southwark.  
Hill's chapel, Rochester Row, Westminster.  
Jefferies's Hospital chapel, Kingland Road.  
Kensington Palace chapel.  
King's-bench Prison chapel, Southwark.  
Kingland Hospital chapel, Kingland.  
King-street chapel, Oxford-street.  
Knight's-bridge chapel, Knight's-bridge.

Lamb's

Lamb's chapel, Monkwell-street.  
 Lincoln's-inn chapel, Chancery-lane.  
 Lock-hospital chapel, Southwark.  
 Long-acre, chapel, Long-acre.  
 London-house chapel, Aldersgate-street.  
 London Work-house chapel, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Magdalen hospital chapel, Godman's-fields.  
 May-fair chapel, May-fair.  
 Marshalsea Prison chapel, Southwark.  
 Mercers chapel, Cheapside.  
 New chapel, Westminster.  
 Newgate Prison chapel.  
 New-street chapel, St. Giles's in the Fields.  
 Owen's Almshouse chapel, Islington.  
 Oxenden chapel, near the Hay-market.  
 Oxford chapel, Mary-bon Fields.  
 Palmer's hospital chapel, Westminster.  
 Petticoat-lane chapel, Whitechapel.  
 Poultry Compter chapel.  
 Queen-square chapel, Westminster.  
 Queen-street chapel, Bloomsbury.  
 Ram's chapel, Homerton, Hackney.  
 Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane.  
 St. James's Palace chapel.  
 St. John's chapel, Clerkenwell.  
 St. John's chapel near Red-lion-street.  
 St. Martin's Almshouse chapel, Hog-lane.  
 St. Thomas's Hospital chapel, Southwark.  
 Sergeant-inn chapel, Chancery-lane.  
 Skinner's Almshouse chapel, Mile-end.  
 Somerset House chapel.  
 Spring-garden chapel, Charing-cross.  
 Staple's-inn chapel, Holbourn.  
 Tavistock chapel, Drury-lane.  
 Trinity Almshouse chapel, Mile-end.  
 Whitechapel prison chapel.  
 Wittington's college chapel, College-hill.  
 Wheeler's chapel, Spital-fields.  
 Woodstreet Compter chapel, Wood-street.

*Presbyterian Meetings.*

Bethnal-green Meeting.  
 Broad-street, Wapping.  
 Brook-house, Clapton.  
 Church-street, Hoxton.  
 Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Crown-court, Russel-street.  
 Founders-hall, Lothbury.  
 Grafton-street, Seven dials.  
 Gravel-lane, Houndsditch.  
 Great St. Thomas Apostles.  
 Hanover-street, Long-acre.  
 King John's-court, Bermondsey.  
 King's Weigh-house, Little Eastcheap.  
 Leather-lane, Holbourn.  
 Little Carter-lane.  
 Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Long Ditch, Westminster.  
 Maiden-lane, Deadman's-place.  
 Middlesex-court, Bartholomew Close.  
 Mourning-lane, Hackney.  
 New Broad-street, London-wall.  
 Near Nightingale-lane.  
 Old Jewry, Poultry.  
 Parish-street, Horselydown.  
 Poor Jewry-lane.  
 Queen-street, near Cuckold's-point.

Rampant-lion-yard, Nightingale-lane.  
 Ryder's-court, near Leicester-fields.  
 Salisbury-street, Rotherhithe.  
 St. Thomas, Southwark.  
 Salter's-hall, Swithin's-lane.  
 Shakespear's-walk, Upper Shadwell.  
 Silver-street, Woodstreet.  
 Spitalfields.  
 Swallow-street, Piccadilly.  
 Windsor-court, Monkwell-street.

*Independent Meetings.*

Berry-street meeting, St. Mary-Ax.  
 Boar's-head-yard, Petticoat-lane.  
 Brick-hill-lane, Thames-street.  
 Broad-street, near Old Gravel-lane.  
 Coachmaker's-hall, Noble-street.  
 Collier's-rents, White-street.  
 Court-yard, Barnaby-street, Southwark.  
 Crispin-street, Spitalfields.  
 Deadman's-place, Southwark.  
 Hare-court, Aldersgate-street.  
 Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street.  
 Lower-street, Islington, two meeting-houses.  
 Mare-street, Hackney.  
 New Broad-street, Moorfields.  
 New-court, Carey-street.  
 Old Artillery-ground, Spitalfields.  
 Orchard, Wapping.  
 Paved-alley, Lime-street.  
 Pavement-row, Moorfields.  
 Pinners-hall, Broad-street.  
 Queen-street, Ratcliff.  
 Queen-street, Rotherhithe.  
 Redcross-street, Barbican.  
 Ropemaker's-alley, Little Moorfields.  
 St. Michael's-lane, Cannon-street.  
 St. Saviour's Dock-head, Southwark.  
 Staining-lane, Maiden-lane.  
 Stepney-fields.  
 Turners-hall, Philpot-lane.  
 White-horn-yard, Duke's-place.  
 Zoar-street, Southwark.

*Anabaptist Meetings.*

Angel-alley, Whitechapel.  
 Artillery-street, Spitalfields.  
 Brewers-hall, Addle-street.  
 Cherry Garden-lane, Rotherhithe.  
 Church-lane, Limehouse.  
 Collier's-rents, White-street, Southwark.  
 Currier's-court, near Cripplegate.  
 Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Dipping-alley, Horselydown.  
 Duke-street, near Pepper-street.  
 Eagle-street, Red-lion-street, Holbourn.  
 Fair-street, Horselydown.  
 Flower-de-luce-yard, Tooley-street.  
 Glasshouse-street, Swallow-street.  
 Glasshouse-yard, Pickax-street.  
 Goat-yard passage, Horselydown.  
 Johnson's-street, Old Gravel-lane.  
 Little Wild-street.  
 Maze-pond-street, Southwark.  
 Maiden-court, Great Eastcheap.  
 Mill-yard, Rag-fair.

New

New Way, Maze, Southwark.  
 Paul's-alley, Redcross-street.  
 Pennington-street, Virginia street.  
 Pepper-street, Southwark.  
 Rosemary-branch, Rosemary-lane.  
 Rose-lane, Limehouse.  
 Rotherhithe.  
 St. John's-court, Little Hart-street.  
 Sheer's-alley, White-street, Southwark.  
 Snow-fields.  
 Unicorn-yard, St. Olave's.  
 Union-yard, Horselydown.  
 Vinegar-row, Shoreditch.  
 Wood-street, near Cripplegate.

*Quaker's Meetings.*

Brook-street, Ratcliff.  
 Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Ewer's-street, Southwark.  
 Fair-street, Horselydown.  
 Little Almonry, Westminster.  
 Quaker-street, Spitalfields.  
 Redcross-street, Southwark.  
 St. John's-lane.  
 Sandy's-court, Houndsditch.  
 Savoy in the Strand.  
 Wapping.  
 White-hart-court, Gracechurch-street.  
 Work-house, Clerkenwell.

*Meetings and Chapels of other denominations.*

French Ambassador's chapel, Greek-street, Soho.  
 French Prophets meeting, Clerkenwell.  
 French Prophets meeting, Hatton-garden.  
 Imperial Ambassador's chapel, Hanover-square.  
 Muggletonian meeting, Barnaby-street.  
 Muggletonian meeting, Old-street square.  
 Nonjuror's meeting, Aldersgate-street.  
 Nonjurors meeting, St. Giles's.  
 Nonjurors meeting, Scroop's-court.  
 Oratory meeting, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Popish meeting, Butler's-alley, Grub-street.  
 Portuguese Ambassador's chapel, Golden-square.

Sardinian Ambassad. chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Spanish Ambassador's chapel, Ormond-street.  
 Venetian Ambassador's chapel, Suffolk-street.

*French Chapels.*

Black-eagle-street, Spital-fields.  
 Berwick-street, Old Soho.  
 Brown's-lane, Spitalfields.  
 Castle-street, Green-street.  
 Crispin's-street, Spital-fields.  
 Friery, Pallmall.  
 Hog-lane, Soho.  
 Little Chapel-street, Old Soho.  
 Little Rider's-court, Little Newport-street.  
 Mary-le-Bon.  
 Milk-alley, Wapping.  
 Orange-street, Hedge-lane.  
 Petticoat-lane.  
 St. John's-street, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.  
 St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.  
 Savoy.  
 Slaughter's-street, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.  
 Spring-garden, Charing-crofs.  
 Threadneedle-street.  
 Three Crown-court, Spitalfields.  
 West-street, Soho

*German and other Chapels.*

Danish chapel, Well-clofe-square.  
 Dutch chapel, St. Augustin-friars.  
 Dutch chapel, in the Savoy.  
 German chapel, in St. James's-palace.  
 German chapel, in the Savoy.  
 German chapel, in Trinity-lane.  
 Russian chapel, Exeter-Exchange-court, Strand.  
 Sweedish chapel, Prince's-square, Ratcliff-high-way.

*Jewish Synagogues.*

Bevis Marks synagogue, of Portuguese Jews.  
 Dukes-place synagogue, of German Jews.  
 Magpie-alley synagogue, of German Jews.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

*Containing an account of the principal towns and villages within that circumference of the city of London called the Bill of Mortality; with an ample description of the public buildings, and other remarkables contained in each respective place.*

*As these towns and villages are dispersed in various parts round this vast metropolis, we shall, for the sake of uniformity, digest them in alphabetical order. To effect which we begin with the village of*

## B A T T E R S E A.

**T**HIS village is situate on the river Thames, about four miles from London, and the same distance from Richmond. The gardens about this spot are remarkable for producing the finest asparagus. It gave the title

of baron to the late lord viscount St. John, who had a seat here, which is a plain old building. And in this place Sir Walter St. John founded a free school for twenty boys.

BOW.

## B O W.

This village is situate a little to the east of Mile-end, and is likewise called Stratford le Bow. It received the name of Bow from the stone arches of its bridge built over the river Lea, by Maud wife of Henry I. The church built by Henry II. was originally a chapel of ease to Stepney, but was lately made parochial.

This village is inhabited by many whitsters and scarlet dyers, and here has been set up within these few years a large manufactory of porcelain, which is brought to such perfection as to be very little inferior to that of China.

Here is an annual fair held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in Whitsun week, for toys, &c.

## B R E N T F O R D.

This town, which is situate about eight miles from London, received its name from a brook called Brent, which runs through the west part of the town, named Old Brentford, into the Thames. As it is a great thoroughfare to the west, it has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, which is brought both by land and water. The church and market house stands in that part of the town called New Brentford. It has also two charity schools, though the church, which has been lately new built, is only a chapel to Great Eling. That part of it called Old Brentford is situate upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, directly opposite to which, on the other side the river is Kew Green, which from hence appears to great advantage.

## B R O M L E Y.

In this village, which is situate near Bow, was formerly a monastery. The great house here was built by Sir John Jacob, bart. commissioner of the customs at the restoration, and afterwards became the seat of Sir William Benson, sheriff of London in the reign of queen Anne, the father to William Benson, esq; auditor of the imprest, who some years ago sold it, with the manor and rectory, to Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman of Wales.

## C H A R L T O N.

This village, which is very pleasant and well built, is situate near Blackheath, and is remarkable for a fair held annually in its neighbourhood on St. Luke's day. It is called Horn Fair, and there are sold at it ram's horns, horn toys, and wares of all sorts. Of the origin of this fair tradition gives us the following account. King John having a palace at Eltham, and being hunting near Charlton, then a mean hamlet, was separated from his attendants; when entering a cottage he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone, and debauched: her husband, however, suddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the king was forced to discover himself, and to purchase his safety with gold, besides which he gave him all the land from thence as far as the

place now called Cuckold's Point, and also bestowing on him the whole hamlet, established a fair, as a condition of his holding his new demesne, in which horns were both to be sold and worn. A sermon is preached on the fair day in the church, which is one of the handsomest in the county, and was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, bart. to whom king James I. granted this manor. This gentleman built his house at the entrance of the village. It is a long Gothic structure, with four turrets on the top; it has a spacious court-yard in the front, with two large Gothic piers to the gates, and on the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress trees in England. Behind the house are large gardens, adjoining to which is a small but neat park. This house now belongs to the earl of Egmont.

On the edge of the hill, and at a small distance from the church, are two fine houses, one of which was in the possession of the late governor Hunter, and the other was erected by the late lord Romney.

## C H E L S E A.

This is a very large and populous village, situate on the banks of the Thames, about a mile to the westward of St. James's park.

In this village there is a beautiful edifice for the reception of old soldiers and invalids in the land service, called CHELSEA HOSPITAL, the ROYAL HOSPITAL, and sometimes CHELSEA COLLEGE.

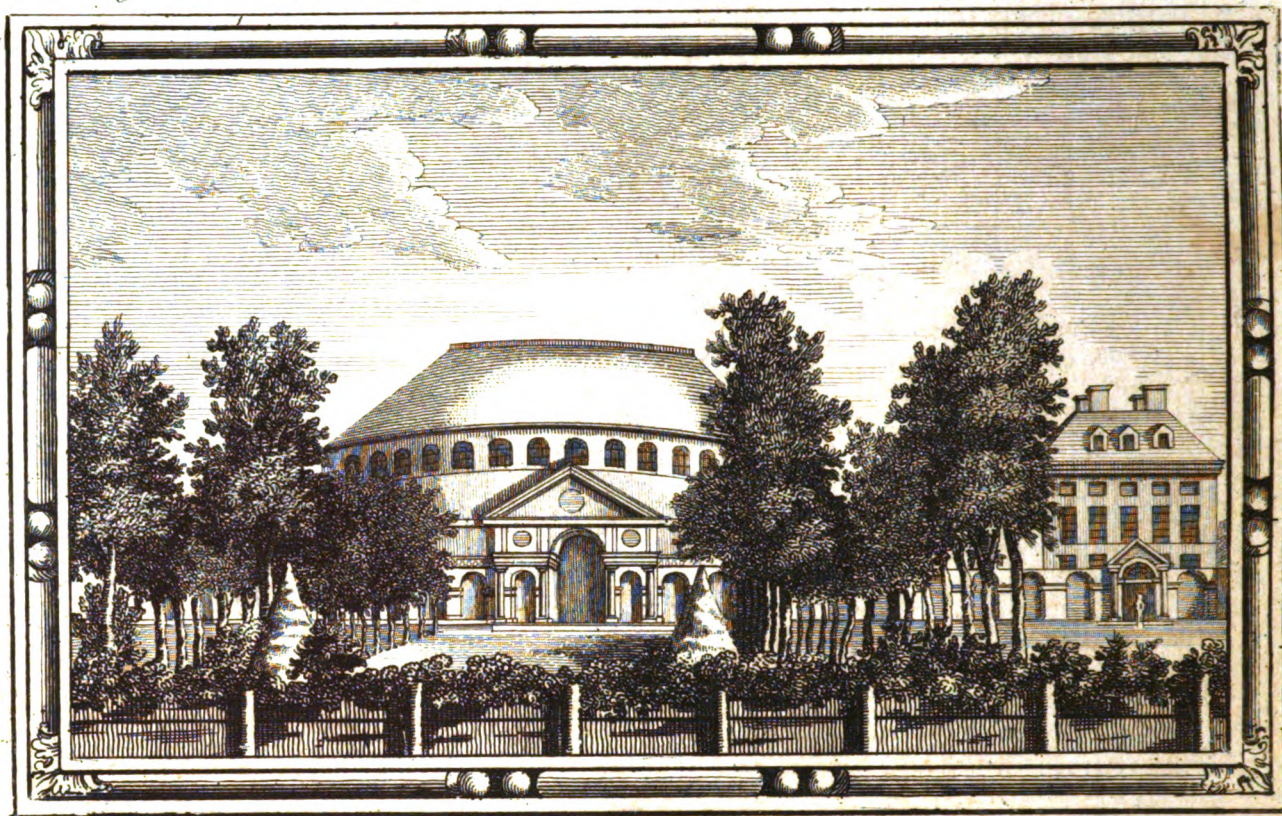
The original building on this spot was a college founded by Dr. Sutcliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I. for the study of Polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to support a provost and fellows, for the instruction of youth in that branch of learning. The king, who laid the first stone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large sum of money, and the clergy were very liberal upon the same occasion; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliff being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore soon fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming escheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Christopher Wren, consists of a vast range of buildings. The front toward the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks for the pensioners; and that facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames, and is kept in good order. This side affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surry beyond it. In the center of this edifice is a pediment supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret, and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one side of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by king James I. and on the other side is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by

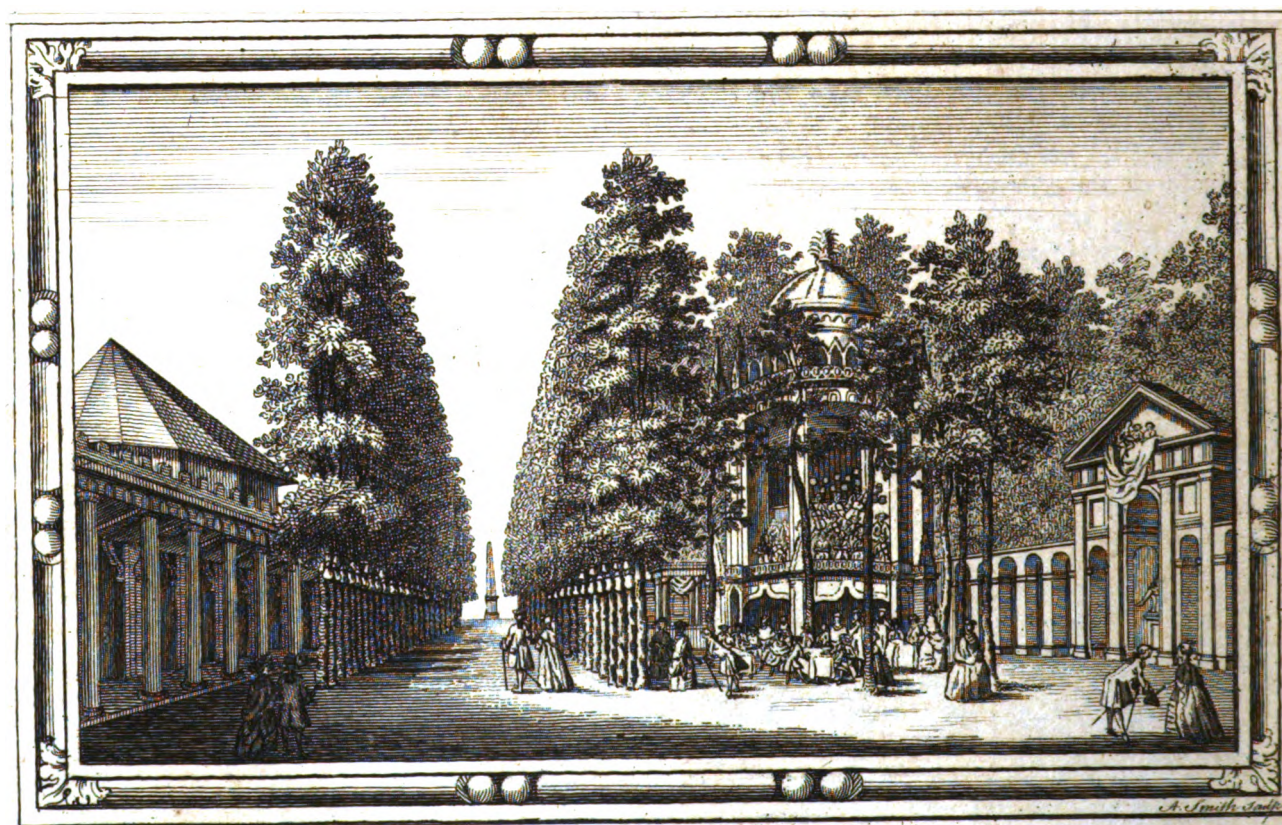




*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*General View of RANELAGH Gardens.*



*View of VAUX-HALL Gardens.*



by themselves. In this hall is the picture of king Charles II. on horseback, with several other pieces as big as the life, designed by Signior Vario, and finished by Mr. Cook. These were presented by the earl of Ranelagh. The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames, on the south: these are near three hundred and sixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three stories high, and the rooms are so well disposed, and the air so happily thrown in by means of the open spaces, that nothing can be more pleasant. On the front of this square is a colonade extending along the side of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inscription in capitals:

*In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, bello-  
que fractorum, condidit CAROLUS II. Auxit  
JACOBUS II. Perfecere GULIELMUS et MA-  
RIA, Rex et Regina, MDCXC.*

And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of king Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, somewhat bigger than the life, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat, and is said to have cost him five hundred pounds.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house; for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness and elegance is observable in all these buildings. They are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea Hospital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the transition from thence to the extremities, is very easy and delightful.

The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above four hundred men, and there are besides in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, washing and lodging. The governor has five hundred pounds a year; the lieutenant-go-

vernor two hundred and fifty pounds; and the major one hundred and fifty pounds. Thirty-six officers are allowed six-pence a day; thirty-four light horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have two shillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have ten-pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men, are each allowed eight-pence a week. As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a salary of one hundred pounds a year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have also each one hundred pounds per annum, and many other officers have considerable salaries. As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, they have each seven pounds twelve shillings and six-pence a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a sum raised by parliament. This hospital is governed by the following commissioners; the president of the council, the first commissioner of the treasury, the principal secretary of state, the paymaster general of the forces, the secretary at war, the comptrollers of the army, and by the governor and lieutenant governor of the hospital.

Besides this hospital, there is at Chelsea, a physic-garden belonging to the apothecaries company. It contains almost four acres, and is enriched with a vast variety of plants, both domestic and exotic. This garden was given to the apothecaries company by Sir Hans Sloane, bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of five pounds a year, and delivering annually to the president and fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of specimens amount to two thousand.

In this village is also a celebrated place of public resort, called RANELAGH GARDENS, from their formerly belonging to the earl of Ranelagh. This is one of those public places of pleasure, which is not to be equalled in Europe, and is the resort of people of the first quality. Though its gardens are beautiful, it is more to be admired for the amphitheatre. This is a circular building, the external diameter is one hundred and eighty-five feet: round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a balustrade (to admit the company into the upper boxes) except where the entrances break the continuity. Over this are the windows, and it terminates with the roof. The internal diameter is one hundred and fifty feet, and the architecture of the inside corresponds with the outside, except that over every column, between the windows, termini support the roof. In the middle of the area, where the orchestra was at first designed, is a chimney having four faces. This makes it warm and comfortable in bad weather. The orchestra fills up the place of one of the entrances. The enter-

tainment consists of a fine band of music, with an organ, accompanied by the best voices. The regale is tea and coffee.

In this village likewise is a useful engine called **CHELSEA WATERWORKS**, the management of which is invested in a society, who were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1722, by the name of "The governor and company of the Chelsea waterworks." They have a common seal, and power to purchase lands, &c. in mortmain to the value of 1000l. per annum, with a right to alienate and dispose of the same as they shall think proper. The works are divided into two thousand shares; and a governor, deputy-governor, and thirteen directors are appointed to conduct the business of the company.

#### C H E S W I C K.

In this village which is situate on the north bank of the Thames, about four miles from London, are two manors, one belonging to the prebendary of Cheshwick in St. Paul's cathedral, and the other called the dean's manor, from belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The most remarkable building in this place is the house of the late earl of Burlington, which was originally very plain but commodious, with good offices about it; but a part of the old edifice being some years ago destroyed by fire, his lordship erected near it a beautiful villa, which, for elegance of taste, surpasses every thing of its kind. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is very nearly gravelled. On each side are yew hedges in panels, with termini placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which at a small distance have a fine effect. The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment; and the cornice, frieze and architrave are very elegant.

Though the other front towards the garden is plainer, yet it is in a very bold, noble and masterly stile, and has at the same time a pleasing simplicity, as hath also the side front towards the Serpentine river, which is different from the other two. The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with the following pictures executed by the best masters.

#### *Pictures in the Saloon.*

Lord Burlington and three of his sisters, Elizabeth, Juliana and Jane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Rape of Proserpine, Sconians.

Anne of Austria, Frederick Elde.

Morocco ambassador in the reign of king Charles

II. figure by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the back ground and horse, by Wyke.

King Charles, his queen, and two children, Vandyke.

Judgment of Paris, Cav. Daniele.

Apollo and Daphne, ditto.  
Lewis XIII. Fred. Elde.

#### *Red Velvet Room.*

Madonna della Rosa, by Domenichino.  
Noah sacrificing, Carlo Maratti.  
Painting and designing, Guido Rheni.  
The Holy Family, Carlo Maratti.  
King Charles I. Cornelius Johnson.  
Pope Innocent IX. Diego Velasques.  
St. Gregorio, Cavidoni.  
Pope Clement IX. Carlo Maratti.  
The Holy Family, Giacinto Brandi.  
Another, Salviati.  
Dutchess of Somerfet, Vandyke.  
Bacchus and Ariadne, Sebastiano Ricci.  
A woman, school of Rubens.  
Three statues, chiaro oscuro, Nic. Poussin.  
A man, school of Rubens.  
Venus and Cupid, Seb. Ricci.  
St. John in the wilderness, Franc. Mola.  
A portrait, Langians.  
First countess of Burlington, Vandyke.  
Cardinal Baronius, Frederico Bartocci.  
A portrait, Rembrandt.  
Mr. Killegrew, Vandyke.  
First earl of Burlington, Vandyke.  
Salmasis and Hermaphroditus, Francisco Albano.  
The holy family, Andrea del Sarto.  
Mary queen of Scotland, Fred. Zuccherò.  
The holy family, Pietro da Cortona.  
The procession of the Dogesse, Paolo Veronese.

#### *Bronzes.*

A young Hercules.  
Three pictures of incense lamps, Benvenuto Cellini.

#### *Blue Velvet Room.*

A chymist's shop, by David Teniers.  
A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.  
A landscape and figures, Gaspar Poussin.  
A Magdalen's head Guido Rheni.  
A landscape with figures hawking, Wovermans.  
A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.  
A landscape and figures, Gasp. Poussin.  
A march, Bourgoynone.  
The passage of the Red Sea, ditto.  
The jesuits church at Antwerp, Geringh.  
A landscape and figures, Bott.  
A landscape, Gaspar Poussin.  
Another, ditto.  
Another, with horsemen, Vander Meulen.  
Another, Bott.  
Lord Sandwich in a round, Sir Peter Lely.  
A woman frying fritters, Schaliken.  
The holy family, Carlo Maratti.  
A tent, Wovermans.  
A landscape with figures, Phill. Lawra.  
The flight into Egypt, Nicolo Poussin.  
A ferry boat and cattle, Berchem.  
A woman feeding children, Schaliken.

The

The holy family, Andrea Sacchi.  
Ditto, Camillo Procacini.  
Inigo Jones in a round, Dobson.

*Red Closet next the Blue Room.*

Lot and his two daughters, Rottenhamer.  
A landscape and ruins, Viviano, the figures by Mich. Angelo.  
Jupiter and Io, Francesco Imperiali.  
Spanish lady, D. Velasques.  
Fishermen, Rubens.  
The presentation, Giuseppi Chiari  
A man hawking, Inigo Jones.  
A sea-port, Marco Ricci.  
A landscape, Velvet Brughel.  
A Flora, Francesco Albano.  
Temptation of St. Antonio, Annibale Caracci.  
A landscape, Patel.  
Lady Dorothy Boyle, lady Burlington.  
A landscape, Velvet Brughel.  
The Holy Family, Sebastian Bourdon.  
The inside of a church, Perino del Vaga.  
A sea-piece, Vandervelde.  
A landscape, Marco Ricci.  
Christ in the garden.  
The Holy Family, Schidoni.  
A crucifixion of a saint, Seb. Bourdon.  
A landscape, Ryssdal.  
The Holy Family, Denis Calvert.  
The Samaritan woman, Paolo Veronese.  
A boy's head, Holbein.  
Cleopatra, Leonardo da Vinci.  
A landscape, Swanevelt.  
The Holy Family, Passari.  
Earl of Essex.  
A portrait, Fran. Hals.  
Inside of a church, Vandyke.  
A landscape, Gaspar Poussin.  
A man and vases, Benedetto Castiglione.  
A landscape, Francisque Meli.

*Green Velvet Room.*

Mars and Venus, Albano.  
Acis and Galatea, Luca Giordano.  
Constantine's arch, Gio. Paolo Panini.  
Romulus and Remus, Pietro da Cortona.  
A woman bathing, Rousseau.  
Mr. Rogers, Vandyke.  
Our Saviour in the garden, Guercino.  
A man half length, with a dog, Dobson.  
Rembrandt in his painting room, Gerrard Dow.  
Ruins, Viviano.  
A view of Florence, Gasparo Degli Occhiale.  
Diana and Endymion, Sebastiano Ricci.  
Flowers by Baptiste the boy, Seb. Ricci.  
Ponte Rotto, Gasparo degli Occhiale.  
The Holy Family, Francesco Mola.  
A landscape, Nionf. Verton.  
Buildings, Rousseau.  
A Magdalen, Carlo Maratti, from Guido.  
A man half length, Rembrandt.  
A Madona and St. Catharine, Pietro da Cortona.  
The Jews scourging Our Saviour, Giacomo Bassano.  
Piazza del Popolo, Gasparo degli Occhiale.

A landscape with fishermen, Salvator Rosa.  
Belifarius, Vandyke.  
Earl of Pembroke and his sister, Vandyke.

*The new dining Room.*

Twelfth night, Jordans.  
The finding of Moses, Seb. Ricci.  
Jephthah, Seb. Ricci.  
Good Samaritan, Giacomo Bassan.  
A flower-piece, Baptiste.  
Ditto, ditto.  
Ditto, ditto.  
A portrait, Rubens.  
Ditto, unknown.  
Buildings and cattle, Wenix.  
First lady Halifax, Sir Peter Lely.  
The marriage of Cupid, &c. Andrea Schiavone.  
A landscape, Gio Francesco Bolognese.  
Mars and Venus, Le Fevre.  
A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.  
A Madona, Parmegiano.  
Woman taken in adultery, Allesandro Veronese.  
Liberality and Modesty, after Guido.

*Bed Chamber.*

Lady Burlington in a round, Aikman.  
Earl of Cumberland in a round.  
Mr. Pope in a round, Kent.

*Closet within the Bedchamber.*

Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges.  
A Woman in a hat, Blomaert.  
Lady Dorothy Boyle, in crayons, lady Burlington.  
Henry IV. of France, Mosaic.  
A head, a sketch, Vandyke.  
Ditto, ditto.  
Flowers upon glass, Baptiste.  
A woman selling fish and herbs.  
Hagar and the angel.  
A boy's head.  
A man's head.  
A woman combing her head.  
A satyr whipping a woman.  
A head, Holbein.  
A Venus, sleeping.  
Dutch figures.  
A man reading.  
The ascension, Albano.

Having thus described the paintings within this beautiful structure, we shall now proceed to the gardens, which are laid out in the most elegant taste.

On descending from the back part of the house, you enter a verdant lawn planted with clumps of evergreen, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At each end next the house are two wolves in stone, done by that celebrated statuary Scheemaker. At the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them.

On

On the right hand, turning to the house, is an open grove of trees, which affords a view of the orangery, that is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when they are in flower their fragrance is diffused over the whole place, even to the house.

Leaving the house to the left, an easy slope covered with short grass takes you down to the serpentine river, on the side whereof are clumps of evergreens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is an opening into an inclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

You are led from hence to the wilderness, through which are three strait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the shade. On each side the serpentine river are verdant walks, which accompany the river in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent Garden; on the left is a wilderness laid out in regular walks, and in the middle, across the river, is a Palladian wooden bridge.

Besides this beautiful building, there are several other very elegant seats in this village; as the earl of Shrewsbury's, the earl of Grantham's, now colonel Elliot's, and the late lord Wilming-ton's, &c. Here is likewise a very good charity school.

#### DULWICH.

This is a very pleasant village, situate about five miles from London, where there is a spring of exceeding good mineral water, which principally supplies this city, and in particular St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Opposite the Green Man, a noted house for entertainment, is a fine ascending walk through the woods, which affords from its top a very noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by a hill behind the house, where from under a tree distinguished by the name of "The Oak of Honour," you have a view as in a fine piece of painting, of the houses as well as churches, and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelsea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Westminster, London, Deptford, Greenwich, &c.

The principal building in this village is the college, the foundation and present state of which the reader will find in p. 222. The original edifice is in the old taste; but part of it has been lately pulled down and rebuilt with greater elegance. The master's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase on his entering into that station; and for his use there is a library, to which every master adds a number of books. The college is also accommodated with a very pleasant garden, adorned with walks, and a great number of flowers and fruit-trees.

#### ELTHAM.

In this town, which is situate about seven miles

from London, in the county of Kent, was a palace built by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, who bestowed it upon queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward I. King Edward II. constantly resided in this place, and his son being born here, was on that account called John of Eltham. The palace was afterwards much enlarged by the succeeding kings, who when the court was kept at Greenwich often retired thither; and here were made the statutes of Eltham, by which the king's house is still governed. At this time, however, there are no traces of the palace left. The town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the prince of Wales; and there are here several houses belonging to wealthy citizens, and two charity schools.

#### FULHAM.

This village is situate on the banks of the Thames, about four miles from London. The Danes encamped here in the year 879, and the place was held of the king by the canons of St. Paul's in the time of William the Conqueror. It is now only remarkable for several gentlemen's seats, besides a palace of the bishop of London, who uses it in summer; and for a wooden bridge over the Thames to Putney, where toll is not only taken for horses and carriages, but likewise for foot passengers.

#### HACKNEY.

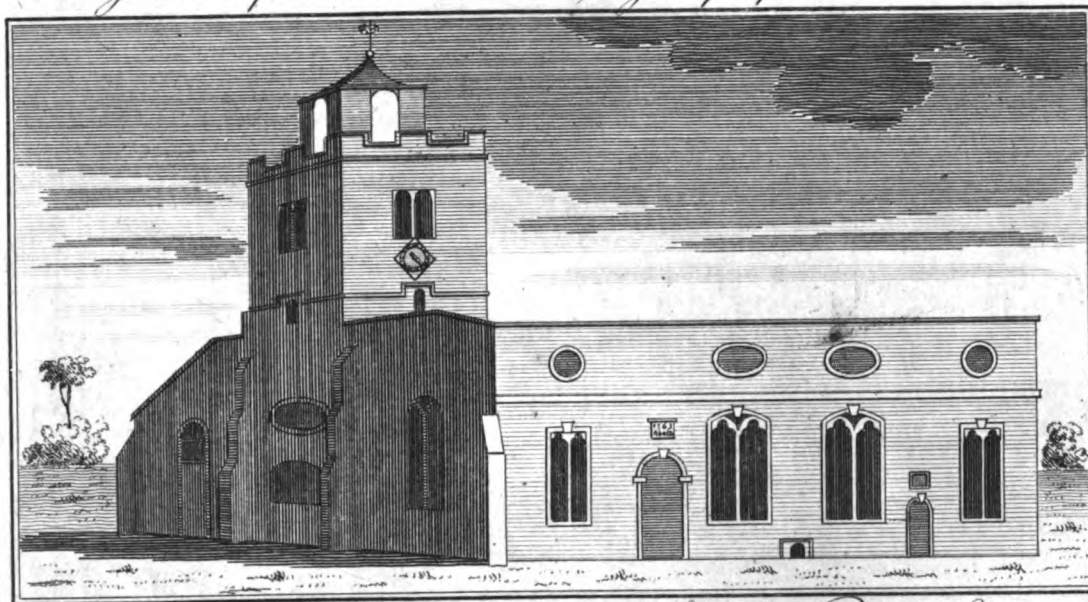
This is a very large and populous village, situate on the north-east side of London. The parish has several hamlets belonging to it, among which are Clapton on the north, Dorlestone and Shacklewell on the west, and Hummertown on the east.

The church belonging to this village was a distinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Augustine; but the knights templars having obtained a mill and other possessions in the parish, they were, upon the suppression of their order, granted to the knights templars of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom the church is supposed to have received the present appellation of St. John. However, it was not presented to by that name till after the year 1660. It is in the gift of Mr. Tyson, lord of the manor, but in ecclesiastical affairs is subject to the bishop of London. The vestry, which is select, consists of thirty-seven members; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two overseers of the poor, three constables, ten headboroughs, two surveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

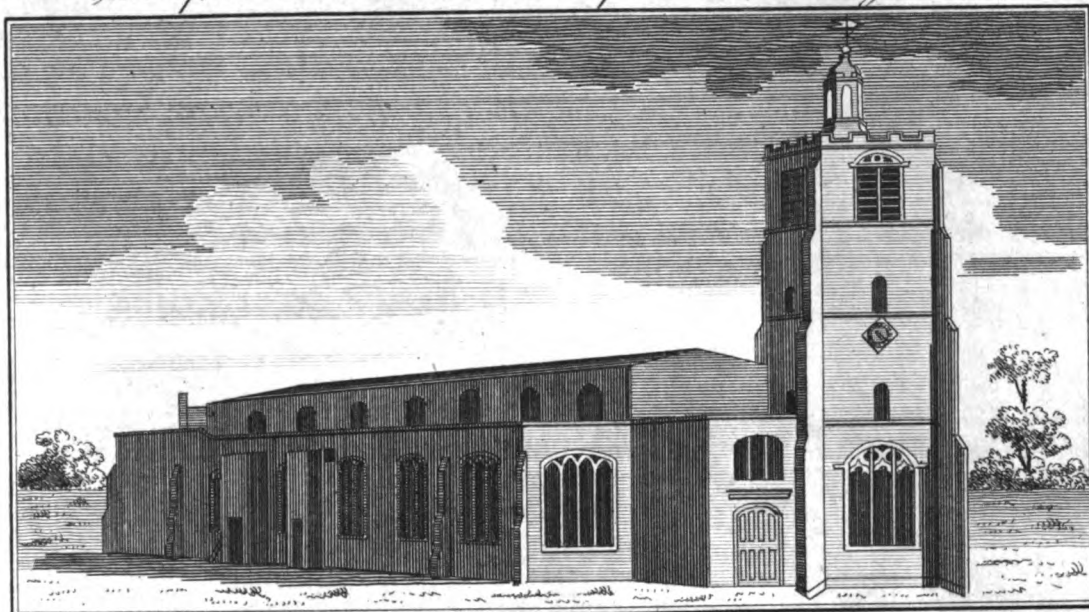
This village being anciently celebrated for the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry, occasioned a great resort thither of persons of all conditions from the city of London; whereby so great a number of horses were daily hired to the city on that account, that at length all horses to be let received the common appellation of Hackney horses; which denomination has since communicated itself both to public coaches and chairs. And though this place is deserted by the nobility, yet it so greatly abounds with merchants and other persons of distinction, that it excels all other



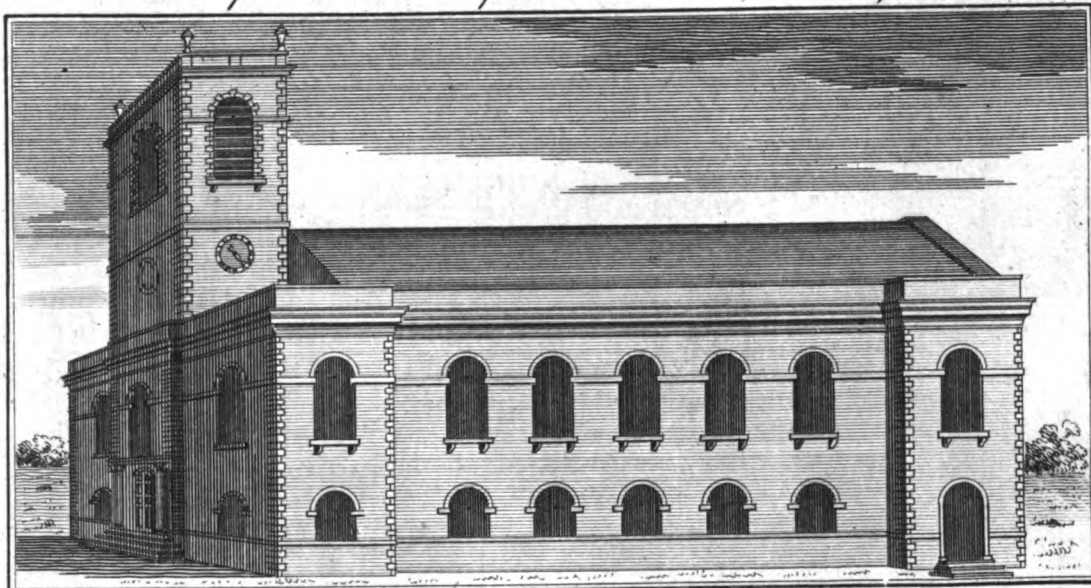
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of the Parish CHURCH of Stoke Newington.*



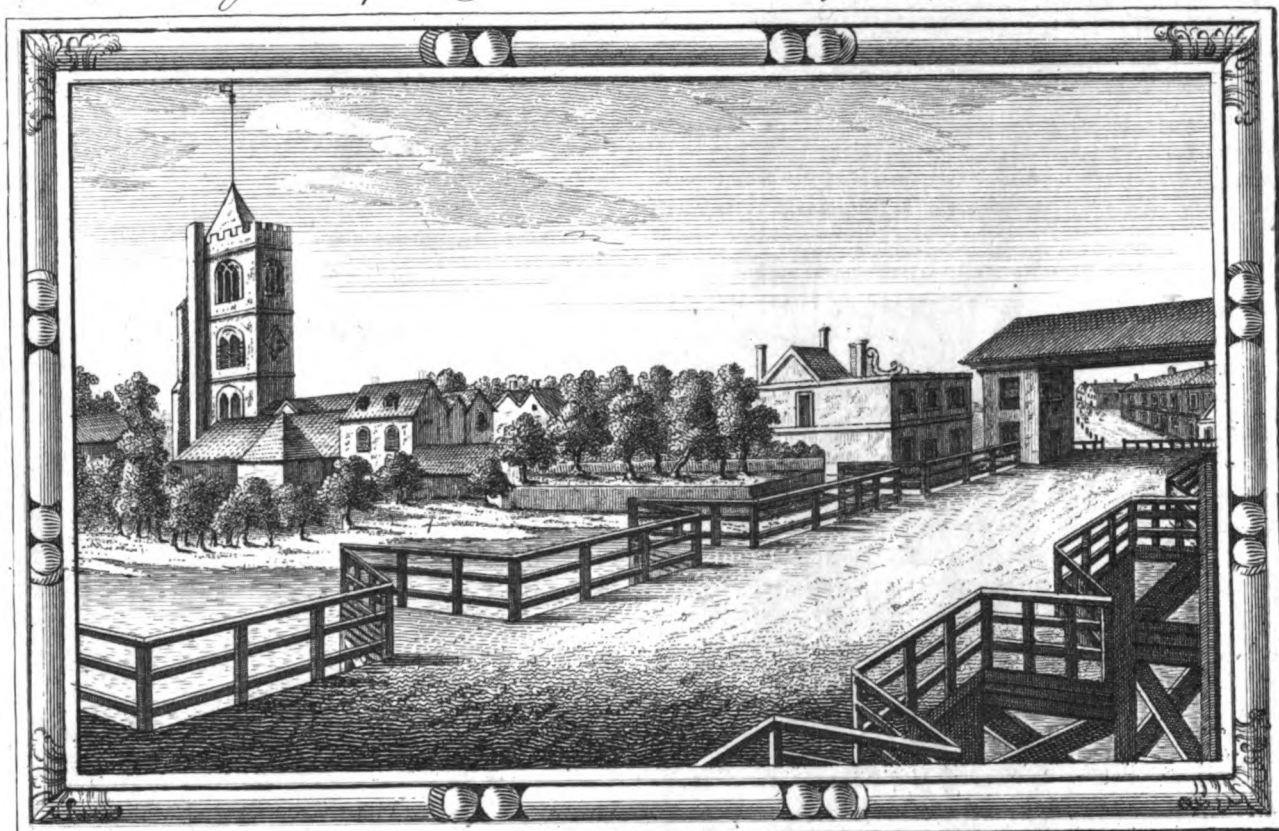
*View of the Church of ST. JOHN at Hackney.*



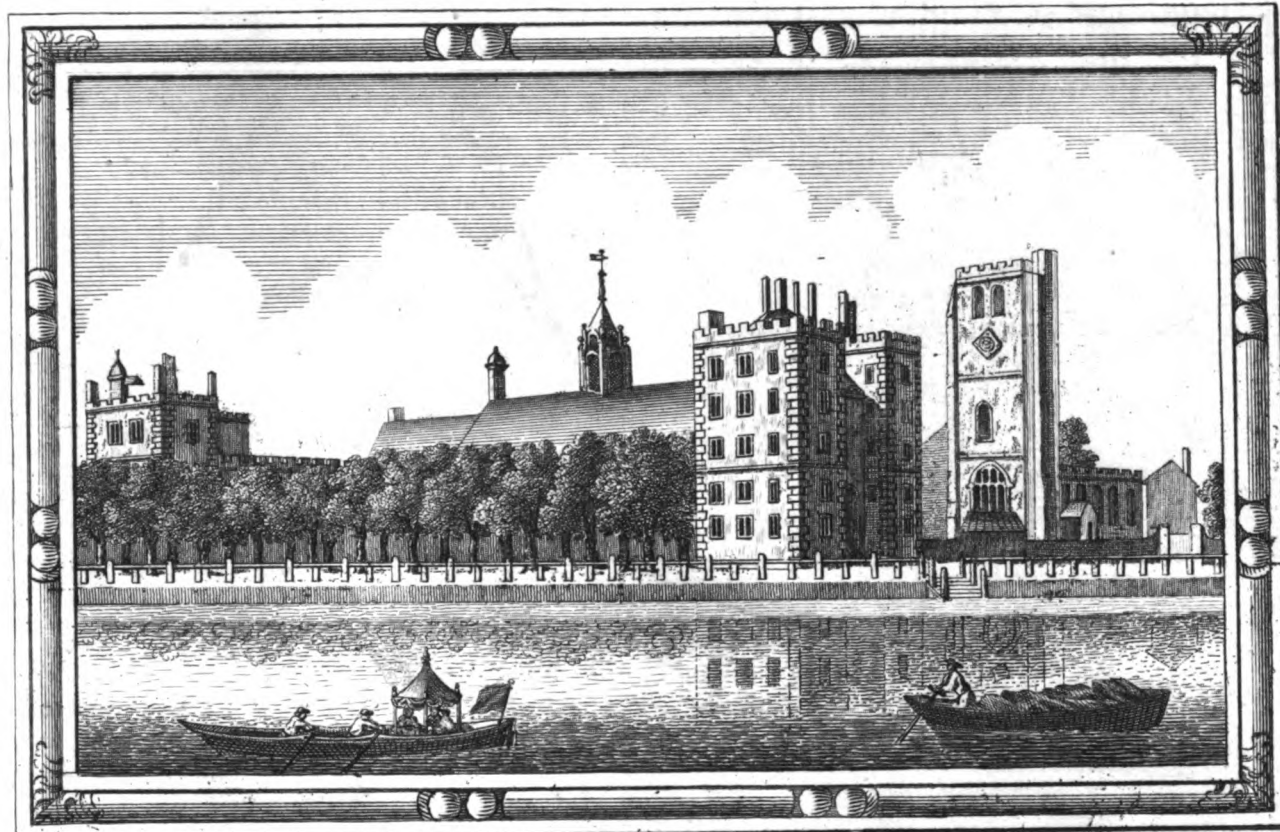
*View of the Church of ST. MATHEW at Bethnal Green.*



*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of Part of the Town of FULHAM and the Bridge.*



*View of the Arch-Bishop's PALACE & ST. MARY'S Church Lambeth!*



other villages in the kingdom in the riches and opulency of its inhabitants, as may be judged from the great number of persons who keep carriages therein.

In this village are two meeting houses, viz. a presbyterian meeting near the church, and an independent meeting in Mare-street; besides a presbyterian meeting house at Clapton. Here are also six boarding schools, a free school, a charity school, and several alms-houses.

At the bottom of Hackney Marsh there have been discovered within these few years the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

#### HAMPSTEAD.

This village is situate near the top of a hill about four miles on the north-west side of London. On the summit of this hill is a heath, which is adorned with many handsome houses, and extends about a mile every way, affording a most beautiful prospect over the city as far as Shooter's hill, and into the counties around it. This village used to be formerly resorted to for its mineral waters; and there is here a fine assembly room for dancing. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, was some few years ago taken down, and a new one erected in its stead: besides which, there is a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are principally citizens and merchants of London.

#### HIGHGATE.

This is a very large and populous village, situate about four miles north of London. It received its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about four hundred years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London; upon an old miry road from Grays-inn to Barnet being turned through that bishop's park. The gate, however, has been very lately taken down, and the road laid entirely open.

The church, which is a very old edifice, is a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey; and where it stands was formerly an hermitage, near which the lord chief baron Cholmondely built and endowed a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged in the year 1570, by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and a chapel added to it.

On that side of this village next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built; among which is a very fine house erected by the late Sir William Ashurst. Here are likewise several dissenting meeting houses.

#### ISLEWORTH or THISTLEWORTH.

In this village, which is pleasantly situated on the Thames opposite to Richmond, are two charity schools; and in its neighbourhood are the seats of several persons of distinction.

Between this village and the town of Brentford, stands a handsome building called Sion House, one of the seats of the right honourable the duke and dutchess of Northumberland. It received the name of Sion from a monastery which was founded by Henry V. in the year 1414, very near the place where the house now stands, and was endowed with 1000 marks per annum, for the maintenance of sixty nuns. It was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns were called Brigettines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget.

This monastery was almost one of the first that was suppressed by Henry VIII. perhaps not on account of any great irregularities of behaviour which had been discovered in it by the visitors, but because the members of that society had been remarkably favourable to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for she met with a very kind reception amongst them, and so far excited the curiosity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her at this very place.

When the monastery was suppressed, its revenues amounted to one thousand nine hundred and forty-four pounds, eleven shillings and elevenpence three farthings; and on account of its fine situation, it was not sold nor given immediately to any court-favourite, but appropriated to the king's own use. And accordingly we find, that when the corpse of Henry VIII. was to be removed from Westminster to Windsor to be interred, it lay the first night, not at Richmond, as is commonly supposed, but at Sion; which by this means became the scene in which a prophecy was supposed to be fulfilled. For father Peto, preaching before the king at Greenwich in 1534, told him, that the dogs would lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. Now, as the king died of a dropical disorder, and had been dead a fortnight before he was removed to Sion, it so happened, that some corrupted matter of a bloody colour ran through the coffin at that place. Whereupon the incident, though a natural consequence of the aforesaid circumstances, was misconstrued into a completion of Peto's pretended prophecy, and considered as a piece of divine justice inflicted upon the king for having forced the Brigettines from their religious sanctuary. In the next reign the monastery was given by the king to his uncle the duke of Somerset, the protector, who in 1547 (as is generally supposed) began to build Sion-House, and finished the shell of it, as it now remains, except a few trifling alterations.

The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square, so that it has four external and as many internal fronts: the latter of which surround a square front in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city.



city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high, and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a piazza. The gardens formed two square areas, inclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that solemn reserve and stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded. None of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy in some measure that inconvenience, the protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, amongst many others, which they alledged of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. Such was the state of the gardens as finished by the protector. After his attainder and execution on the twenty-second of January 1552, Sion was confiscated to the crown. Whereupon the furniture of the apartments, in which the duke had lived, (and they were probably a part of the old monastery) were given to Sir John Wroth the keeper, and the new house, that is, the present house at Sion, to the duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son, the lord Guildford, and his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded on the twenty-second of August, 1553, Sion-house once more reverted to the crown. Three years after this, queen Mary restored it to the Bridgettines; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign. Such of the nuns as persisted in their errors carried away their portable treasure, and settled successively at Zurickzee in Zealand, at Mechlin, Roan; and lastly at Lisbon, where the society still subsists.

Some years after this second dissolution, which Sion had undergone as a monastery, it was granted, by a lease of a long term, to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgement. This acknowledgment, however, was entirely laid aside by James I. who, considering his lordship no longer as a tenant, gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears from one of his lordship's letters to the king in 1613, that he had laid out 9000*l.* in the house and gardens, which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the protector's plan. His son Algernon, afterwards appointed lord high admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November 1632. He employed Inigo Jones, to new face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it appears at present.

In the year 1646 the dukes of York and Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth, were sent hither by an order of the parliament, and, according to lord Clarendon, were treated by the earl and countess of Northumberland in all respects as was most suitable to their birth. The unhappy king frequently visited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children so happy in their confinement. The duke of Gloucester and the princess Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the earl resigned them to the care of his sister the countess of Leicester. In 1682, Charles duke of Somerset married the lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Josceline earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion, and the immense estate of the Percies, became his grace's property. The duke and dutchess lent this house at Sion to the princess of Denmark, who honoured it with her residence during the time of a misunderstanding which arose between her royal highness and her sister.

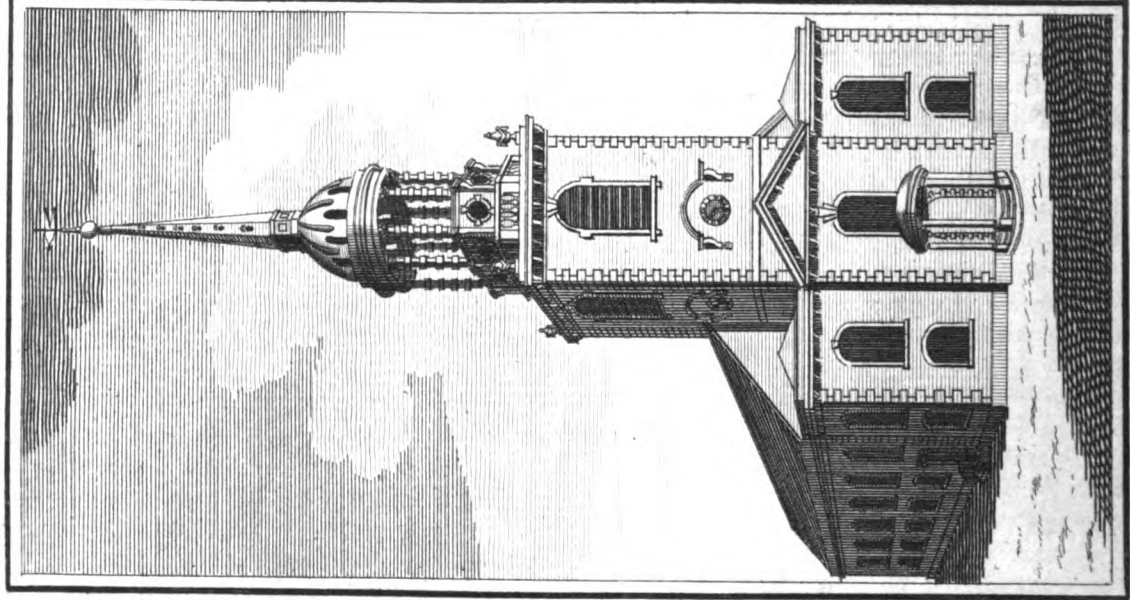
On the death of Charles duke of Somerset, Algernon earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and a vast estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the present dutchess and duke of Northumberland, to whose fine taste and liberality are owing the many and great improvements which have been made since that time.

It has been already observed, that the old gardens were indeed very grand and magnificent, according to the fashion of the age in which they were made, but, in consequence of the taste that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect, which the fine situation of Sion house naturally affords. To make the necessary alterations, required nothing less than his Grace's generosity. Accordingly, the high triangular terrace, which the protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old garden were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn, extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the king's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow; which his lordship ordered to be cut down into a gentle slope, so that the surface of the water may now be seen even from the lowest apartments, and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the garden, and the different sorts of vessels, which successively sail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

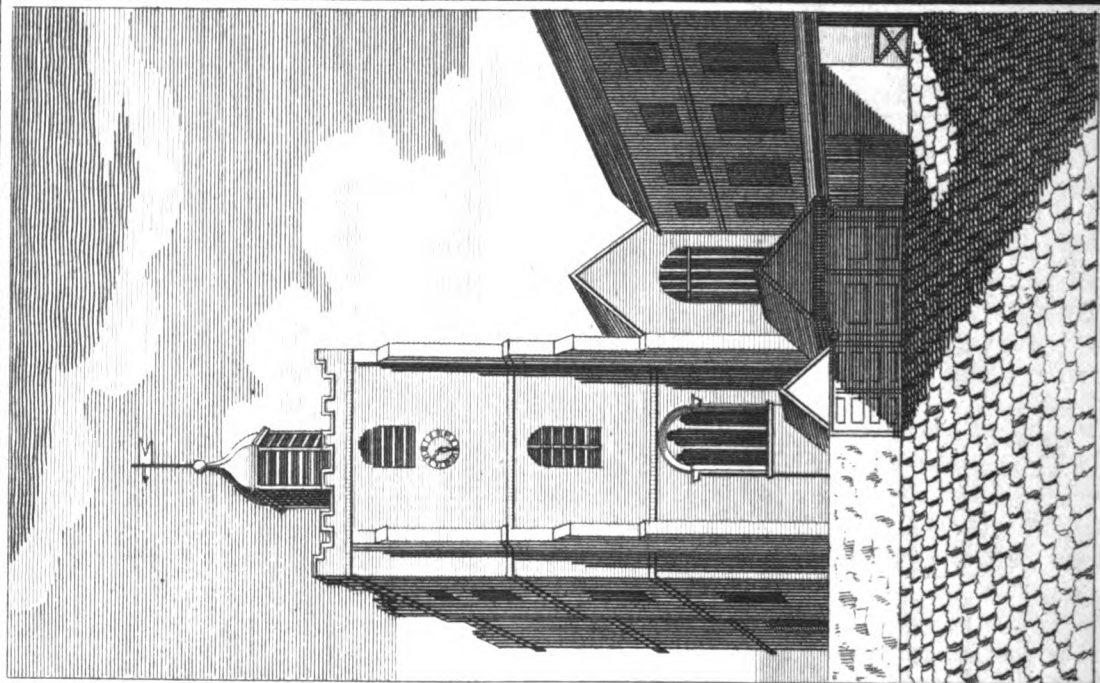
The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn, which is the farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable



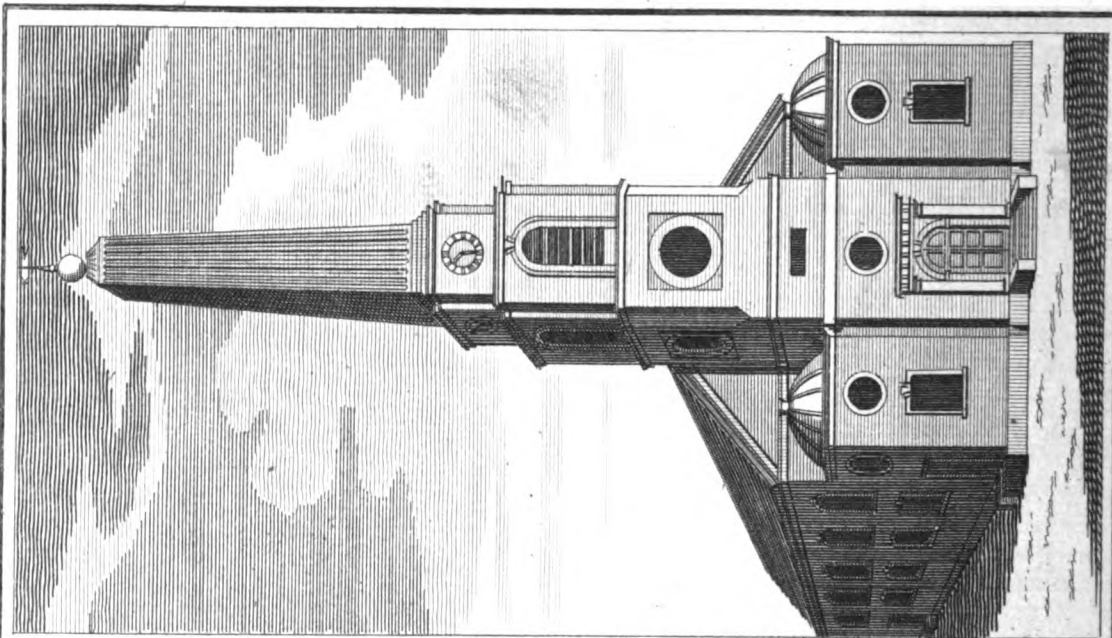
*Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.*



*View of ST. MARY'S Church & View of  
'Wington'.*



*View of ST. JAMES'S Church & View of  
'Cockenwell'.*



*View of ST. LUKE'S Church  
'Old Street'.*

getable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate. His lordship has not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but has also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts, by making a new serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well restored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the New River, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames.

His grace has also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens; and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed as to command as it were a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside.

At a proper distance from the house are the kitchen gardens, which are very large, and contain every thing, as an hot house, fire-walls, &c. The greenhouse is a very neat building with a Gothic front, the back and end walls of which are the only remains of the old monastery.

This building stands near a circular basin of water, well stored with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the basin is a spouting fountain, which is well supplied, and kept perpetually playing.

Before we leave the description of this beautiful structure, we cannot help taking notice of the great gallery, which extends the whole length of the east front of the arcades, and of that immense quantity of old china vases, of different forms and sizes, which are crowded together in almost every apartment. It is likewise to be observed, that many fine prospects may be seen from the leads on the top of the house; for they command a view of the country to the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, and consequently the greatest part of London may be seen from them. We must also add, that the gardens, when viewed from the top of the house, form a more beautiful landscape than can easily be imagined.

#### ISLINGTON.

This village is situate on the north side of London, to which, by the late increase of buildings, it is almost contiguous. It appears to have been originally built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror was called Ifendon or Ifledon.

The principal building in this village is the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The original edifice was erected in the year 1503, and stood till 1751, when it being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the

church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice supporting four vases, at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular balustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball and its fane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and very neatly ornamented.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, three churchwardens, four overseers of the poor, six constables, seven headboroughs, three surveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland. There are in Islington two independent meeting-houses, and a charity-school, founded by dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children. This foundation, together with that of a row of almshouses, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here also a spring of chalybeate water in a very pleasant garden, which for some years was honoured by the constant attendance of the princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer, the price of drinking the waters being three pence for each person. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the summer season, people are amused with ropedancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

At the south-west side of this village is a fine reservoir called the New-River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River discharges itself; part of the water is from thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes up hill to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the more rising parts of London.

Here is an ancient manor house, denominated Canonbury, from its having formerly belonged to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield; the eastern part whereof still shews it to be of great antiquity. This mansion, at present vulgarly called Cambray-house, is pleasantly situate on a beautiful eminence, on the east side of this village, and commands three delightful prospects to the east, north and south.

#### KENSINGTON.

This is a very large and populous village, situated about two miles west from London: and is remarkable for a royal palace, which, in the reign of his late majesty, was generally the summer residence of the court.

This

This building, which was the seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, was purchased by king William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it through St. James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp-posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens: her sister, queen Anne, improved what she had begun; and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the Greenhouse, which is very beautiful: but her late majesty queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road leading to Acton; by bringing what is called the serpentine river into them, and by taking in some acres out of Hyde Park, on which she caused a mount to be raised, with a chair upon it, that could be easily turned round, so as to afford shelter from the wind.

These gardens, which are three miles and a half in compass, are kept in great order, and in summer time, when the court is not there, are resorted to by great numbers of people, who from a decent appearance and behaviour, obtain easy admittance. Though this palace is very irregular, in point of architecture, yet the royal apartments are extremely grand, and some of the pictures with which they are adorned are executed by the best masters.

When you pass the base court, you enter thro' a large portico into a stone gallery, that leads to the great stair-case, which is very handsome, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron balusters finely wrought. The painting here affords the view of several balconies with groups of figures representing yeomen of the guard, and spectators, among whom are drawn Mr. Ulrick, commonly called the young Turk, in the Potonese dress in which he waited on his majesty king George I. Peter the wild youth, &c. The stair-case is richly decorated and painted by Mr. Kent.

The first room is hung with very fine tapestry, representing the goddess Diana hunting, and killing the wild boar. Over the chimney is a picture in a grand taste, representing one of the Graces in the character of Painting, receiving instructions from Cupid. This piece is said to be done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble statue of Venus, with an apple in her hand; and in another is the statue of Bacchus, whose head is finely executed; but the body, which is inferior to it, seems to be done by another hand.

The ceiling of the next room is painted with Minerva, surrounded by the arts and sciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the chimney is a very fine piece representing Cupid admiring Psyche, while she is asleep, by Vandyke. On each side of the room are hung several pictures, as king Henry VIII. and the comptroller of his household, by Holbein: a three-quarter picture of king Charles I. and another of his queen, by Vandyke: the duke and dutchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely: as also king William and queen Mary, when prince and princess of Orange, over the doors, by the same hand.

The third room, which was the late queen's apartment, is adorned with very beautiful tapestry, representing a Dutch winter-piece, and the various diversions peculiar to the natives of Holland, done by Mr. Vanderbank. Over the chimney is an admirable picture of king Charles II. king James II. and their sister the princess of Orange, when children, by Vandyke.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or skirmish between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein. Another of Danae descending in a shower of gold; and another of the widow Elior, finely executed by our countryman Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion, and another of Our Saviour laid on the cross, both by Titian: of Our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of customs, by Annibal Carracci; and of his healing the sick in the temple, by Verrio: a picture of Henry IV. of France, by Titian: two heads of queen Mary I. and queen Elizabeth, when children, by Holbein: the late queen Anne, when an infant, by Sir Peter Lely: and several heads by Raphael.

In the sixth room, or rather gallery, are the pictures of king Henry VIII. and queen Katharine of Arragon, both by Holbein: king Philip of Spain, and queen Mary, by the same hand: king James I. by Vandyke: king Charles II. the face by Sir Peter Lely: queen Elizabeth in a Chinese dress, drawn when she was a prisoner at Woodstock: king James II. when duke of York, and another of his queen, both by Sir Peter Lely: king William and queen Mary in their coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Sir Godfrey was knighted on his painting these pictures; king William being doubtless pleased with so fine a picture of his queen. The next is queen Anne, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a picture of queen Caroline, which is but poorly executed. In this room is a curious amber cabinet, in a glass case; and at the upper end a beautiful orrery, likewise in a glass case.

The seventh, which is called the Cupola room, has a star in the centre, and the ceiling all around is adorned with paintings in Mosaic. Round the room are placed, at proper distances, eight bustos of ancient poets, and six statues of the heathen gods and goddesses at full length, gilt. Over the chimney piece is a curious bas relief in marble, representing a Roman marriage, with a busto of Cleopatra, by Mr. Ryfbrack.

In the king's great drawing room, over the chimney, is a very fine picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Jesus, held in the lap of the Virgin Mary, Joseph attending, the whole performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. In this room are also the holy family, finely painted by Paul Veronese: three priests, by Tintoret: a noble picture of St. Agnes over one of the doors, by Domenichino: St. John Baptist's head, Mary Magdalen, and a naked Venus, all by Titian: a Venus in a supine posture, stealing an arrow out of Cupid's quiver, with beautiful ornaments, in the high gusto of the Greek antique, representing Love and the Drama, by Jacobo da Pontormo: upon the original out lines of the great Michel Angelo Buonaroti: a picture of Villars, duke



duke of Buckingham, and his younger brother, when boys, one of the capital pieces of Vandyke: two large pictures by Guido Reni, one of Venus dressing by the graces; the other of Andromeda chained to a rock: Our Saviour in the manger, by Bassan; and a picture of part of the holy family, by Palma the elder.

The ceiling in this room, in which there is such a mixture of sacred and prophane pieces, is painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele.

In the state chamber, the bed is of crimson damask; and over the chimney is a picture of Our Saviour and St. John Baptist, by Raphael.

In the state dressing-room the hangings are all of needle-work, a present from the queen of Prussia. Here is a picture of Edward VI. by Holbein; of a young nobleman of Venice, by Tintoret; another young nobleman of the same place, by Tintoret; and Titian's lady, painted by himself.

The painted gallery is adorned with many admirable pieces. At one end is king Charles I. on a white horse; with the duke of d'Esperrion holding his helmet; the king is an august and noble figure, with some dejection in his countenance: the triumphal arch, curtain, and other parts of the back ground, are finely executed, and so kept, that the king is the principal figure that strikes the eye: at a little distance it has more of the life than a picture, and one is almost ready to get out of the horse's way, and bow to the king.

At the other end of the gallery, opposite this picture, is the same king, with his queen, and two children, king Charles II. when a child, and king James II. an infant in the queen's lap. The king's paternal tenderness is finely expressed, his son standing at his knee: the queen's countenance is expressive of all affectionate obedience to his majesty, and a fond care of her child; which she seems to desire the king to look on. The infant is exquisitely performed; the vacancy of thought in the face, and the inactivity of the hands, are equal to life itself at that age. These two admirable pieces were done by Vandyke.

Another very capital picture in this gallery is, Esther fainting before king Ahasuerus, painted by Tintoret. All the figures are finely drawn and richly dressed in the Venetian manner; for the Venetian school painted all their historical figures in their own habits, thinking them more noble and picturesque than any other.

The next piece is the nine muses in concert, finely drawn by the same master.

Midas preferring Pan to Apollo, is a fine piece, by Andrea Schiavone; but it is greatly hurt by time: the figures, however, are well drawn and coloured; and the affectation of judgment in Midas is finely expressed.

The shepherds offering gifts to Christ, St. John in prison, the story of the woman of Samaria, and John Baptist's head, are fine pieces, by old Palma.

Noah's flood, by Bassan, is a masterly performance.

Over the chimney is a Madona, by Raphael, which, though a small piece, gives a very high idea of that great master's abilities. There is also

in this gallery a Madona by Vandyke, which is exquisitely performed.

The other pictures here are, the birth of Jupiter, a fine piece, by Giulio Romano; a Cupid whetting his arrow, by Annibal Caracci; and a Venus and Cupid, by Titian.

#### K E W.

In this town, which is situate on the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford, is a chapel of ease erected at the expence of several of the nobility and gentry, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpose by queen Anne. Here the late Mr. Molineux, secretary to his majesty king George II. when prince of Wales; had a very fine seat on the green, the gardens of which are said to produce the best fruit in England.

Opposite to Kew Green is a very neat bridge, which consists of eleven arches. The two piers and their dependent arches on each side next the shore are built of brick and stone, the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely wood. The center arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge is thirty feet. This bridge was erected in consequence of an act of parliament passed for that purpose in the year 1758.

In this town stood the seats of lady Eyre and Sir Thomas Abney, both of which were purchased by her late majesty queen Caroline; the former for the late duke of Cumberland, and the latter for the princesses Amelia and Caroline.

#### LOW LEYTON or LEIGHTON.

This is a very pleasant village situate on the side of a hill near Walthamstow, at the foot of which runs the river Lea. In this parish are several very handsome seats which formerly belonged to the nobility, but are now in the possession of wealthy citizens, and other gentlemen; particularly the seat of the late Sir Fisher Trench, bart. which is a modern structure; and adorned with large and delightful gardens.

The parish of Leyton is washed on one side by the river Lea or Ley, from which the village obtains its name, and rises in a gentle ascent for about two miles, from the river to Waltham Forest; on which side lies one ward of the parish called Leyton Stone: in this part is a chapel of ease erected some few years ago for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The parish church is a small building, consisting of a chancel and two isles. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the advowson of the vicarage is vested in the lord of the manor.

#### MARYBORNE, or Mary le Bonne.

This village, which by the great increase of buildings, is now almost united to the metropolis; took its origin from the following circumstance.

The village of Tyborne going to decay, and its church, named St. John the Evangelist, left alone by the side of the highway, it was robbed of its books, vestments, images, and other decorations

corations; on which the parishioners petitioned the bishop of London for leave to take down their old, and erect a new one elsewhere, which being readily granted in the year 1400, they built a new church where they had some time before erected a chapel, and that structure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of Borne, from its vicinity to the neighbouring brook or bourn.

The old church, which was a mean edifice, was pulled down, and a new one erected in 1741. This structure is built with brick in as plain a manner as possible. It has two series of small arched windows on each side, and the only ornaments are a vase at each corner, and a turret at the west end.

The vestry of this parish is general; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two overseers of the poor, two constables, two surveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

There are in this village a French meeting-house, a charity school, and a place of public entertainment, which has a pleasant garden, and a band of vocal and instrumental music.

If the spirit of building should continue as it has gone on for some few years past, this village will undoubtedly, in a very short time, be quite joined, and become a part of the metropolis.

#### P A N C R A S.

This is a small hamlet on the north west side of London, in the road to Kentish town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower, without a spire.

It is a vulgar tradition that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it is only a prebend; but this arises from a mistake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was situated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Christian church by St. Austin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

The church yard is a general burial-place for persons of the Romish religion. At a public house on the south side of the church is a medicinal spring.

This church, which stood on the north side of St. Pancras-lane, near Queen-street, in Cheap ward (see page 485) owed its name, as did the church mentioned in the above article, to St. Pancras, a young phrygian nobleman, who suffered martyrdom under the emperor Dioclesian, for his strict adherence to the Christian religion.

The service of this church is only performed the first Sunday in every month, owing to the great extent of the parish, and the number of chapels erected in various parts of it for the convenience of the inhabitants.

#### P E C K H A M.

This is a very pleasant village situate about four miles from London, in the parish of Camberwell.

In this village is the seat of the late lord Tre-

vor, built in the reign of king James II. by Sir Thomas Bond, who being deeply engaged in the pernicious schemes of that imprudent prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown.

The front of this building stands to the north, with a spacious garden before it, from which extends two rows of large elms, of considerable length, through which the Tower of London terminates the prospect. On each side of this avenue you have a view of the city; and the masts of vessels appearing at high-water over the trees and houses up to Greenwich, greatly improve the prospect. The kitchen garden and the walls were planted with the choicest fruit trees from France, and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them; so that the collection of fruit trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England.

Soon after lord Trevor died, the seat was purchased by a private gentleman, who began to make very considerable improvements, and had he lived a few years longer, would have rendered it a very delightful spot of retirement.

Here are likewise several other villas and neat houses, inhabited by the tradesmen of London, and those who have retired from business.

#### P U T N E Y.

This village which is situate on the Thames, five miles south west of London, is famous for being the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith in this place.

About this village the citizens of London have many very handsome seats; and on Putney Heath is a public house remarkable for polite assemblies, and in the summer season for breakfasting and dancing, and for one of the pleasantest bowling-greens in England.

Here is an old church erected after the same model with that of Fulham, on the opposite shore, and they are both said to have been built by two sisters. That part of Putney which joins to the heath commands a fine view both up and down the river Thames.

#### R I C H M O N D.

This is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions, and has therefore been termed the *Frescati* of England. It was anciently the seats of our monarchs, and the place from its splendor was called Shene, which in the Saxon tongue signifies bright or shining.

In this place king Edward III. died of grief for the loss of his heroic son Edward the black prince; and here died Anne the wife of Richard II. who first taught the English women the use of the side saddle. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that it gave him such a dislike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace; but it was afterwards repaired and beautified by king Henry V. who also founded near it three religious houses.

In

In the year 1497 this palace was destroyed by fire, when king Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond. Henry VII. died here; as did likewise his daughter queen Elizabeth. On the ground where formerly stood a part of the old palace is a seat belonging to the earl of Cholmondeley.

The present palace, which is delightfully situated, is a plain edifice built by the duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a considerable space of land about Richmond, from king William III. as a reward for his military services; but on the attainder of that duke in the beginning of the reign of king George I. it devolved to the crown; and it was by his late majesty confirmed to queen Caroline, in case she became queen dowager of England.

The king took great delight here, and made several improvements in the palace, while her majesty amused herself at her royal dairy house, Merlin's cave, the Hermitage, and the other improvements which she made in the park and gardens of this delightful mansion.

The gardens are extremely fine, and are formed with an agreeable wildness and pleasing irregularity, that cannot fail to charm all who are in love with nature, and afford a much higher and more lasting satisfaction than can possibly arise from the most extensive decorations of art.

On entering these rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps; in the front is a handsome angular pediment. The walls on the inside are covered with stucco, and the house is furnished suitable to a royal dairy, the utensils for the milk being of the most beautiful china.

Proceeding through a grove of trees you come to the temple, which is situated on a mount. It is a circular dome crowned with a ball, and supported by Tuscan columns, with a circular altar in the middle, and to which there is an ascent by very steep slopes.

Returning by the dairy, and crossing the gravel walk which leads from the palace to the river, you come to a wood, which you enter by a walk terminated by the queen's pavillion, a neat elegant structure, wherein is seen a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladis, and a model of a palace intended to be built in this place. In another part of this wood is the duke's summer-house, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof rising to a point is terminated by a ball.

From the wood you come to the summer-house on the terrace, a light small building with very large and lofty windows, to give a better view of the country, and particularly of that noble seat called Sion-house. In this edifice are two pictures, representing the taking of Vigo by the duke of Ormond.

Passing through a labyrinth, you see, near a pond, Merlin's cave, a Gothic building thatched; within which are the following figures in wax, Merlin, an ancient British enchanter; the excellent and learned queen Elizabeth, and a queen of the Amazons; here is also a library consisting of

a well-chosen collection of the works of modern authors neatly bound in vellum.

On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of above five hundred feet in diameter, called the Forest oval, and turning from hence you have a view of the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which seems as if it had stood many hundred years, though it was built by order of her late majesty. It has three arched doors, and the middle part which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment; the stones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickness of the solemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may ascend by a winding walk.

The inside of this building is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the busts of the following truly great men, who by their writings were an honour not only to their country, but to human nature. The first on the right hand is the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, and next to him the justly celebrated Mr. John Locke. The first on the left hand is Mr. Woolaston, the author of *The Religion of Nature Displayed*; next to him is the reverend and learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in a kind of alcove is the truly honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

From this seat of contemplation you pass thro' fields cloathed with grass; through corn fields, and a wild ground interspersed with broom and furze, which afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants, of which there are great abundance.

Leaving this beautiful variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildness, you come to an amphi theatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest walk, that extends about half a mile, and then passing through a small wilderness you leave the gardens.

At the north-east extremity of the garden is another house that belonged to her majesty, and near it the house of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, which is on the inside adorned with stucco. Opposite this last house is the princess Amelia's, built by a Dutch architect, the outside of which is painted.

To the west of the gardens are seen the fine houses of several of the nobility and gentry, particularly the lady Buckworth's, and Mr. Geoffrey's; and extending the view across the Thames, there appears Isleworth.

Having thus described this beautiful mansion, we shall now return to the village itself. The green is exceeding pleasant, it being levelled and enclosed in a handsome manner; it is also surrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each side with the houses of persons of distinction. Among the various seats on this spacious green is a handsome edifice that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and since to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which is said to be the longest and highest hedge of holly that was ever seen, with several other hedges of evergreens. There are here also vistas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, summer-

mer-house and stove-houses, in which the anana, or pine apple, was first brought to maturity in England.

On the north east side of the green is a fine house, which belonged to the late Mr. Hegdigger, and a little beyond it that of the late duke of Cumberland; passing by which you come to a small park belonging to his majesty, well stocked with deer, and opposite to it is the entrance into the gardens.

This village runs up a hill, on the ascent of which are wells of a purging mineral water, frequented during the summer by a great number of gentry and others. On the top there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the country, interspersed with villages and inclosures; the Thames is seen running beneath, and the landscape is improved by the many fine seats that are scattered along its banks.

Besides these remarkables, there are in this village the following: An almshouse built by Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester in the reign of king Charles II. for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow made by that prelate during that prince's exile. Another almshouse endowed with above 100l. a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably encreased by John Mitchell, esq; Here are also two charity schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls. Likewise a very small but neat playhouse.

#### STEPNEY.

This is a very ancient village situate about two miles east of London; and is remarkable for its church, and the great number of tomb stones, both in that edifice and its spacious cemetery.

That this village is of great antiquity, and has been of great importance in former times, may be collected from its being once the residence of kings, the seat of parliament, which was held there, and the place where the deans of St. Paul's had their country mansion; some faint remains of which are still to be seen.

There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of all Saints, *Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum*, and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stibenbede*, or Stiben's-heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunstan, the name it at present bears. To this church belong both a rectory and vicarage; the former, which was a sine-cure, was in the gift of the bishop of London, and the latter, in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, bishop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowson of the church to Edward VI. who, in his turn, granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord chamberlain of his household. But the advowson being afterwards purchased by the principal and scholars of King's-hall and Brazen-Nose college in Oxford, they presented two persons to the rectory and vicarage by the name of the Portionists of Ratcliff and Spital-fields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal-green being separated from it, and made a new parish by act of parliament, Stepney became possessed by only one rector.

This parish was of such vast extent, and so amazingly encreased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne's Limehouse, St. John's at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliff Highway, Christ-church Spital-fields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal-green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bill of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end, Old and New Towns, Ratcliff and Poplar.

The present church, which has been lately repaired and beautified, is of very considerable extent, being 104 feet long, though it is no more than 54 feet broad. The height of the roof is 35 feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, 92 feet. The wall and battlements are built of brick and wrought stone, plastered over; and the roof is covered with lead. The pillars, arches and windows, are of the modern Gothic, and the west porch, built in 1610, has not any resemblance to the rest of the building, it being of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is supported at the corners by a kind of double buttresses; it is crowned with square plain battlements, without pinnacles, and with a small mean turret; and the same kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church.

On the inside are three galleries and an organ, and the altar-piece is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature and a pediment; these have gilt capitals, with the arms of queen Anne carved. On the east side of the portico, leading up to the gallery on the north side of the chancel, is a stone, whereon are engraved the following words:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,  
O mortals read with pity!  
Time consumes all, it spareth none,  
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:  
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink  
You whereunto you must,  
Since now such stately buildings  
Lie buried in the dust.

The church is well pewed with oak, and wainscoted about eight feet high, and the pulpit is of the same sort of timber.

The vestry is select, consisting of a certain number of representatives chosen by each hamlet, and the churchwardens for the time being.

Among the various monumental inscriptions in this great cemetery, the following are the most remarkable.

On a grave stone near the south east corner of the church-yard, is this inscription on Mrs. Mary Angel:

To say, an Angel here inter'd doth lye,  
May be thought strange, for Angels never dye.  
Indeed some fell from Heav'n to Hell,  
Are lost and rise no more:  
This only fell by Death to Earth,  
Not lost but gone before.  
Her Dust lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace  
'Mongst Saints and Angels now hath took its place.

At

At the east end of the church-yard, near the church, is a monument of white-marble, adorned with a cherub, urn, palm branches and a coat of arms, under which is the following inscription:

Here lieth interred the body of dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, gent. who departed this life April 16, 1696, aged 52.

Come ladies, you that would appear  
Like angels fair, come dress you here;  
Come dress you at this marble stone,  
And make that humble grace your own;  
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind,  
As e're yet lodg'd in woman kind.  
So she was dress'd; whose humble life  
Was free from pride, was free from strife.  
Free from all envious brauls and jars  
(Of human life the civil wars)  
These ne're disturb'd her peaceful mind,  
Which still was gentle, still was kind.  
Her very looks, her garb, her mien,  
Disclos'd the humble soul within.  
Trace her through every scene of life,  
View her as widow, virgin, wife;  
Still the same humble she appears,  
The same in youth the same in years;  
The same in low and high estate,  
Ne're vex'd with this, ne're mov'd with that.  
Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be  
As fair, as great, as good as she,  
Go learn of her humility.

On a stone, near the foot path, on the north west side of the church is the following:

Whoever treadeth on this stone,  
I pray you tread most neatly,  
For underneath the same doth lye  
Your honest friend Will. Wheatly.

On the south side is another stone with this inscription:

Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,  
Spitalfields weaver, and that is all.

Under a stone southward from the church is the following:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. Roger Crab, who entered into eternity the 11th day of September 1680, in the 60th year of his age.

Tread gently, reader, near the dust  
Committed to this tomb-stone's trust,  
For while 'twas flesh it held a guest  
With universal love possess;  
A soul that stemm'd opinion's tyde,  
Did over sects in triumph ride,  
Yet separate from the giddy crowd  
and paths tradition had allowed,  
Through good and ill report he past,  
Oft censur'd, yet approv'd at last.  
Would'st thou his religion know,  
In brief 'twas this: to all to do  
Just as he would be done unto.

So kind in Nature's laws he stood,  
A temple undefil'd with blood,  
A friend to every thing was good.  
The rest angels alone can fitly tell.  
Haste then to them and him; and so farewell.

The last inscription we shall mention is the following, on a spacious marble stone, near the south side of the church:

Here lieth interred the bodies of captain Thomas Chever's, who departed this life November 18, 1675. Aged 44 years.

And of Ann Chevers his wife, who departed this life, November 14, 1675. Aged 34 years.

And of John Chevers their son, who departed this life, November 13, 1675. Aged 5 days.

Reader, consider well how poor a span,  
And how uncertain is the life of man:  
Here lie the husband, wife, and child, by Death  
All three in five days time depriv'd of breath.  
The child dies first, the mother on the morrow  
Follows, and then the father dies with sorrow.  
A Cæsar falls by many wounds, well may  
Two stabs at heart the stoutest captain slay.

The other remarkables in this parish are, a Presbyterian, Independent, Anabaptist, and a Quaker meeting-houses; two charity-schools; fifteen almshouses; an hospital; two workhouses; a large ship-yard to build in; and two Portuguese and one German burial grounds, the first of which contains near one thousand sepulchral stones of beautiful marble, under which persons of all ages and ranks lie promiscuously in rows without distinction, and whose graves are never re opened.

### TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS.

This is a pleasant village situate on the west side of the River Lea, five miles north of London, in the road to Ware.

The original proprietors of this manor were the earls of Northumberland and Chester; after whom it fell into the hands of David king of Scotland, who gave it to the monastery of the Trinity in London; but Henry VIII. granted it to William Lord Howard of Effingham, who being afterwards attainted, it reverted again to the king, who then granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to whom it still belongs.

The present earl of Northumberland and the lord Colerain have seats here, and there are also a great number of handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London.

The church stands on a hill, which has a little river called the Mosel at the bottom, to the west, north and east. The parish is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Nether ward, in which stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle ward, comprehending Church end, and Marsh-street. 3. High Cross ward, containing the hall, the mill, Page-green, and the High Cross. 4. Wood-green ward, which comprehends all the rest of the parish, and is larger than the other three wards put together.



The Cross, which gives name to the place, was once much higher than it is at present; and upon that spot queen Eleanor's corpse was rested, when on the road from Lincolnshire to London. St. Loy's well, in this parish, is said to be always full, and never to run over; and many strange cures have been performed at Bishop's well.

An almshouse was founded here in 1596 by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here are also a free-school, and a charity-school for twenty-two girls, who are taught and cloathed.

### TOWTING.

There are two villages of this name, situate near each other, and distinguished by the epithets upper and lower. The former lies in the road from Southwark to Epsom, about four miles from London.

In this village is an almshouse founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord-mayor of London, for six poor women, to be nominated by the eldest heir of the family. It is likewise adorned with several fine seats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London, particularly the house and gardens of the Bateman family.

Lower Towing is two miles south west of Wandsworth; and here the lord Gray and the earl of Lindsey had their seats in the last century.

### TWICKENHAM.

This is a very pleasant village, situate on the banks of the Thames between Teddington and Isleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river.

The church, which is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric structure. Here is a charity-school for fifty boys, who are taught and cloathed; and this delightful village is adorned with the seats of several persons of distinction, particularly on the bank of the river.

At the upper end of the village there is an elegant Gothic seat called Strawberry-hill, belonging to the honourable Mr. Walpole; near which is a beautiful house, late the earl of Radnor's, now in the possession of Mr. Hindley. The next of considerable note is Sir William Stanhope's, formerly the residence of our most celebrated poet, Mr. Alexander Pope: then Mr. Backwell's; and the last on this beautiful bank is doctor Battie's, at present in the possession of Mr. Paulet. All these houses, besides several others on this delightful spot, enjoy a most pleasing prospect both up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the west country navigation, and other moving pictures on the surface of this enchanting river.

Below the church is the fine seat of Mr. Whitchurch, that of the earl of Strafford, Mrs. Pitt, and at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant structure called Marble-hall, belonging to the countess of Suffolk. Still farther down the stream you have the small but very neat house of Mr. Barlow; the larger and more grand one of Mr. Cambridge; and the sweet retirement called Twickenham Park, the residence of the countess

of Montrath. This brings you down to Isleworth, which from the entrance into the meadows at lady Suffolk's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite to Ham walks and Richmond-hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

On the right hand of the road, between Turnham-green and Brentford, is Gunnersbury-house, a noble and elegant structure built by Inigo Jones, or, as some say, by Mr. Webb, who was son-in-law to Inigo Jones. Indeed the architecture shews, that if the plan was not drawn by that celebrated architect himself, it was designed by some of his scholars; for the building has that majestic boldness and simplicity which grace all the works of that excellent artist. It is situated on a rising ground; the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The loggia has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of the county of Surry, the river of Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for some miles, and in clear weather, of even the city of London.

The apartments are extremely convenient and well contrived. The hall, which is large and spacious, is on each side supported by rows of columns, and from thence you ascend, by a noble flight of stairs, to a saloon, which is a double cube of twenty-five feet high, and most elegantly furnished. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is supported by columns, and from the fineness of the prospect over the Thames, is a delightful place to sit in, during the afternoon in the summer season; for it being contrived to face the south east, the sun never shines on it after two o'clock; but extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landscape that lies before this part of the edifice.

On entering the garden from the house, you ascend a noble terrace, which affords a delightful view of the neighbouring country; and from this terrace, which extends the whole breadth of the garden, you descend by a beautiful flight of steps, with a grand balustrade on each side. But the gardens are laid out too plain, having the walls in view on every side. This was the house of the late Henry Furnesse, esq; who had a fine collection of pictures. It is now in the possession of the princess Amelia.

### WALTHAMSTOW.

This is a very pleasant village, situate on the river Lea, and contiguous to Low Layton. Here are three manors, viz. Walthamstow, Tony or High-hall, Walthamstow Frances or Low-hall, which was the manor of the late J. Conyers, esq; and the manor of the rectory, which once belonged to Trinity-abbey in London.

The church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a large edifice situated upon a hill, and consists of three isles; that on the north side built by Sir George Monox, knight, alderman and Lord-mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. is called Monox's isle; that on the south side bears the name of Thorn's isle, from a citizen and merchant.

taylor of that name, who in all probability, was at the expence of building it.

In this church there are a great number of monuments, particularly one near the altar erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Stanley, *Knt.* second son to the earl of Derby, on which there is the effigy of a lady on her knees. And before the communion table within the rails, is a piece of marble over the body of doctor Pierce, bishop of Bath and Wells.

In the parish of Walthamstow there are several ancient seats, and handsome houses, belonging to persons of distinction; the most remarkable of which was that of Higham-hall, pleasantly situated upon Higham-hills, a rising ground, about half a mile north from Clay-street, just above the river Lea, overlooking the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect. It has been a magnificent and spacious fabrick, and in ancient times, when the lords resided upon their royalties, no place could be more admirably situated than this mansion, erected at the top of the hill of Higham, and having within its view the whole extent of its jurisdiction; but there are hardly now any traces of its ancient grandeur remaining.

Opposite the church is the Nag's-head, a noted public house for the accommodation of the gentry who occasionally resort hither to participate of those pleasures which the rusticity of this delightful village naturally affords.

#### W A N S T E D.

In this village which is situate near Woodford, about eight miles east of London, are several fine seats of the nobility, gentry, and wealthy citizens; but the most remarkable is Wantsted-house, the magnificent seat of the earl of Tilney.

This noble mansion was prepared by Sir Joseph Child, his lordship's grandfather, who added to the advantage of a fine situation, many rows of trees, planted in avenues and vistas leading up to the spot of ground where the old houses stood. The late lord, before he was enobled, laid out the most spacious pieces of ground in gardens that are to be seen in England.

The green-house is a very superb building furnished with stoves and artificial places for heat, from an apartment which has a bagnio, and other conveniences, that render it both pleasant and useful.

The present building is a magnificent structure, two hundred and sixty feet in length, and seventy in depth. The fore front, which is of Portland stone, has a long vista that reaches to the great road at Leighton Stone, and from the back front facing the gardens is an easy descent that leads to the terrace; and affords a most beautiful prospect of the river, which is formed into canals; and beyond it the walks and wildernesses extend to a great distance, rising up the hill, as they sloped downwards before; so that the sight is lost in the woods, and the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, appears one continued garden.

This beautiful building, which was erected by the late earl of Tilney, and designed by colonel Campbell, is certainly one of the noblest houses not only near London, but in the kingdom. It consists of two stories, the state and ground story. This latter is the basement, into which you enter by a door in the middle underneath the grand entrance, which is in a noble portico of six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment in which are the arms of this nobleman. To this you ascend by a flight of steps, and pass into a magnificent saloon richly decorated with painting and sculpture, through which you pass into the other state rooms which are suitably furnished with pictures, gilding, velvet, tapestry, and other rich hangings.

Before the house is an octangular basin which seems equal to the length of the front. On each side as you approach the house are two marble statues of Hercules and Venus, with obelisks and vases alternately placed. The garden front has not any portico, but a pediment with a bas relief supported by six three quarter columns.

The church belonging to this parish was some few years ago rebuilt, chiefly by the liberality of Sir Richard Child, *bart.* lord viscount Castlemain; and in the chancel is a very superb monument for Sir Josiah Child, whose statue in white marble stands pointing downward to the inscription. Underneath lies the figure of Bernard his second son, and on each side sits a woman veiled, one leaning her head upon her hand, and the other closing her hands and wringing them. There are also several boys in mourning postures, and one expressing the vanity of life by blowing up a bubble.

#### W I M B L E T O N.

This is the village where Ethelbert king of Kent was defeated in a battle by Ceaulin the West Saxon, in the year 568. The common or heath, which is supposed to be as high as that of Hampstead, is about a mile each way, and is adorned on the sides with several handsome seats.

About half a mile south from the road, on the common, stands Wimbledon house, which was built by Sir Thomas Cecil, son of the lord treasurer Burleigh, in the year 1588, and was afterwards general Lambert's, who had here a most remarkable fine flower garden.

The manor of Wimbledon was purchased by Sarah Churchill, dutchess dowager of Marlborough, who left it to the late John Spencer, *esq;* brother to the late duke of Marlborough, together with a fine seat she built here, which is adorned with a grand terrace walk, that extends from the house to the seat of Sir Abraham Janssen, *bart.* and has a beautiful prospect to the south.

#### W O O L W I C H.

This town is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, about nine miles from London. Here is a royal dock, the oldest in the kingdom, for building ships of war; and also a gun-yard called

called the Warren. In the former more ships have been built than in any other two docks in the kingdom; and in the latter, artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast. Here the company of matrosses are employed in making up cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcasses, and grenades, for the public service. Here are likewise in this town many yards of warehouses, and magazines of military and naval stores; and an academy has been lately established here, for teaching the military sciences, and whatever else

relates to the attack and defence of fortified places.

A guardship is generally stationed in the river before the dock-yard, where the water is so deep that the largest ships may safely ride without touching the ground, even at low water.

The town has been of late years considerably enlarged, and the parish church rebuilt in a very handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. Here is a weekly market on Friday.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

*Containing an account of the principal towns, villages, remarkable places, and public buildings out of the bill of mortality, and within the circumference of twenty miles of London.*

### ADDINGTON.

**T**HIS village is situated at the descent of a high spacious common to which it gives name, about three miles from Croydon, in the county of Surry. Its church, though said to be above three hundred years old, is still very substantial; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that the lord of the manor held it in the reign of Henry III. by the service of making his majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the king's kitchen at his coronation. And so late as the coronation of king Charles II. Thomas Leigh, esq; then lord of the manor, made a mess according to his tenure, and brought it to his majesty's table, when that king, though he did not taste what he had prepared, yet accepted of his service.

### St. ALBANS.

This town, which is situated on the river Ver, twenty miles from London, received its name from an abbey built here about the year 703, to the memory of St. Albanus, the first martyr of Britain, who suffered in the first persecution of the emperor Dioclesian. It is incorporated by charter, and governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, and twenty-four assistants.

In this borough there is a particular district called a Liberty, which has a jurisdiction, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, peculiar to itself. This liberty has a jail, and a jail-delivery at St. Albans four times a year, on the Thursday after the quarter sessions at Hertford.

There are four wards in this town, in each of which are two churchwardens and a constable. It is large and populous, though not one of the most beautiful towns in the kingdom. The country round it is, however, very pleasant, and abounds with fine seats. Here are two charity schools; one founded for twenty-eight boys, who are clothed; and the other for twenty-one girls, of whom fourteen only are clothed.

The origin of St. Albans was owing to the monastery built by Offa, king of the Mercians, to the memory of St. Alban, in expiation of his barbarous murder of Ethelbert, king of the East-Angles, whom he had treacherously inveigled to his court, on pretence of marrying his daughter. This monastery or abbey church has been rebuilt in whole or part several times. The town purchased it at the dissolution for four hundred pounds, which prevented so noble a fabric being pulled down, and torn to pieces, for making money of the materials; and it is made a parish church for the borough.

In this ancient edifice is a funeral monument and effigies of king Offa, who is represented seated on his throne; under which is the following inscription:

Fundator Ecclesie circa annum 793.  
Quem male depictum, et residentem cernitis alte  
Sublimem folio, MERCIUS OFFA fecit.

That is,

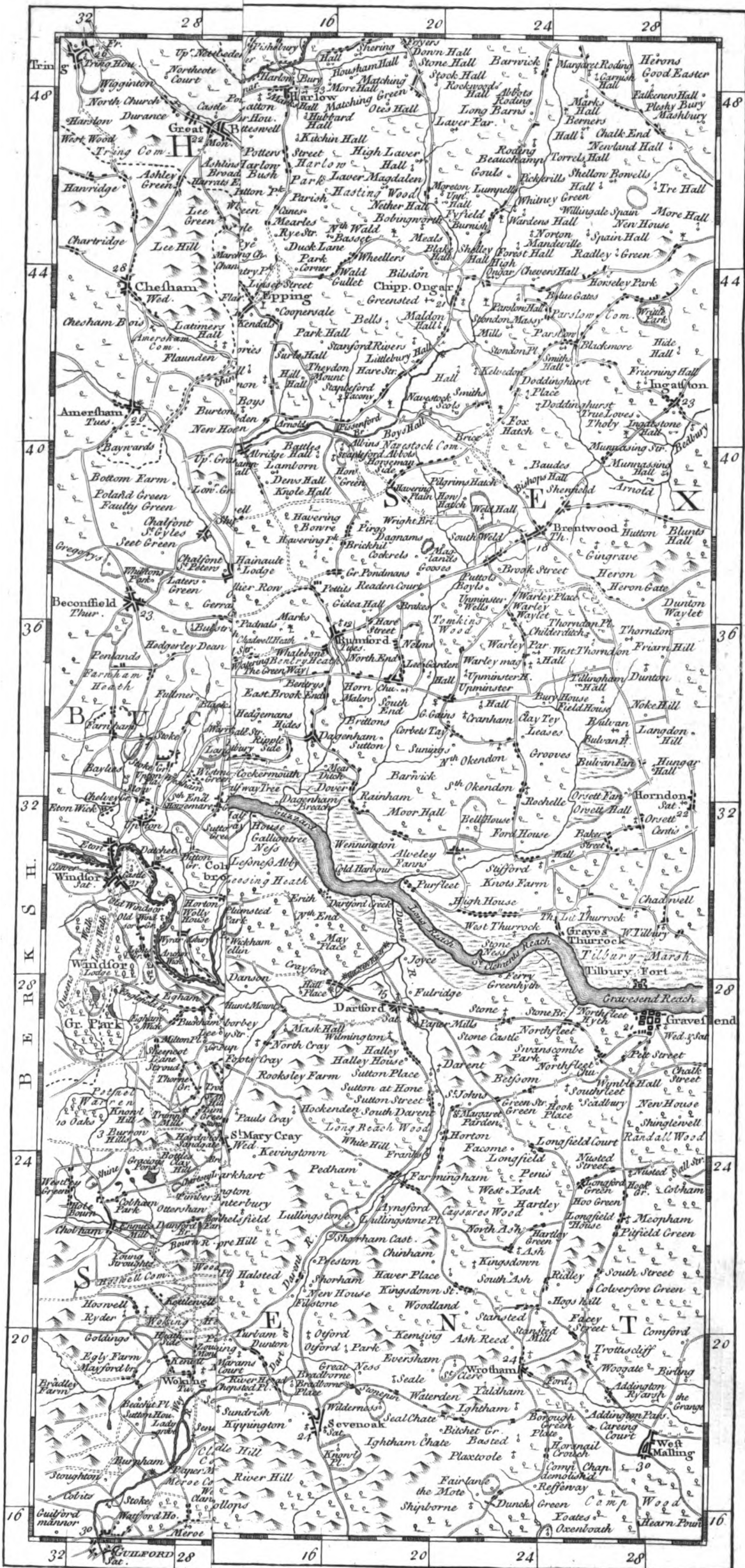
The founder of the church about the year 793.  
Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne  
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

On the east side stood the shrine of St. Alban, where is still to be seen the following short inscription:

S. ALBANUS VEROL AMENSIS, ANGLORUM  
PROTOMARTYR, 17 Junii 293.

In the south isle near the above shrine is the monument of Humphry, brother to king Henry V. commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one side are seventeen kings; but in the niches on the other side there are not any statues remaining. The inscription, which alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the duke, is as follows:

Pia



Longitude East & West from London are annexed to each Town.

British Statute Miles.



called the Warren. In the former more ships have been built than in any other two docks in the kingdom; and in the latter, artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast. Here the company of matrosses are employed in making up cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcases, and grenadoes, for the public service. Here are likewise in this town many yards of warehouses, and magazines of military and naval stores; and an academy has been lately established here, for teaching the military sciences, and whatever else

relates to the attack and defence of fortified places.

A guardship is generally stationed in the river before the dock-yard, where the water is so deep that the largest ships may safely ride without touching the ground, even at low water.

The town has been of late years considerably enlarged, and the parish church rebuilt in a very handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. Here is a weekly market on Friday.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

*Containing an account of the principal towns, villages, remarkable places, and public buildings out of the bill of mortality, and within the circumference of twenty miles of London.*

### A D D I N G T O N.

**T**HIS village is situated at the descent of a high spacious common to which it gives name, about three miles from Croydon, in the county of Surry. Its church, though said to be above three hundred years old, is still very substantial; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that the lord of the manor held it in the reign of Henry III. by the service of making his majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the king's kitchen at his coronation. And so late as the coronation of king Charles II. Thomas Leigh, esq; then lord of the manor, made a mess according to his tenure, and brought it to his majesty's table, when that king, though he did not taste what he had prepared, yet accepted of his service.

### St. A L B A N S.

This town, which is situated on the river Ver, twenty miles from London, received its name from an abbey built here about the year 703, to the memory of St. Albanus, the first martyr of Britain, who suffered in the first persecution of the emperor Dioclesian. It is incorporated by charter, and governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, and twenty-four assistants.

In this borough there is a particular district called a Liberty, which has a jurisdiction, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, peculiar to itself. This liberty has a jail, and a jail-delivery at St. Albans four times a year, on the Thursday after the quarter sessions at Hertford.

There are four wards in this town, in each of which are two churchwardens and a constable. It is large and populous, though not one of the most beautiful towns in the kingdom. The country round it is, however, very pleasant, and abounds with fine seats. Here are two charity schools; one founded for twenty-eight boys, who are cloathed; and the other for twenty-one girls, of whom fourteen only are cloathed.

The origin of St. Albans was owing to the monastery built by Offa, king of the Mercians, to the memory of St. Alban, in expiation of his barbarous murder of Ethelbert, king of the East-Angles, whom he had treacherously inveigled to his court, on pretence of marrying his daughter. This monastery or abbey church has been rebuilt in whole or part several times. The town purchased it at the dissolution for four hundred pounds, which prevented so noble a fabric being pulled down, and torn to pieces, for making money of the materials; and it is made a parish church for the borough.

In this ancient edifice is a funeral monument and effigies of king Offa, who is represented seated on his throne; under which is the following inscription:

Fundator Ecclesie circa annum 793.  
Quem male depictum, et residentem cernitis alte  
Sublimem folio, MERCIUS OFFA fuit.

That is,

The founder of the church about the year 793.  
Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne  
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

On the east side stood the shrine of St. Alban, where is still to be seen the following short inscription:

S. ALBANUS VEROL AMENSIS, ANGLORUM  
PROTOMARTYR, 17 Junii 293.

In the south isle near the above shrine is the monument of Humphry, brother to king Henry V. commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one side are seventeen kings; but in the niches on the other side there are not any statues remaining. The inscription, which alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the duke, is as follows:

Pia





Longitude East & West from London are annexed to each Town.

British Statute Miles.





*Pia Memoria V. Opt. Sacrum.*

Hic jacet HUMPHREDUS, dux ille Glocestrius olim.  
Henrici sexti protector, fraudis ineptæ  
Detector, dum ficta notat miracula cæci  
Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni,  
Pacis amans, Musisque favens melioribus; unde  
Gratum opus Oxoniæ, quæ nunc schola sacra refulget,  
Invida sed mulier regno, regi, sibi nequam,  
Abstulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignatâ sepulcro.  
Invidia rumpente tamen, post funera vivat.

In English thus:

*Sacred to the pious memory of an excellent man.*

Interr'd within this consecrated ground  
Lies he, whom Henry his protector found;  
Good Humphrey, Gloucester's duke, who well could spy  
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye:  
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,  
Who peace, and rising learning, deign'd to court;  
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,  
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd:  
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,  
Both to herself, her king, and kingdom, vile;  
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land;  
Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand.

In digging for a grave about forty years ago, the stairs leading to the vault where the body lies, were discovered. It contains a leaden coffin, with the body preserved by the pickle it lies in, except the legs, from which the flesh is wasted, the pickle of that end being dried up. On the wall at the east end of the vault is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each side of the head; another at the side; and a fourth at the feet.

The west end of the choir hath a noble piece of Gothic workmanship, for the ornament of the high altar. And there are many curious models and coins to be seen in the church, which have been dug out of the ruins of old Verulam.

Besides this venerable piece of antiquity, there are in this town three churches, viz. St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's.

In the church of St. Michael, is a monument of the famous Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, and viscount of St. Albans. It was erected by Sir Thomas Marrin, who had been secretary to this great man. The philosopher is sitting thoughtfully in an elbow chair; and on the monument is this inscription:

Francisc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sti. Albani Viceco.  
Seu notioribus titulis,  
Scientiarum lumen, facundia lex,  
Sic fedebat.  
Qui, postquam omnia naturalis sapientia,  
Et civilis arcana evolvisset,  
Naturæ decretum explevit,  
Composita solvantur,  
An. Dom. 1626. Ætat. 66.  
Tanti viri mem. Thomas Meautys, superstitis cultor;  
Defuncti admirator.

In English thus.

Francis Bacon, baron of Verulam, and viscount of St. Albans; or by his more known titles, the light of the sciences, and the law of eloquence; was thus accustomed to sit; who, after having unravelled all the mysteries of natural and civil wisdom, fulfilled the degree of

nature, "that things joined should be loosed," in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his age 66.

To the memory of so great a man, this was erected by Sir Thomas Meautys, who revered him while living, and admires him dead.

The late dutchess dowager of Marlborough had a seat here, and which now belongs to lord Spencer, built by the late duke upon the river Verlam, which runs through the garden; and who also built handsome almshouses at the entrance of the town.

The following remarkable inscription and character is cut upon the pedestal of a fine statue of the late queen Anne, carved by the noted Mr. Rysbrack, and erected at St. Albans, at the expence of the dutchess, in gratitude to the memory of that excellent princess:

"Queen Anne was very graceful and majestic  
"in her person; religious without affectation.  
"She always meant well. She had no false ambition, which appeared by her never complaining at king William's being preferred to the crown before her, when it was taken from the king her father, for following such counsels, and pursuing such measures, as rendered the revolution necessary. It was her greatest affliction to be forced to act against him, even for security. Her journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occasioned by the great consternation she was under at the king's sudden return from Salisbury.

"She always paid the greatest respect to king William and queen Mary; never insisted upon any one circumstance of grandeur, more than what was established in her family by king Charles II. though, after the revolution, she was presumptive heir to the crown, and, after the death of her sister, was in the place of prince of Wales.

"Upon her accession to the throne, the civil list was not increased. The late earl of Godolphin, lord high treasurer of England, often said, that from accidents in the customs, and lenity in the collection, it did not arise, one year with another, to more than five hundred thousand pounds a year.

"She had no variety in her expences, nor bought any one jewel in the whole time of her reign.

"She paid out of her civil list many pensions granted in former reigns, which have since been thrown upon the public.

"When a war was necessary to secure Europe against the power of France, she contributed, in one year, towards the war, out of her civil list, one hundred thousand pounds, in ease of her subjects.

"She granted the revenue arising from the first fruits, to augment the provisions of the poorer clergy.

"She never refused her private charity to proper objects.

"Till a few years before her death, she never had but twenty thousand pounds a year for her

7X

"privy.

“ privy purse. At the latter end of her reign,  
 “ it did not exceed twenty-six thousand pounds a  
 “ year; which was much to her honour, because  
 “ it is subject to no account. And as to her robes  
 “ it will appear by records in the exchequer,  
 “ that in nine years she spent only thirty-two  
 “ thousand and fifty pounds, including the coro-  
 “ nation expence.

“ She was extremely well bred, treated her  
 “ chief ladies and servants as if they had been  
 “ her equals. Her behaviour to all that ap-  
 “ proached her was decent, and full of dignity;  
 “ and shewed condescension, without art or  
 “ meanness.

“ *All this I know to be true.*

“ SARAH MARLBOROUGH.  
 “ MDCCXXXVIII.”

Near this town two bloody battles were fought between the houses of York and Lancaster: the first upon the twenty-third of May 1455, in which the Yorkists got the day; the second on Shrove Tuesday, in the 39th of Henry VI. when the martial queen Margaret overcame the Yorkists, who had then the king in their power, and fought under the sanction of his name.

In the middle of this town king Edward I. erected a very stately cross in memory of queen Eleanor, who dying in Lincolnshire was carried through St. Albans to Westminster, where she was interred.

St. Albans sends two members to parliament, has a large market, especially for wheat, on Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. the 25th of March, the 17th of June, and the 29th of September, all for the sale of horses, cows and sheep, and for hiring of servants.

On the west side of the river Ver, opposite to this town, stood the ancient and famous city of Verulam. When Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, Verulam was a large and populous place, though the only remains of it at present are, the ruins of walls, and some tessellated pavements and Roman coins, which have from time to time been discovered by digging.

About the year 1666 there was dug up in this place a copper coin, which on one side had Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf; and on the other, the word *Roma*, much defaced.

When the Romans drove from hence the powerful Cassibelinus, who is supposed to have been king of the Cassii, they plundered the town of Verulam; but the inhabitants living quietly under their government, they were rewarded with the privileges of citizens of Rome, and their town made a municipium, or city. This was one of the two Roman cities that were taken and sacked by the Britons, under the conduct of Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, in the reign of the emperor Nero, when a most dreadful slaughter was made of the Romans, and their allies. The other city destroyed by the Britons on this occasion, was Maldon, in Essex; but both these places were afterwards rebuilt, and flourished under the Romans.

In the fields adjoining to St. Albans, Garinus, an abbot of that place, founded, about the year 1190, an house or hospital for six poor persons, and leprous women. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called St. Mary de la Pray; which, in course of time, became so well endowed, that a princess, and several nuns of the order of St. Benedict, were maintained here. Cardinal Wolsey, commendatory abbot of St. Albans, procured, about the year 1528, a bull from pope Clement VIII. for the suppression of this nunnery, and annexing the revenues to the monastery of St. Albans; but on the sixth of June, in the 20th year of Henry VIII. he obtained a grant of it, together with all the lands belonging to that house, for himself. After the cardinal's attainder, the king exchanged it for other lands, with the abbey of St. Albans.

#### BANSTED.

This village is situated between Darking and Croydon in Surry, and is remarkable for producing a great quantity of walnuts; but much more for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the agreeable seats in that neighbourhood; for the extensive prospect of several counties on both sides the Thames, and even of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court; and for the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness. On these downs there is a four miles course for horse races, which is greatly frequented.

#### BARKING.

This is a large market town in Essex, situated about eleven miles from London, on a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence fish is sent up in boats to London, the town being chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

This parish has been so much enlarged by lands recovered from the Thames, and the river Rothering, which runs on the west side of the town, that it has two chapels of ease, one at Ilford, and another called New Chapel, on the side of Epping Forest; and the great and small tythes are computed at above 600*l.* per annum.

At a small distance from the town, in the way to Dagenham, stood a large old house, in which the gunpowder plot is said to have been first projected.

#### BARNET.

This town is situated in the road to St. Albans, eleven miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping, or Cheaping Barnet, from king Henry the second's granting the monks of St. Albans the privilege of holding a market here.

In this town is an alms-house founded and endowed by James Ravenscroft, esq; for six widows. Likewise a free-school founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that princess, and partly

partly by alderman Owen of London, whose additional endowment is paid by the fishmongers company, who appoint twenty-four governors, by whom the masters and ushers are chosen to teach seven children gratis, and all the other children for five shillings a quarter. The church is a chapel of ease to the village of East Barnet.

Here is a famous market for corn and cattle, held on Wednesday; and six annual fairs, viz. the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April, for toys: and the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, for English, Welsh, and Scotch cattle.

This place is remarkable for a decisive battle fought in its neighbourhood on Easter-day 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the great earl of Warwick, styled *the father up, and puller down of kings*, was slain, together with many of the principal nobility, and ten thousand men. The place supposed to have been the field of battle is a green spot near Kick's End, between St. Albans and Hatfield roads, a little before they meet; and here, in the year 1740, a stone column was erected, on which is a long inscription, giving a particular account of that battle.

East Barnet is a pleasant village situate near Whetstone and Endfield Chace, and was formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, which was discovered in a neighbouring common upwards of an hundred years ago. The church is a mean edifice; but the rectory is very beneficial.

Here is the fine seat of the lord Trevor, to which queen Elizabeth gave the name of Mount Pleasant.

Though the following place is within the bill of mortality, yet as it is neither a town or village, it could not with propriety be inserted in the last chapter.

#### BLACKHEATH

This is a very extensive plain situated to the south of Greenwich, and is said to have received its name from the colour of the soil. It was on this plain that Wat Tyler, the famous rebel in the reign of Richard II. mustered near an hundred thousand men. On the heath is an eminence called Shooter's-hill, from whence there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect; and on the top of this hill is a spring, which constantly overflows, and is never frozen in the severest weather. Some time since a plan was formed for building a superb town on this hill, and some of the houses actually finished; but the design was laid aside, on account of the ground being so full of springs, that no cellars could be formed, nor the foundations securely laid.

The only remarkable building in this place is the magnificent seat of Sir Gregory Page, bart. It is a noble building, with two handsome fronts; that to the south is ornamented with an Ionic portico. The hall is a very elegant room, adorned with handsome pillars, and other ornaments in a good taste. The dining-room is well proportioned, with a small recess for the side board; the sitting up, rich carving and gilding, on a white ground; chimney-piece of white marble

polished, and very beautiful. This room opens into the gallery, which is sixty feet long, twenty broad, and twenty high; the ceiling, cornice, door cases, and all the ornaments very elegant gilt carving on white grounds. The crimson bed-chamber is very handsomely ornamented; and the bed is placed in a part separated from the rest of the room by pillars. This opens into the library, which is forty-five by twenty, and is supported by very handsome pillars. In short, the whole fitting up and furnishing this magnificent structure, is exceedingly superb. The rooms are hung with crimson, and silks and damasks; and the cornices, ceilings, door-cases, slab, sofa, and chair frames, all carved and gilt in a just taste. The chimney-pieces are very beautiful, being of white marble polished, and some of them elegantly decorated with wreaths and festoons of wrought marble.

Besides these beautiful ornaments, this house is likewise adorned with many capital pictures, a list whereof, for the satisfaction of the curious, is here subjoined.

Sampson and Dalilah, Vandyke.

St. Cyprian a  $\frac{3}{4}$  length, ditto.

The three royal children  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, ditto.

Juno and Ixion, Rubens.

Rubens and his mistress, ditto.

Rubens, two figures, fowls and fruit, ditto and Snyders.

Figures by Rubens, a landscape, ditto and Brughel.

David and Abigail, ditto.

A maid milking a goat, Jordans of Antwerp.

The good Samaritan, Syfti Baldelochi.

The return of the prodigal son, Chev. Calabreze.

Moses striking the rock, Valerio Castello.

The woman taken in adultery, Paul Veronese

Moses and Pharaoh's daughter, ditto.

A counsellor, his wife and daughter, Titian.

Peter's denial of Our Saviour, M. A. da Caravaggio.

A holy family, Parmegiano.

Moses striking the rock, Giacomo Bassan.

A landscape with cattle, ditto.

The angels appearing to the shepherds, Bassan.

History of Cupid and Psyche, twelve pieces, Luca Giordano.

Venus, Cupid and Satyrs, Philipppo Lauro.

Ditto, ditto.

A landscape with figures, Salvator Rosa.

Ditto, Francisco Mola.

Judith and Holofernes, Manfredo.

Lewis Carrachi.

A sacrifice, Nich. Pouffin.

Venus, Cupid and Satyrs, ditto.

Daphne changed into a laurel, ditto.

A landscape with figures, Gaspar Pouffin.

Architecture and figures, Viviano.

Ditto, ditto.

Joseph and his brethren, Paraccini.

Jacob embracing Benjamin, ditto.

A landscape with figures, Claude Lorrain.

Ditto, Francisco Mille.

Ditto, ditto.

Three figures half lengths, after Car. Maratti.



A quarter length, Albert Durer.  
 A battle piece, Bourgognone.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 An holy family, Solomini.  
 Paris and Helena, L'Araife.  
 The judgment of Solomon, gallery chimney piece, Pompeio.  
 Hector and Andromache, drawing-room chimney-piece, Imperialis.  
 Coriolanus, saloon chimney-piece, Imperialis and Mafucci.  
 Architecture and figures, dressing-room chimney piece, Paulo Panini.  
 Architecture with figures, bedchamber chimney piece, ditto.  
 Ditto, yellow bedchamber chimney piece, ditto.  
 Ditto, library chimney piece, after Panini.  
 Ditto, yellow dressing room, ditto, Harding after Panini.  
 Ditto, red dressing room over the chimney piece, ditto.  
 Ditto, store room chimney piece, ditto.  
 Ditto, over the doors of the red drawing room, after Paulo Panini.  
 Ditto, over the doors of the red drawing room, Harding aft. Panini.  
 Ditto, with figures over the door in the saloon, ditto.  
 Ditto, ditto, ditto.  
 A landscape with figures, dining room chimney piece, Lambert.  
 A landscape with figures, green dressing room chimney piece, ditto.  
 A landscape with figures, green bedchamber chimney piece, by  
 Fruit and flowers, breakfast chimney piece, by Pharaoh's daughter and Moses, Chev. Vanderwerff.  
 Message by the angels to the shepherds, ditto.  
 King Zeluchus giving his kingdom to his son, ditto.  
 Shepherds and shepherdesses dancing, ditto.  
 Hercules between Virtue and Vice, ditto.  
 Roman Charity, ditto.  
 Joseph and Potipher's wife, ditto.  
 Mary Magdalen reading in a grotto, ditto.  
 Bathsheba bathing, ditto.  
 Our Saviour and Mary Magdalen, ditto.  
 Venus and Cupid, ditto.  
 Chevalier Vanderwerff, his wife and daughter, ditto.  
 Adam and Eve, Peter Vanderwerff.  
 and Stratonica, ditto.  
 A landscape with many figures, a fair at Ghent, Sir D. Teniers.  
 Ditto with figures, ditto.  
 Fruit and flowers, Van Huyfan.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 Fruit and flowers, ditto.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 A view of Venice, over the saloon door, Harding af. Canaleti.  
 Ditto, ditto, ditto.  
 Architecture, over the door in the gallery, ditto after Panini.  
 Ditto, ditto, ditto.

The golden age, Limburg.  
 The great church at Harlem, De Witt.  
 A landscape with figures, Velvet Brughel.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 A poulterer's shop, Old Meiris.  
 A fishmonger's shop, ditto.  
 A water piece, Zagtleven.  
 A hunting piece, Berchem.  
 An Italian playing on the guitar, Brower.  
 A landscape with figures and cattle, Wouvermans.  
 A ditto, ditto.  
 The holy family, Scalchen.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 A woman with a torch, ditto.  
 A schoolmaster, Gerard Dowe.  
 The offering of the kings, Polenburgh.  
 Two small figures, Venus and Adonis, Young Meiris.  
 A landscape with cattle, Edema.  
 A landscape with fowls and a dog, Craddock.

In the Gallery	52 pictures
Drawing room	13
Saloon	8
Dressing room	32
Bedchamber	1
Library	1
Dining room	2
Attic story	9

In all 118

#### BLECHINGLY.

This is a small, ancient parliamentary borough, situate twenty miles from London, in the county of Surry. It had a castle, which, with the manor, is or was some years since in possession of the family of Sir William Clayton. The bailiff, who returns its members, is chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court. The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the south downs, and Sussex; and from some ruins of the castle, which are still visible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a prospect east into Kent, and west into Hampshire. Here is an almshouse for ten poor people, and a free school for twenty poor children. It has a handsome church, which had a spire, but in 1606 it was consumed by lightning, and all the bells melted.

This place sends two members to parliament, though it has no weekly market; and here are two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-second of June, and the second of November, for horses, bullocks and toys.

#### CARSHALTON.

This village, which is in Surry, is situated among innumerable springs, which altogether form a river in the very center of the place, and joining other springs that flow from Croydon and Beddington, make one stream called the Wandell.

Though this village is thus situated among springs, it is built upon firm chalk, and on one of

of the most beautiful spots on that side of London, on which account it has many fine houses belonging to the citizens of London, some of which are built with such grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the seats of the nobility, than the country houses of citizens and merchants. Mr. Scawen intended to build a magnificent house here in a fine park which is walled round, and great quantity of stone and other materials were collected by him for the purpose; but the design was never carried into execution. Here also doctor Ratcliff built a very fine house, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It at length passed into the hands of the lord Hardwick, who sold it to the late William Mitchell, esq; by whose family it is at this time possessed.

## CASHIOBURY.

This is situated sixteen miles north of London, in the county of Hertford; and is said to have been the seat of the kings of Mercia, during the heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Albans. Henry VIII. however bestowed it on Richard Morison, esq; from whom it passed to Arthur lord Capel, baron of Hadham, and from him came by inheritance to be the manor of the earls of Essex, who have here a noble seat erected in the form of an H, with a large park adorned with fine woods and walks. The gardens were planted and laid out by Le Notre in the reign of king Charles II. The front and one side are of brick and modern, but the other side is very antique.

## CHERTSEY.

This town, which is situate in Surry, nineteen miles from London, has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton in Middlesex; and its principal trade is in malt, which is sent in barges from hence to London. It gives name to a hundred, which has the particular privilege of being exempted from the jurisdiction of the high sheriff, who must direct his writ to the bailiff of it, who is appointed for life by letters patent from the exchequer. It is noted for the burial place of Henry V. whose bones were afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windsor; and for the retreat of the celebrated poet Mr. Cowley from court to the exercises of a country life, the happiness of which he has beautifully described in one of his poems; as he has, in another, the base servility of a court life, and his hearty abhorrence of it, in that well known distich.

Were I to curse the man I hate,  
Attendance and dependence be his fate.

Here is a market on Wednesdays, and four annual fairs, viz. the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; the fourteenth of May, the sixth of August, and the twenty-fifth of September, for horses, cattle and toys.

At Coway Stakes, near this place, Julius Cæsar passed the Thames. There is a handsome free-

school here, built by Sir William Perkins. Its market was granted by king James I.

## CHESHUNT.

This village is situate about three miles to the south of Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, and is thought by some to be the Ducalium of Antoninus, which, in his Itinerary, he places fifteen miles from London, and which stands near the military way called Ermine-street.

In Kilsnoe-fields, west of Cheshunt, are the remains of a camp. The angle of the square, or rather oblong fortification, is still remaining, and the rampart and ditch are very visible for above an hundred yards.

There was formerly in this village a benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was founded about the year 1183, and afterwards augmented with the lands and tenements of the canons of Cathel, in the 24th of Henry III. But notwithstanding this augmentation of its revenues, it was valued, on the dissolution of religious houses, at no more than fourteen pounds one shilling per annum.

In the parish of Cheshunt is a small village called THEOBALDS, where formerly was built a magnificent seat by lord treasurer Burleigh; the gallery of which was painted with the genealogy of the kings of England, and from thence was a descent into the garden, which was encompassed with a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs. It was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its basin of white marble, and with columns and pyramids. In the summer-house, the lower part of which was built semicircularly, were the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touchstone; the upper part of it was set round with leaden cisterns, into which water was conveyed through pipes.

This seat the lord Burleigh gave to his younger son Sir Robert Cecil, in whose time king James I. staying there for one night's refreshment, as he was coming to take possession of the crown of England, he was so delighted with the place that he gave him the manor of Hatfield Regis in exchange for it, and afterwards enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest, and at last died there. In the civil wars it was however plundered and defaced; it being the place from whence king Charles I. set out to erect his standard at Nottingham: king Charles II. granted the manor to George Monk, duke of Albemarle; but it reverting again to the crown, for want of heirs male, king William III. gave it to William Bentinck, whom he created earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the duke his grandson: the great park, a part of which was in Hertfordshire, and a part in Middlesex, is now converted into farms.

Here are several houses belonging to persons of distinction; and in this neighbourhood Richard Cromwell, who had been protector, but abdicated,

passed the last part of his life in a very private manner.

### CHIPPING ONGAR.

This town is situated twenty miles from London, in the county of Essex, and was formerly the manor of Richard Lacy, who being protector of England, while Henry II. was absent in Normandy, he built a church and a castle here with other fortifications, the remains of which are still to be seen.

### COBHAM.

Though this town is but small, yet it has some good inns, being situated in the high road to Portsmouth, about sixteen miles from London. It has two annual fairs, one on the seventeenth of March for toys; and the other on the eleventh of December, for horses and sheep.

Near Cobham are several fine seats, particularly that of Mr. Bridges, which is built in a very singular taste, something after the model of an Italian villa, but very plain on the outside. The apartments within are very commodious, and the principal rooms elegantly fitted up, and richly ornamented. The offices below are very convenient, and judiciously contrived to answer the purposes for which they were designed. But what chiefly strikes the beholder's eye, is a false story contrived on each side of the house, taken from the difference in the height of the side rooms from those principal apartments; and these are converted into long galleries, with a small apartment at one end, which affords a communication between them.

The house is situated on an eminence, so that it commands a prospect of the adjacent fields, which are kept in very exact order; and there is a declivity from the house to the river Mole, which passes by the side of the garden. It stands about a mile from the road, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not be seen till the spectator rises on the heath beyond Cobham, where, in several parts of the road between that and Ripley are fine views of it.

There are in this neighbourhood two other elegant seats, one belonging to lord Ligonier, and the other to—Hamilton, esq. The gardens and ornamented park of the latter is said to be exceeded by few in England.

### COLNBROOK, or COLEBROOK.

This town is situated in two counties, one part being in Middlesex, and the other in Buckinghamshire. It stands on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, and is about eighteen miles from London. It is situated in the high road to Bath, and has several considerable inns by which it principally subsists.

Here is a charity school, and an ancient chapel, said to have been founded by king Edward III. Likewise a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the

first of May, both for horses, black cattle and sheep.

### C R A Y F O R D.

This town, which is situate two miles to the west of Dartford, and about fourteen miles from London, received its name from its situation on a small river called the Cray, over which there was formerly a ford. It is an obscure town, and has not any thing remarkable, except a small market on Tuesday. But on the heath, and in the fields near the place, are several caverns, from ten to twenty fathoms deep, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom. It is supposed by some that these were dug by the ancient Britons, and used by them as granaries for securing their corn; but others suppose they were made by the Saxons, as receptacles for their wives and children, and effects, when they were at war with the Britons.

To the south of this town is Foot's Cray, a small place, remarkable for the elegant seat of Bouchier Cleeve, esq; called Foot's CRAY PLACE. It was built by himself after a design of Palladio of the Ionic order, and is very elegant. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery, round which you are conveyed to the bedchambers. The situation is pleasant, and the prospect from the house very good. The edifice is built of stone, but the offices, which are on each side at some distance, are brick. The disposition of the rooms within the house appear to be very convenient, and the several apartments are elegantly finished and suitably furnished. The Chinese bed, and other furniture of this kind in the principal bedchamber, is perfectly beautiful. The gallery, which extends the whole length of the north front of the house is a very grand room, and is filled with pictures by the most eminent masters; and there are several other good pieces of this kind in the dining room and parlour; a list of all which is as follows:

#### *Common Parlour.*

Seven sea pieces, Vandevelde.  
A small dutch kitchen, Calf.  
Landscape, Wynants.  
Mocking Christ, Bassano.  
View of the Rialto, Marieschi.  
View of St. Mark's palace, and a bull-feast at Venice, Canaletti and Chimeroli.  
Moon light, Vandeneer.  
Emblematical picture, Gulio Carpioni.  
Landscape under it, by Glauber; figures by Laireffe.  
Doge's palace, Carlovarin.  
A sea port and market in Holland, Wynix.  
Landscape by Glauber—figures by Laireffe.  
A smith's shop, Old Wyke.  
Oval landscape, Lambert.

#### *Gallery West End.*

Landscape morning, Claude Lorraine.  
Ditto evening, ditto.  
Venus and Cupid, Vandyke.  
Landscape, Both.

*North*

*North Front.*

Adoration of the shepherds, Old Coloni.  
 Temple of the Muses, Romanelli.  
 Susanna and the elders, Guercino.  
 Wolf and dogs, by Sayders; the landscape, by Rubens.  
 Flower-piece, Van Huysum,  
 Abraham and Hagar, Rembrandt.  
 Landscape, Paul Potter.  
 Jacob with his flocks, Rosa Tivoli.  
 Landscape, Gaspar Poussin.  
 Fruit piece, De Heem.  
 French king on horseback, Vandermulen.  
 Three horses mounted, Van Dyke.

*East End.*

Judgment of Paris, Guiseppe Chiari.  
 Landscape, Hobima.  
 Paradise, Tempesta.  
 Landscape, by Paul Brill; figures Annibal Caracci.

*South Side.*

Lapithae and Centaurs, L. Giordano.  
 Landscape, Wouverman.  
 Country wake, Teniers.  
 Landscape, Wouverman.  
 View of Venus, Canaletti.  
 Holy family, Rubens.  
 Madona, Carlo, Dolci.  
 Christ blessing St. Francis, Annibal Caracci.  
 Dead Christ, ditto.  
 Smith's forge, Brouwer.  
 Cat and boys, Old Mieris.  
 Dead game and figures, Snyder and Rubens.  
 Heraclitus and Democritus, Rembrandt.  
 Sea piece, Vandevelde.  
 Boy and goat, Vanderborch.  
 A view of the Rhone, Teniers.  
 Cattle, Adrian Vandevelde.  
 Circumcision, Paul Veronese.  
 View of Venice, Canaletti.  
 Venus and Adonis, Rubens.  
 A Dutch lover, Jan Stein.  
 A view near Harlem, Ryfsdale.  
 Presentation of Christ, Rembrandt.  
 Miraculous draught of fishes, Teniers.  
 Jan Steen playing on a violin, himself  
 Head, Hans Holbein.  
 Toilette, Metzsu.

*Drawing Room.*

Temple of Delphi, Petro da Cortona.  
 A retreat, Bourgoynone.  
 Woman taken in adultery, Pordenoni.  
 Dead game, Fyt.  
 Field of battle, Bourgoynone.  
 Diogenes, Salvator Rosa.  
 Landscape, Gaspar Poussin.

\* On this river the finest paper-mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent and 200l. per annum from king Charles I. to enable him to

Dutchman, Le Duck.  
 Boors drinking, Ostade.  
 Landscape, Gaspar Poussin.  
 Boys at cards, Morellio.  
 Faith, Hope, and Charity, Lorhetto di Verona.  
 Inside of a church at Antwerp, De Neef, figures, Old Franks.  
 Portrait, Rembrandt.  
 Magdalen, Francisco Mola.  
 Democritus, in the posture, Hyppocrates found him in near Abdera. Salvator Rosa.

Admittance to see the house is by tickets from Mr. Cleeve, every Thursday during the summer.

## CROYDON.

This is a very large and populous town, situate on the edge of Banstead downs, about eleven miles from London, in the county of Surry. It is said that in this town was formerly a royal palace, which, with the manor, was given to the archbishops of Canterbury, who converted it to their use; but it is now greatly decayed. Archbishop Whitgift founded an hospital here, which is a handsome building, in the form of a college, and endowed with farms, for the maintenance of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, poor decayed housekeepers of this town and Lambeth; and a school for ten boys and ten girls, who are all clothed and taught, with a house for the master, who must be a clergyman, endowed with twenty pounds a year for his salary.

This church, which is the largest and finest in the county, stands by the palace, and contains many remarkable monuments; particularly that of doctor Grindall, whose effigies lie on his tomb in his episcopal robes. Another of archbishop Sheldon, reckoned one of the finest in England; and one for Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave two hundred pounds to erect a market-house, besides forty pounds to beautify the church.

The town is encompassed with hills, well stored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made, and sent to London. The market is chiefly for oats and meal, though there is a great sale of wheat and barley. Here are likewise two annual fairs for cattle; one held the fifth of July, and the other the second of October.

## DARTFORD or DARENTFORD.

This town is so called from its situation on the river Darent, \* which runs through it, and at a small distance falls into the Thames. It is situate in Kent, sixteen miles from London, in the high road to Canterbury and Dover, and, on that account, is remarkable for containing a great number of inns and other public houses. The market, which is on Saturdays, is chiefly for corn, and the

carry on that manufacture: and on this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars to make wire.

TOWN

town has the honour of giving the title of viscount to the earl of Jersey.

In this town king Edward III. about the year 1355, founded and endowed a celebrated nunnery, which he dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret. The prioress and nuns were first of the order of St. Augustine, then of St. Dominic, and afterwards of St. Augustine again. At the dissolution they were a second time of the order of St. Dominic, but under the government of Black friars settled at Langley in Hertfordshire. It was endowed at the suppression with yearly revenues amounting to 380l 9s.

The church, which is large, and dedicated to the Trinity, has two church-yards, one round the edifice, and the other without the town, on the top of a hill, which is so high, that it overlooks the tower of the church.

#### D A T C H E T.

This is a pleasant village situated in Buckinghamshire, about eighteen miles from London. It is noted for its horse races, and has a bridge over the Thames erected in the reign of queen Anne.

In this parish is Ditton park, the house belonging to which is an ancient and venerable mansion, and was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, secretary of state to king James I. after which it came into the Montague family; but on the demise of the late duke the house and manor of Datchet came to the present earl of Cardigan. The former is built in the manner of a castle, surrounded by a large moat, in the middle of the park, which is well planted with timber. The apartments are large and beautifully painted; and in the picture gallery is a good collection of paintings, many of which are executed by the best artists.

#### E G H A M.

This town is situated on the bank of the Thames, almost opposite to Staines, and three miles on this side of Windsor. It has several good inns, a noble charity school, and an almshouse built and endowed by Baron Denham, surveyor of the works to king Charles II. for five poor old women, each of whom has an orchard. The parsonage house was formerly the seat of Sir John Denham, who, rebuilt it. This Sir John was father to the poet of that name, who made this spot his principal place of retirement.

#### E P S O M.

This is a very handsome and well built town in Surry, sixteen miles from London. It abounds with very genteel houses, which are principally the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London, and is a delightful place open to Banstead Downs. Its mineral waters which issue from a rising ground adjoining, were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the same repute as formerly; however, the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now gone to decay, and there remains only

one house on the spot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places. Horse races are annually held on the neighbouring downs.

There are many fine seats in the neighbourhood, particularly lord Guildford's, lord Baltimore's, the lady Fielding's, and the earl of Berkshire's. The town extends about a mile and a half in a semicircle, from the church to lord Guildford's seat at Durdam; and it has been observed that there are here so many fields, meadows, orchards, and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this was a town in a wood, or a wood in a town.

#### E R I T H.

This village is situate on the bank of the Thames, about fourteen miles from London, in the county of Kent. The village itself has not any thing remarkable; but on the brow of a hill, nearly adjoining is BELVEDERE HOUSE, the mansion of the late Sampson Gideon, esq. This house commands a vast extent of a fine country many miles beyond the Thames; which is about a mile and a half distant. The river and navigation add greatly to the beauty of the scene, which exhibits to the eye of the delighted spectator, as pleasing a landscape of the kind as imagination can form. The innumerable ships employed in the immense trade of London are beheld continually sailing up and down the river. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind.

The house is but small, though an addition has been made of a very noble room, this and two others are finely furnished with pictures, of which the following is a catalogue. The collection, though not numerous, is very valuable, it containing none but pieces which are originals by the greatest masters, and some of them very capital.

##### *In the long Parlour.*

View of Venice, by Canaletti.  
Ditto, with the Doge marrying the sea, ditto.  
Time bringing truth to light, a sketch, Rubens.  
The Alchymist, Teniers.  
Portrait of Sir John Gage, Holbein.  
A landscape, G. Poussin.  
Battle of the Amazons, Rottenhammer.  
The unjust steward, Quintin Matsys.

##### *In the Lobby.*

Noah's ark, Velvet Brughel.  
St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci.  
Van Trump, Francis Hals.  
Vulcan, or the element of fire, Bassan.  
A picture of horses, its companion, Wouverman.  
Two insides of churches, small, De Neef.  
A Dutch woman and her three children, Sir Ant. More.  
Rembrandt painting an old woman, himself.  
A courtesan and her gallant, Giorgione.  
The golden age, Velvet Brughel.

Snyders



Snyders with his wife and child, Rubens.  
 Rebecca bringing presents to Laban, De la Hyre.  
 Boors at cards, Teniers.  
 The element of earth, Jai. Baffan.  
 Marriage in Cana of Gallilee, P. Veronese.  
 Two landscapes.  
 The genealogy of Christ, Albert Durer.  
 Beggar boys at cards, Salvator Rosa.  
 Herod consulting the wisemen, Rembrandt.  
 Marriage of St. Catharine, Old Palma.  
 Two fine bas relievos in brass, one Bacchus and Ariadne, the other Ceres teaching Triptolemus the use of the plough, Soldani.

*In the Saloon.*

The conception, painted for an altar-piece, Murillo.  
 The flight into Egypt, its companion, ditto.  
 Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematic subject, Tintoret.  
 Mars and Venus, P. Veronese.  
 Christ among the doctors, L. Giordano.  
 Duke of Buckingham's three children, and a son of Rubens, himself.  
 A landscape, Claude.  
 Leopold's gallery, Teniers,  
 Teniers's own gallery, its companion, ditto.

## E S H E R.

This village is situated near Walton upon Thames, and is remarkable for containing two very elegant buildings; the first of which, called **ESHER PLACE**, was the seat of the late Henry Pelham, esq.

The house is a Gothic structure, built of a brownish red brick, with stone facings to the doors, windows, &c. It stands upon almost the lowest ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole gliding close by it, and through the grounds. This house was originally one of those built by Cardinal Wolsey; and here it is said, that Cardinal was first seized by order of Henry VIII. on his refusing to annul his marriage with queen Catharine, and which refusal brought on his fall. The late Mr. Pelham, however, rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the body, which are the same that belonged to the old building.

The grand floor of the house is elegantly finished, and consists of six rooms. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taste suitable to the stile of the house, with curious marble chimney-pieces and slabs. In this room are the portraits of Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, lord Townshend, duke of Rutland, the late duke of Devonshire, and the late duke of Grafton; a picture of lady Catharine Pelham and her son is over the chimney. In the drawing-room, over the chimney, is a picture of king Charles II. when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is curiously finished, and there is a good collection of books in it.

There is a fine summer-house built upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the house, park, and country round on both sides of the Thames for many miles.

The park or ground in which the house is situated, appears quite plain and unadorned; yet perhaps not a little art has been used to give it this natural and simple appearance, which is certainly very pleasing. But in one part of it there is a pretty wilderness laid out in walks, and planted with a variety of ever-green trees and plants, with a grotto in it, and seats in different places. The wood in the park is well disposed, and consists of fine oak, elm, and other trees; and the whole country round appears finely shaded with wood.

The other building with which this village is adorned is **CLAREMONT**, the seat of the late duke of Newcastle, but now in the possession of lord Clive.

The house was designed and built by the late Sir John Vanbrugh, in a whimsical stile of architecture. It was afterwards purchased of Sir John by his grace who made very considerable improvements. The structure though singular, does not appear to be irregular. It is built of brick, with a great deal of variety in it, and of considerable extent, but not much elevated. Among the improvements made by his grace was the addition of a grand room for the reception of company, when numerous, which makes the ends of the house not appear similar. There is a lawn in the front shaded on each side with trees, and the ground behind it rising gradually, shews the trees there also, so that the house appears to be embowered by them, except just in the front; and the white summer-house, with four little pinacles, one at each corner, built on the mount which gives name to the place, when viewed from before the front of the house, rises up finely from behind the trees, and altogether forms a very pleasing appearance.

The park in which it is situated is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, prospects, &c. And the summer-house, called the Belvedera, about a mile distance from the house, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the adjacent countries.

## E T O N.

This town is situated on the banks of the Thames, on the borders of Berkshire, and joined to Windsor by a wooden bridge. It is famous for its beautiful college, founded by Henry VI. in the nineteenth year of his reign for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar-scholars, with a master to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men. Some of the endowments were taken away by Edward IV. and at the general dissolution, out of which it was particularly excepted, the annual revenue was valued at no more than eight hundred and eighty-six pounds twelve shillings. But this revenue has been since increased to five thousand pounds a year; and the college now consists of a provost and seven fellows, two schoolmasters, two conductors, an organist, seven clerks, ten choristers, and other officers. Seventy poor grammar scholars are instructed here; they are nominated by the king, and thence called King's scholars; these, when properly qualified, are elected on the first

Tuesday in August, to King's college, in the university of Cambridge; where, after being students three years, they claim a fellowship: but as there is not always a vacancy at Cambridge, the scholars remain at Eaton till vacancies happen, and these vacancies they fill up according to seniority.

The school is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower, and each of these is subdivided into three classes. Children are admitted very young into the lower school; none enter the upper school till they can make latin verses, and have acquired some knowledge of the Greek. Besides the seventy scholars on the foundation, there are seldom less than three hundred others, for whose education the masters are paid, and who board at the masters houses. The master of each school has therefore four ushers. The building has large cloisters like the religious houses abroad, and the chapel is a noble pile of Gothic architecture.

The present school-room is a modern building, and the other parts of the college have been repaired and beautified at a great expence. There is a library for the use of the school, and the number of the books have been greatly increased by two other collections; one bequeathed by doctor Waddington, sometime bishop of Chester, valued at two thousand pounds; and the other by the late lord chief justice Reeves, to whom the collection had been bequeathed by Richard Tapham, esq; keeper of the records in the tower of London. The gardens are very large and pleasant, extending from the college almost to the Thames.

#### G A T T O N.

This village is situate under the side of a hill in the road to Ryegate, about eighteen miles from London in the county of Surry. It is a borough by prescription, and was formerly a large town, but now a mean village, with a small church, without fair or market; yet, ever since the 29th of Henry VI. has sent members to parliament, that are returned by its constable, who is annually chosen at a court held by the lord of the manor for that purpose.

This town is supposed to have been known to the Romans, by reason of their coins, and other antiquities that have been discovered here; and where the manor-house stands it is said there was once a castle. This place sends two members to parliament.

#### G R A V E S E N D.

This town is situated on the Thames, opposite to Tilbury Fort, and about five miles east from Dartford, in Kent. It is a large and populous town, but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the buildings mean. In the east part of it are the remains of an old chapel, supposed originally to have belonged to some religious house.

This town, and Milton, a small village to the east of Gravesend, was incorporated in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, by the stile of the por-

treve, jurats, and inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton; but the name of portreue is now changed into that of mayor.

In the road before the town all outward bound ships are obliged to anchor till they have been visited by the custom-house officers; and for this purpose a centinel at the block-house gives notice when any ship is coming down the river, by firing his musket. But the homeward bound all pass by without notice, unless to receive tide-waiters on board, if they are not supplied before. Most of the outward ships compleat their cargoes, and take in provisions here, which occasions the town to be generally very full of seamen.

In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards coming up the Thames, burnt and plundered the town, and carried away most of the people. To compensate for this misfortune, the abbot of St. Mary le Grace on Tower-hill, to whom Richard II. had granted a manor belonging to Gravesend, called Parrock's, obtained a grant from the crown, that the inhabitants of this town and Milton should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers by water from hence to London, at four-pence the whole fare, or two-pence a head, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. but since that time the fare has been advanced to nine-pence per head. Coaches ply here at the coming in of the tilt boats, to carry passengers to Rochester.

In the year 1727, the whole town of Gravesend, together with its church, was consumed by fire: and the parliament, in order to assist the inhabitants in rebuilding their town and church, granted five thousand pounds by an act passed in 1731, and the church is accordingly considered as one of the fifty new ones, then ordered to be built at the expence of the public.

King Henry VIII. built two platforms, one in this town, and the other at Milton; they are mounted with heavy cannon, and intended as a defence to the mouth of the Thames.

In the year 1624, one Mr. Pinnock gave twenty-one dwelling-houses here, besides one for a master weaver, for the employment of the poor; and here is a charity school for twenty boys, who are clothed and educated.

The towns for several miles round Gravesend are supplied from hence with garden stuff, of which great quantities are also sent to London, where the asparagus of Gravesend is preferred to that from many other places.

Here are two weekly markets, the one on Wednesday, and the other on Saturday; likewise two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of April, and the twenty-fourth of October, for horses, black cattle, cloaths, toys, and various other commodities.

There are a great variety of romantic landscapes in this neighbourhood. The hills are wild, steep, almost covered with wood, and rise into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and of the Thames winding through it, are very frequently seen; and from the tops of some of them are seen the most extensive prospects of the whole country.

#### HAMPTON

## HAMPTON COURT.

This royal palace is situated on the north bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston. It was originally built by cardinal Wolsey, and given by him to king Henry VIII. who greatly enlarged it. King William pulled down the old apartments, and rebuilt them in the manner in which they now appear. The park and gardens are about three miles in circumference. On a pediment at the front of the palace on this side is a bas relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval basin, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres laid out in the old taste by those two eminent gardeners London and Wise.

As you enter the grand walk there are two large marble vases of exquisite workmanship; one said to be performed by Mr. Cibbet, and the other by a foreigner, as a trial of skill. They are beautifully adorned with bas relief; that on the right hand representing the triumphs of Bacchus, and that on the other, Amphitrite and the Nereids.

At the end of this walk, opposite a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vases, the bas relief of one representing the judgment of Paris; and that of the other Meleager hunting the wild boar. In four of the parterres are four beautiful brass statues.

The first is a Gladiator from the original antique in the Borgheze palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo. The third a Diana; and the fourth Saturn going to devour one of his children. All after fine antiques.

At the gates of the palace are four large brick piers adorned with the lion and unicorn, and several trophies of war well carved in stone. Passing through a long court-yard we come to the first portal, decorated by Wolsey with the heads of Trajan, Adrian, Tiberius and Vitellius. Through this portal we pass into a large quadrangle. This leads into a second, where is the astronomical clock made by the celebrated Tompion. On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which queen Caroline erected a theatre. In the front is a portal of brick decorated with four Cæsars heads. On the opposite side is a stone colonade of fourteen columns, that leads us to a great stair-case, which, with the ceiling is painted by Verrio. On the left side, at the top, are represented Apollo and the nine muses, at whose feet sits the God Pan with his unequal reeds, and a little below them the goddess Ceres, holding in one hand a wheat sheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread. At her feet is Flora surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers. Near her are the two river Gods, Thame and Isis, with their urns; and in the middle is a large table decorated with flowers, on which is a quantity of rich plate.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup. Juno's peacock is in the front. One of the Parcs, with her scissors in her hand, seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy sur-

rounded with the signs of the Zodiac, and by several Zephyrs, with flowers in their hands; and on one side of them is Fame with her two trumpets. Underneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Coelus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. In the front are Neptune and Amphitrite, with two attendants who are serving them with fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seeming to catch at a table, to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles; on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel, and in her left a palm over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spuria the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome, with a flaming sword, and a bridle, the latter the emblem of government, and the former that of destruction.

Hence we pass into the guard chamber, which is very large and spacious, and contains arms for five thousand men, curiously placed in various forms. This leads us to the other rooms, which are all elegantly furnished with rich tapestry, and contain a great number of curious paintings executed by the best hands; an account of which is as follows:

In the king's presence chamber, on the left hand as you enter, is a fine picture 18 feet by 12, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. King William III. is in armour on a stately grey horse, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. In the clouds Mercury and Peace support his helmet decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a scroll. At the bottom appears Neptune and his attendants by the side of a rock, welcoming the hero to shore; and at a distance is seen a fleet of ships, their sails swelled with the east wind. In the front Plenty with his cornucopia offers him an olive branch, and Flora presents flowers. Over the chimney is the marquis of Hamilton lord steward of the household to king Charles I. a whole length, by Van Somer; and over the doors are two pieces of architecture, by Rosso.

In the second presence chamber, over the chimney, is a whole length of Christiern IV. king of Denmark, by Van Somer. Over the three doors are pieces of ruins and landscapes, by Rosso. In this room are two fine marble tables, with two pier glasses, and two pair of gilt stands. The tapestry is ancient but very rich, the lights being all gold, and the shadows silk; the shadows are, Hercules and the Hydra, and Midas with his asses ears.

In the next room the tapestry represents part of the story of Abraham. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter of king James I. and over each of the two doors is a Madona by Domenico Feti.

In the fifth room the tapestry is ancient and richly wove with gold; the subject Abraham sending his servant to get a wife for Isaac. Over the chimney is an admirable whole length of king Charles I. by Vandyke; and over the doors two capital pictures; the one, David with Goliath's head, by Fetti; the other, the holy family, by Correggio.

In the king's state bed chamber the ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he sleeps. Over two doors are two flower pieces, by Baptiste; and over the chimney is a whole length of the dutchess of York, by Van Somer. The tapestry of this room represents the history of Joshua, about which are eight silver sconces chased with the judgment of Solomon. The bed, which is of crimson velvet, is laced with gold, and on the top are plumes of white feathers.

In the king's private bedchamber, the bed is of crimson damask, and the room hung with tapestry, the subject of which is Solbay fight.

The king's dressing-room is hung with straw-coloured India damask, as are likewise the chairs, stools, and screen. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Mars sleeping in Venus's lap, with several cupids stealing away his armour, sword and spear, and others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roses. Over the doors are flower pieces by Baptiste.

In the king's writing closet, over each door is a flower piece by Baptiste; and over the chimney a picture of great variety of birds by Bougdane.

Queen Mary's closet is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by her own hand. The chairs and screen are likewise said to be her work. Over the chimney piece is an old painting, representing Jupiter's throne, near which is the thunder, and his eagle in the clouds, by Raphael.

The queen's gallery is seventy feet long, and twenty-five wide, and is hung with seven pieces of tapestry, representing the history of Alexander the Great, from Le Brun's paintings.

The ceiling of the queen's state bed-chamber is painted by Sir James Thornhill, and represents Aurora rising out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask; and besides other furniture the room is adorned with a glass lustre, with silver sockets. The pictures in this room are,

King James I. whole length, by Van Somer.

Queen Anne his consort, ditto.

Princess Elizabeth their daughter, ditto.

Henry prince of Wales, whole length, Vandyke.

George I.

George II.

Queen Caroline.

Frederick prince of Wales.

The queen's drawing-room is hung with green damask, on which are placed nine pictures, representing the triumph of Julius Cæsar, painted in water-colours upon canvas, by Andrea Man-

tegna. These were formerly all in one piece. The ceiling of this room is painted by Verrio; in the center of which is the late queen Anne, under the character of Justice, holding the scales in one hand, and a sword in the other. She is dressed in a purple robe lined with ermine, and over her head is a crown supported by Neptune and Britannia.

In the queen's state audience room are, the duke, dutchess, and marchioness of Brunwick their daughter; the dutchess of Lenox, and Margaret queen of Scots, all at full length, by Holbein. The tapestry in this room represents the children of Israel carrying the twelve stones to the river Jordan.

In the prince of Wales's presence chamber over the doors are Guzman and Gundamor two Spanish ambassadors, and Madam Chatillon the French admiral's lady. Over the chimney Lewis XIII. with a walking stick in his hand, and a dog by his side; all by Holbein. The tapestry is wrought with the story of Tobit and Tobias.

In the prince's drawing-room, over the chimney is the duke of Wirtemberg; and over the doors the wife of Philip II. king of Spain, and count Mansfield general of the Spaniards in the low countries, whole lengths, all by Holbein. The tapestry of this room represents Elymas the sorcerer struck with blindness.

In the prince's bedchamber are four pictures, viz. Over the chimney a whole length of the duke of Lunenburg, grandfather to king George I. Over the doors Philip II. king of Spain; the consort of Christiern IV. king of Denmark, and a whole length of the prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands; all by Holbein.

In the private dining-room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, by Vandervelde; and over the chimney a fine one by Vandyke of the lord Effingham Howard, lord high admiral of England.

In the admiral's gallery are pictures of the following celebrated admirals, viz.

Sir George Rooke.

Sir Cloudefley Shovel.

Sir John Leake.

Lord Torrington.

Admiral Churchill.

Sir Stafford Fairborne.

Sir John Jennings.

Sir Thomas Hopson.

Admiral Beaumont.

Sir Thomas Dilks.

Admiral Bembo.

Admiral Whetstone.

Admiral Withart.

Amiral Graydon.

Admiral Munden.

All these are painted by Dahl, and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the room of beauties nine ladies are placed in the following order:

Lady Peterborough.

Lady Ranelagh.

Lady

Lady Middleton.  
Miss Pitt.  
The dutchess of St. Albans;  
Lady Essex.  
Lady Dorset.  
Queen Mary.  
The dutchess of Grafton.

Queen Mary was painted by Wissing, and all the rest by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the Cartoon gallery were placed the celebrated cartoons of Raphael; but they are now removed to the queen's palace, in which they have been already mentioned.

Over the chimney piece in this gallery is a fine bas relief in white marble of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by several Cupids.

We now come to the queen's stair-case, where the ceiling is painted by Vick. Here is king Charles II. and Catharine his queen, with the duke of Buckingham representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys.

From this we descend into a new quadrangle, in the center of which is a round basin, and four large lamps on pedestals of iron work; and on the right hand over the windows are the twelve labours of Hercules in Fresco.

The whole palace consists of three quadrangles. The first and second are Gothic, but in the latter is a most beautiful colonade of the Ionic order, the columns in couples, built by Sir Christopher Wren. In the third court are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone by king William III.

Nearly adjoining to the entrance of the palace is a fine wooden bridge over the Thames, finished a few years since, and has been of very considerable advantage to this part of the country.

In this neighbourhood are likewise several very elegant seats belonging to the nobility and gentry.

#### H A R R O W *on the* H I L L.

This place is so called from its being situated on the highest hill in the county of Middlesex, about fifteen miles north west of London; on the top of which stands the church with a very high spire.

The parish is remarkable for a free-school founded by Mr. John Lyons in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and on the fourth of August in each year a select number of the scholars, dressed in the habit of archers, attend on the hill, and shoot at a mark for a silver arrow.

#### H E R T F O R D *or* H A R T F O R D.

This town is pleasantly situated in a sweet air and dry valley on the river Lea. It is built in the figure of a roman Y, and has a castle placed between the two horns, in which is the sessions-house for the county. An elegant town hall has been lately erected; and here is also a county goal.

Hertford had formerly five churches, which are now reduced to two, All Saints, and St. An-

drew's. The former is situated on the south side of the town, and has a tall spire, covered with lead, and eight good bells, besides an organ, and a handsome gallery for the mayor and aldermen of the borough, and for the governors of Christ-church hospital in London, who have erected a convenient house in this town for the reception of sick and supernumerary children: they have also built a large gallery in the church, in which two hundred of their children may be accommodated. St. Andrew's is only remarkable for giving its name to one of the streets. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Richard Hale, esq; in the reign of king James I. and endowed with forty pounds a year: the corporation are governors of it, but the master is appointed by the heirs or representatives of Mr. Hale. The house is a handsome structure, and was rebuilt some years ago. Here are also three charity-schools, one erected by the inhabitants for forty boys, who are clothed and taught by subscription; another for twenty-five children, and a third for twenty children. Both the latter are supported by private contributions.

This town was a place of some note in the time of the ancient Britons. The east Saxon king's often keep their courts here, and upon the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county town. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but after the seventh of Henry V. on the petition of the bailiff and burgesses, to be excused on account of their poverty, that privilege was discontinued till the twenty second of James I.

In the time of Henry VII. the standard of weights and measures was fixed here, and queen Mary made this a corporation, by the name of bailiffs and burgesses; and by her charter, the number of burgesses was to have been sixteen.

In the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years of queen Elizabeth, Michaelmas term was held here, on account of the plague, which then raged in London; and that princess granted the town a new charter, by the stile of a bailiff, eleven capital burgesses, and sixteen assistants.

King James I. granted another charter, with the stile of mayor, burgesses and commonalty, to have ten capital burgesses, and sixteen assistants, and the mayor to be chosen out of the burgesses, by both the burgesses and assistants; but at present, the town is governed by a mayor, high steward, who is generally a nobleman, a recorder, nine aldermen, a town clerk, chamberlain, ten capital burgesses, and sixteen assistants, together with two serjeants at mace.

Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, erected about the latter end of the reign of William the Conqueror, by the bishop of Limosie, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its annual revenues at the dissolution amounted to seventy-two pounds, fourteen shillings and two-pence.

This town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the duke of Somerset, and of sending two members to parliament. The principal commodities of its market are wool, wheat, and malt; and it is said to send 5000 quarters of malt, weekly to London by the river Lea.



Here are likewise four annual fairs, viz. on the Saturday fortnight before Easter, the twelfth of May, the fifth of July, and the eighth of November, all for the sale of horses, black cattle and sheep.

#### HATFIELD.

This town is situated on the great northern road, about twenty miles from London, in the county of Hertford; and is likewise called Bishop's Hatfield, from its belonging to the bishops of Ely. Here was once a royal palace, from whence both king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth were conducted to the throne. King Edward was educated here, and queen Elizabeth purchased the manor of the bishops of Ely. Here Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod against the Eutychian opinions; and here are still two charity schools.

The church, which is a rectory, is in the gift of the earl of Salisbury; and is computed to be worth eight hundred pounds per annum.

This town, besides a weekly market on Thursday, has two annual fairs, one on the twenty-third of April, and the other on the eighteenth of October.

The most remarkable building with which this town is adorned is the seat of the earl of Salisbury, built by the great lord Burleigh, and called Hatfield house. It is a beautiful antique building situated on an eminence at the entrance of the town, and commands a most delightful prospect. The park and gardens, in which is a vineyard, are watered by the river Lea.

#### HODDESDON.

This town, which is a great thoroughfare, is situate on the river Lea, about nineteen miles from London, in the same county with the former. It is very small, though it had once a considerable market for all sorts of grain; but this, for some years past, has been discontinued.

Queen Elizabeth granted, by charter, a free grammar school to this town, and endowed it with certain privileges. An almshouse was also founded here in the reign of Henry VI. by Richard Rich, sheriff of London. There are still the remains of an ancient chapel, belonging to an hospital formerly founded here for persons afflicted with the leprosy.

#### HOUNSLOW.

This village is situated about twelve miles north of London, on the edge of a heath of the same name. It belongs to two parishes, the north side of the street to Heston, and the south to Isleworth.

In this place was anciently a convent of mendicant friars, who by their institution were to beg alms for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels. On its dissolution by king Henry VIII. that prince gave it to the lord Windsor, who afterwards sold it to Mr. Auditor Roan.

Here are a chapel and a charity school; and though this town has not any weekly market, yet it has two annual fairs, viz. Trinity Monday, and the Monday after Michaelmas-day, for horses, black cattle and sheep.

#### KINGSTON.

This town is situated on the banks of the Thames about twelve miles from London, in the county of Surry. It received its name from having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned on a stage erected in the market place. The town is large and populous, and in the reigns of Edward II. and III. sent members to parliament.

The church is spacious, and decorated with the pictures of the Saxon kings who were crowned here; together with that of king John, who gave the inhabitants their first charter.

Here is also a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the Thames; a free school erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth; and a charity school for thirty boys who are all clothed.

The summer assizes for the county of Surry are generally held here; and on the top of the hall is a gallery, which overlooks the town.

A house near this town, now called Hircomb's place, was once the seat of the famous earl of Warwick, stiled the setter up and the puller down of kings. Besides the bridge already mentioned, here is another of brick over a stream that flows from a spring about four miles above the town, and which, within the distance of a bow shot from its source, forms a brook sufficient to drive two mills. The market in this town is very considerable for corn, and the trade to London, &c. pretty large.

Here is a market, on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; the second, third, and fourth of August, for fruit and pedlars ware; and the fifteenth of November, for horses, cattle and toys.

#### LEATHERHEAD.

This town is pleasantly situated on a rising bank about four miles to the south west of Epsom, in the county of Surry. It had formerly a market, but that has been discontinued upwards of an hundred years.

Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickelham, at the foot of Box-hill, rises again near this town, and runs through Cobham to the Thames at Moulsey.

At a small distance from this town is Leith-hill, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in all Europe; of which Mr. Dennis, in his "letters familiar, moral and critical," gives the following lively description: "In a late journey (says he) which I took into the Wild of Sussex, I passed over an hill, which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were

“ were that of the Valdarno from the Apennines;  
 “ of Rome and the Mediterranean from the moun-  
 “ tains of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and the  
 “ Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it;  
 “ and that of the Campagne of Rome from Ti-  
 “ voli and Fiescati; from which two places you  
 “ see every foot of that famous Campagne even  
 “ from the bottom of Tivoli and Fiescati to the  
 “ very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without  
 “ any thing to intercept your sight. But from  
 “ an hill which I passed in my late journey  
 “ into Suffex, I had a prospect more extensive  
 “ than any of these, and which surpassed them  
 “ at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in mag-  
 “ nificence. The hill which I speak of, is called  
 “ Leith-hill, and is about five miles southward  
 “ from Darking, about six from Box-hill, and  
 “ near twelve from Epsom. It juts itself out  
 “ about two miles beyond that range of hills  
 “ which terminate the north downs to the south.  
 “ When I saw from one of these hills, at about  
 “ two miles distance, that side of Leith-hill  
 “ which faces the northern downs, it appeared  
 “ the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen: but  
 “ after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw  
 “ a sight that would transport a stoic; a sight  
 “ that looked like enchantment and vision.  
 “ Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds  
 “ of Surry and Suffex, and a great part of that  
 “ of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of  
 “ them with woods, and fields of corn and pas-  
 “ tures, every where adorned with stately rows of  
 “ trees.

“ This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in  
 “ breadth, and about sixty in length, and is ter-  
 “ minated to the south by the majestic range of  
 “ the southern hills, and the sea: and it is no  
 “ easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which  
 “ appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles distance,  
 “ with their tops in the sky, seem more awful  
 “ and venerable, or the delicious vale between  
 “ you and them more inviting. About noon, in  
 “ a serene day, you may at thirty miles distance,  
 “ see the very water of the sea through a chasm  
 “ of the mountains. And that which above all  
 “ makes it a noble and a wonderful prospect, is,  
 “ that at the same time that, at thirty miles  
 “ distance you behold the very water of the sea;  
 “ at the same time that you behold to the south,  
 “ the most delicious rural prospect in the world;  
 “ at that very time, by a little turn of your head  
 “ towards the north, you look full over Box-hill,  
 “ and see the country beyond it, between that  
 “ and London; and, over the very stomacher of  
 “ it, see St. Paul's at twenty-five miles distance,  
 “ and London beneath it, and Highgate and  
 “ Hampstead beyond it.”

Not far from this is Box-hill, so called from a great number of box trees planted on the south side of it by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of king Charles I. but the north side is covered with yew. On the summit is a large warren, from whence there is a most delightful prospect.

## M I M S.

There are two villages of this name, viz. North

Mims and South Mims. The former is situated in Hertfordshire, on the east side of Colney; about two miles from Hatfield. In this neighbourhood is the seat of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, in right of his lady, who was heir to her brother the great lord Somers. The body of that nobleman lies interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. This seat now belongs to the duke of Leeds who is lord of the manor.

South Mims is situated two miles from the former, in the most northern corner of Middlesex. Here is an almshouse built and endowed for six poor people, by James Hickson, esq; who died in 1689, when he gave by his will to fifteen poor people of this parish, two shifts, one pair of hose, and a pair of shoes annually. For the payment of these, and other benefactions, he left several estates in this parish to the Brewers company in London.

## M O U L S E Y.

There are two towns of this name, viz. East Moulsey and West Moulsey, both of which are thus denominated from the river Mole, which runs between them into the Thames.

East Moulsey is situated opposite to Hampton-court, and was granted by king Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the present lord of the manor, who had the ferry from thence to Hampton-court, in the room of which he erected a handsome bridge, where a very high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c.

West Moulsey is situated about a mile and a half west from Kingston; and there is here a ferry to Hampton town, which likewise belongs to the same gentleman.

## M U S W E L L H I L L.

This place which is situated in Middlesex, received its name from a spring or well on the hill, near a house built by alderman Roe, which afterwards came to the earl of Bath. Adjoining to this well, which was esteemed holy, was a chapel with an image of our lady of Muswell, to which great numbers went in pilgrimage. In the reign of queen Elizabeth both the manor and chapel were sold to Mr. William Roe, in whose family they continued, till Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador, sold them in the last century. Some few years ago the manor-house was converted into a place of public entertainment.

## N O R T H A L L.

This village is situated on the north side of Enfield Chase, three miles from Barnet, and is said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Albans.

A noble house was built here in the reign of queen Elizabeth by Henry Dudley earl of Warwick; after whose death it came to several possessors, and being sold to William Laman, it descended to his grandson, who gave the rent of the wells to the poor of the parish. King James I. also

also gave 40l. per annum to the town in lieu of the ground he had taken out of the common to lay into his park at Theobalds.

#### P E T E R S H A M.

This village is situated a little to the south of Richmond-hill, near the New Park, in Surry. Here once stood a delightful seat built by the earl of Rochester, lord high treasurer in the reign of king James II. The building, which was extremely beautiful, was destroyed by fire in the year 1720, in so sudden a manner, that the family who were then all at home, had scarcely time to save their lives. Nor was the house, though furnished in the most exquisite manner, both within and without, the greatest loss sustained: the noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the inestimable library of the first earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, were entirely consumed; and, among other valuable pieces, several manuscripts relating to those times, and to the transactions in which the king his master, and himself, was engaged both at home and abroad; besides other curious collections made by that noble writer in various parts of the world.

After the demolition of this noble structure the earl of Harrington erected another seat on the site thereof after a design of the earl of Burlington.

The front next the court is very plain, and the entrance to the house not very elegant; but the south front next the garden is bold and regular, and the apartments on that side, chiefly designed for state, are extremely handsome. The gardens which were before crowded with plantations, are now laid open in lawns of grass. The kitchen garden, before situated on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted to an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace of great length, from which is a prospect of the river Thames, the town of Twickenham, and of all the fine seats in that part of the country. On the other side of the terrace is a plantation on a rising ground; and on the summit of the hill a fine pleasure house, which on every side commands a prospect of the country for a very considerable distance.

Near this village is the New Park, which is esteemed one of the best and most extensive in England. It was made in the reign of king Charles I. and inclosed with a brick wall said to be eleven miles in compass. In this part there is a little hill cast up, called king Henry's mount, from which is a prospect of six counties, with a distant view of the city of London, and of Windsor castle.

The new lodge in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of stone in a square form, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of that fine piece of water which is in it, and which might be enlarged and brought across the vista that is in the front of the house through a wood.

This park is the largest of any within the environs of London, except that of Windsor, and by far the finest; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to shew, yet these are such as cannot fail to please those who are as much delighted with views in their rudest appearance, as in all the elegance of art and design.

#### R E Y G A T E.

This is a large market town in Surry, situated in the valley of Holmsdale, and surrounded on each side with hills. It is an ancient borough, and had a castle, built by the Saxons, on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen, particularly a long vault with a room at the end, large enough to hold five hundred persons, where the barons who took up arms against king John are said to have had their private meetings. The market-house was once a chapel dedicated to Thomas Becker.

There is a large house on the south side of the town, which was formerly a priory. It belongs to the late Mr. Parsons's family, and is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. It has two rooms, each fifty feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; but the ceilings are much too low. The house and gardens are on every side surrounded with hills, so as to render the prospect extremely delightful.

The late celebrated lord Shaftsbury had a house in this town, to which he retired to exclude himself from company. It is now in the possession of a private gentleman, who has laid out and planted a small spot of ground, in so many parts, as to comprise whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be called a model, and is stiled by the inhabitants of Reygate, "The world in one acre."

#### R I C K M A N S W O R T H.

This town is thus denominated from its situation on a neck of land, almost surrounded by a nameless river, which falls into the Colne, and forms, at its influx, a considerable pool of water. It stands low, in a black, moorish, cold soil, about twenty miles from London, in the county of Hertford.

This town is governed by two constables, and two headboroughs. It has a handsome church, and a charity school for twenty boys and ten girls; also two almshouses, one for five widows and the other for four. There are several mills on the neighbouring streams, where great quantities of wheat are ground.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of July, and the fourth of November, for horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs; and the Saturday before the third Monday in September, for hiring of servants.

In the neighbourhood of this town there is a warren hill which has an echo that repeats twelve times to a trumpet.

#### RUMFORD

## RUMFORD.

This is a considerable market town, situated about twelve miles from London, in the county of Essex. It is a great thoroughfare between this city and Harwich, and most towns of note in Suffolk and Norfolk. It is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, though not incorporated, are empowered by patent to hold a court every week, for the trial of civil and criminal causes.

Here is a charity school for fifty boys and twenty girls; and a church, but it is only a chancel to Horn church, a neighbouring village. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair for horses, black cattle and sheep.

The lands of Horn church near Rumford, with some other revenues in the neighbourhood, being given to the great hospital de Monte Jovis, in Savoy, a cell for a prior or master, and poor brethren, subordinate to that foreign house, was settled here, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Barnard. This house was, in the time of Richard II. by leave of the pope and king, bought by William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, for his new college at Oxford.

## SEVENOAK.

This town is said to have received its name from seven very large oaks, which grew near it when it was first built. It is a market town situated near the river Dart or Darent, in the road to Tunbridge, and is a corporation, governed by a warden and assistants.

Here is an hospital for maintaining poor old people, and a school for educating poor children, built and endowed by Sir William Sevenoak, who was Lord-mayor of London in 1418; and said to have been a foundling, brought up by some person of this town, whence he took his name. John Potkyn, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. was a great benefactor to this school, and the revenue being augmented by queen Elizabeth, it was thence called queen Elizabeth's free-school. It was rebuilt in 1727; and the stile of the corporation is the wardens and assistants of the town and parish of Sevenoak, and of queen Elizabeth's free-school there.

Besides the above hospital, there is another still more ancient, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury. Also a charity school for fifteen boys.

It was in this parish that the rebel, Jack Cade, in the year 1450, defeated and killed Sir Humphrey Stafford, his brother William, and several other persons of note, sent against him by Henry VI.

There are several very handsome seats in this neighbourhood, particularly one called Knowl Place, the seat of the duke of Dorset, situated in the middle of a most delightful park.

## STAINES.

This is a very populous town, situated on the Thames, about nineteen miles from London, in

the county of Middlesex. It received its name from the Saxon word *Stana* or Stone, because there anciently stood a bounding stone in this place, to denote the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the river.

It has a bridge over the Thames, and is governed by two constables, and four headboroughs appointed by his majesty's steward, on account of its being a lordship belonging to the crown. The church stands alone, at almost half a mile distance from the town. Here is a market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the 11th of May, and the 29th of September, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

## TILBURY.

This is a very ancient town in Essex, situated near the Thames by level unhealthy marshes called the three hundreds. Here the four provincial ways made by the Romans crossed each other; and in the year 630 this was the see of a bishop named Ceadda, who converted the east Saxons. In the reigns of Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. it was held of the crown by the family of the Tilburies, and from them probably received its name.

The principal part of the marshes which surround the town, are rented by the farmers, salef and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which they buy in Smithfield in September and October, when the graziers sell off their stocks, and feed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and though they are not made much fatter here than when bought in, yet very considerable advantage accrues by the difference of the price of mutton between Michaelmas, when cheapest, and Candlemas, when dearest; and this is what the butchers call, by way of excellence, right marsh mutton.

Adjoining to the river Thames, and at the end of the marshes, stands TILBURY FORT, which may be justly looked upon as the key of the city of London. It is a regular fortification. The design of it was a pentagon, but the water-bastion, as it would have been called, was never built.

The plan of this building was laid out by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. who also designed the works at Sheerness. The esplanade of the fort is very large, and the bastions the largest of any in England. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down two an end of each other, so far, till they were assured they were below the channel of the river, and that the piles, which were pointed with iron, entered into the solid chalk rock, adjoining to the hills on the other side.

On the land side the works are compleat; and the bastions are faced with brick. There is a double ditch or moat, the innermost of which is one hundred and eighty feet broad, with a good counterscarpe, and a covered way marked out, with ravelins and tenailles. There are also two small redoubts of brick; but the chief strength on this side the fort consists in being

able to lay the whole level under water, and by that means to make it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way.

On the river side is a very strong curtain, with a noble gate called the water-gate in the middle, and the ditch is palisadoed. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted one hundred and six cannon, carrying from twenty-four to forty-six pounds each, besides smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns.

At the place where the water-bastion was designed to be built, and which, by the plan, should run wholly out into the river, so as to flank the two curtains on each side, stands an high tower, which, it was said was built in queen Elizabeth's time, and was called the Blockhouse.

#### U X B R I D G E.

This town is situated in the high road to Oxford, about eighteen miles from London, in the county of Middlesex. Notwithstanding it is entirely independent, and is governed by two bailiffs, two constables and two headboroughs, yet it is only a hamlet to Great Hillington.

The river Colne runs through this town in two streams, well supplied with trout, eels, and other fish; and over the main stream is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of Henry VI.

This town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the noble family of Pager. It has many good inns, and is particularly distinguished by the whiteness of the bread, especially their rolls. There are many corn mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon loads of meal are brought from thence every week to London.

#### W A L T O N.

This village is situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Shepperton, in the county of Surry. It is said that Middlesex once joined it till about three hundred years ago the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and a church destroyed by the force of the water.

Here is a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected at the expence of Samuel Decker, esq; who applying to parliament for that purpose, obtained in the year 1747, an act to empower him to build a bridge there, and the same was compleated in August 1750. It consists of only four stone piers, between which are three large truss arches of beams and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps; under these three arches the water constantly runs; besides which are five other arches of brick work on each side, to render the ascent and descent the more easy. The center arch, when viewed by the river side, affords an agreeable prospect of the country, beautifully diversified with wood and water, which is seen through it to a consider-

able distance. The extensive compass of this great arch to a person below occasions a very uncommon sensation of awe and surprize; and he is still farther astonished when he proceeds to take notice that all the timbers are in a falling position; for there is not one upright piece to be discovered, and at the same time considers the very small dimensions of the piers by which the whole is supported.

When you have proceeded beyond the brick work, in passing over the bridge, the vacant interstices between the timbers yield at every step a variety of prospects, which, at the center, are seen at still greater advantage. But though each side is well secured by the timber and rails, to the height of eight feet, yet as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures seem even to the eye large enough to admit the passage of any person to go through, yet those not accustomed to such views cannot approach the side without being sensibly alarmed. The openings indeed are purposely left to admit a free passage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more sound, and that the least decay may be the more easily perceived and amended.

The nobility and gentry in this neighbourhood find a very agreeable benefit from this admirable bridge, especially as the ferries are dilatory, dangerous, and at times impassable; and its being erected has caused the roads thereabouts, in both counties, especially on the Surry side, to be greatly improved.

#### W A L T H A M A B B E Y.

This is a small market town situated on the banks of the river Lea, which is here divided into divers channels, forming several small islands, about thirteen miles from London, in the county of Essex.

In this town was a monastery founded about the year 1062, by Harold, earl of Kent, for a dean and eleven secular canons, who were by king Henry II. changed into an abbot and regulars of the order of St. Augustin, and their number increased to twenty-four. It was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and its yearly revenue, at the general dissolution amounted to nine hundred pounds four shillings and three pence.

Harold, the founder of the abbey, was killed in the great battle in Sussex, fought with William the Conqueror; and his mother having begged the body of that prince, it was interred in this abbey. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, as some workmen were digging here, they found his coffin, covered with a flat grave stone, on which was only this short inscription, HAROLD INFELIX!

This antique building is now a gentleman's seat; and the gardens belonging to it were some years ago greatly admired; but since the taste for inclosed gardens has been condemned, they have been but little frequented, except by curious persons to see the tulip tree, which grows on a grass plot near the house, and is one of the finest and most flourishing of the species in England, producing annually, in the month of July, a prodigious quantity of flowers.

Besides



Besides a weekly market on Tuesday this town has three annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, and the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of September, for horses, cows, and swine.

## WALTHAM CROSS.

This is a market town situated on the west side of the river Lea, in the road to Ware, about twelve miles from London, in the county of Middlesex. It receives its distinguishing epithet from the cross built there by Edward I. in honour of his beloved queen Eleanor, whose corps rested here in its way from Lincolnshire to London. Round the pillars are placed the effigies of that princess, with the arms of her consort, and those of her own, viz. England, Castile, Leon, and Poitou, which, though greatly defaced, are still in part remaining.

## WARE.

This is a considerable market town, situated in a valley on the east side of the river Lea, in Hertfordshire. It is said to have derived its name from a sort of dam, anciently made to stop the current of the stream, and called Wier, or Wear; a conjecture that seems to be confirmed; by the great abundance of water here, which has obliged the inhabitants to make weirs and sluices, to preserve the town and adjacent meadows from inundations.

This town was founded in the year 914, by order of Edward I. and began to be of some note in the reign of king John, when the high road to the north, which before went through Hertford, was, by the interest of Sayer de Quincy, then lord of the manor, turned through this town. It consists of one street, about a mile in length, with several back streets and lanes, well inhabited. The church is large, built in the form of a cross, and has a handsome gallery, erected by the governors of Christ's-hospital in London, who send many of the children of that hospital here for education. Besides a charity school here are seven almshouses well endowed.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, together with all the tithes belonging to it, and two carucates of land, were given, about the year 1081, by Hugo de Grenemaisail, lord of the manor of Ware, to the monks of St. Ebrulf, at Utica, in Normandy; whereupon it became a cell to that abbey, and in course of time, was so well endowed, that when Edward III. during his wars with France, seized the alien priories, this was farmed at two hundred pounds a year. After the suppression of these foreign houses, this was given, in the third year of Henry V. to the monks of Skene. Henry VI. annexed it for some time to the abbey of St. Mary, near Leicester; but it was afterwards restored to Skene, and at the dissolution, given by Henry VIII. to Trinity college in Cambridge. In the north part of the town there was also a house of Grey, or Franciscan friars; but how long it continued, is not known.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, remark-

able for corn and malt, five thousand quarters of the latter being frequently sent in a week to London, by the barges, which generally go with coals, grocery, &c. Besides which, there are two annual fairs, viz. the last Tuesday in April, and the Tuesday before St. Matthew's day, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

At one of the inns in this town, there is a famous bed, formerly used by travellers from London, and other places: it is of a square form, each side twelve feet in length, and is said to contain forty persons.

Not far from Ware, in a place called Lemon Field, three Roman wine vessels were dug up in the year 1729. They were made of a pale reddish earth, and in the form of the Roman amphora, with two handles, and pointed at the bottom, for the purpose of fixing them in the ground. They were eighteen inches below the surface, and full of earth and chalk stones of the neighbouring soil. Many human bones have been dug up hereabouts; but though the ground around them was black, it did not appear that the bodies had been burnt; they seemed, by the shallowness of their burial, to have been the relics of a battle.

## WATFORD.

This town is situated on the spot where was formerly a ford over the river Colne, seventeen miles from London, in Hertfordshire; and the pretorian or consular highway, made by the Romans in this county, called Watling-street, crosses the Colne near it, and passes on to Verulam, near St. Albans.

It consists of one long street, which is extremely dirty in the winter, and the waters of the river, at the entrance of the town, are often so much swelled by floods, as to be impassable. Here is a charity school for forty boys, who are both taught and clothed; and a handsome free-school, built in 1709, by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller. Likewise several almshouses, and other funds for the poor.

Besides a weekly market on Tuesday, here are also two annual fairs, viz. Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, black cattle, and sheep.

## WEYBRIDGE.

This is a very pleasant village situated in Surry, about four miles from Hampton-Court, and owes its name to a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey.

In the neighbourhood of this village are several fine seats, particularly those of the earls of Portmore and Lincoln. The latter is called OATLANDS, and is a very handsome building situate in the middle of a fine park. The other is known by the name of HAM FARM, is a very magnificent structure, regularly built of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds with which it is encircled consist of about five hundred acres, one hundred and thirty of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about sixty acres.

This

This delightful seat has the command of two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace, and the Weye, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. Over the Weye is a swing bridge, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Weye is navigable to Guildford, and is now extended from thence to Godalmin. What is called the Virginia water runs from Windsor great park, and flows a little higher up through the grounds of the late Mr. Southcote. The terrace next the Thames is remarkably beautiful; and though it lies on a flat, there are some good views from it, as well as from some other parts of the garden.

#### WINDSOR.

This a pleasant and well-inhabited town situate on the banks of the Thames, amidst the most beautiful vallies, in the county of Berks. It is governed by a mayor and thirty brethren, thirteen of whom are stiled benchers, and ten of these brethren have the title of aldermen, out of whom the mayor is chosen annually.

The church is a spacious antient structure, seated on the east side of the High-street, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the same street is likewise the town-house, or Guildhall, a neat regular edifice built in the year 1686, and adorned with columns and arches of Portland stone.

The hall, or the room in which the mayor and corporation meet for the dispatch of the business of the borough, is spacious, and well adapted to the purpose; and is adorned with the portraits of Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. and queen Mary, queen Anne, George, prince of Denmark, archbishop Laud, Theodore Rande, esq; the earl of Nottingham, lord admiral in the year 1688, governor of Windsor Castle, and high steward of the borough, &c. The hall is at present under great improvements, at the expence of the nobility and gentry of the place, who make use of it during the summer for subscription assemblies; and in the winter, for a weekly card assembly. In 1707, the corporation, from their regard to queen Anne, who constantly resided at Windsor, during the summer season, erected in a niche, at the north end of this structure, the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe and sceptre in her hands. And in a niche on the south side is the statue of her majesty's royal consort, prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit. In the area, under the hall, is kept a weekly market on Saturdays, which is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions.

From the delightful situation of this town, many gentlemen of fortune and family constantly reside there, and in its neighbourhood; but its greatest boast is in its royal castle, which, for upwards of seven hundred years, has been the residence of the kings of England, and the seat of the most noble order of the garter.

It is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent, and enjoys a most delightful prof-

pect around it; in the front is a wide and extensive vale, adorned with corn fields and meadows, with groves on either side, and the calm smooth water of the Thames running through it. On the declivity of the hill is a fine terrace faced with a rampart of free stone, 1870 feet in length. This may justly be said to be one of the noblest walks in Europe, both with respect to the strength and grandeur of the building, and the fine and extensive prospect over the Thames, of the adjacent country on every side, where, from the variety of villas scattered about, nature and art seem to vie with each other.

From this terrace you enter a beautiful park, which surrounds the building, and is called the little or house park, to distinguish it from another adjoining, which is of a much greater extent. This little park is four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The turf is of a most beautiful green, and it is adorned with many shady walks, especially that called queen Elizabeth's, which, on the summer evenings, is frequented by the best company. It is well stocked with deer and other game, and the keepers lodge at the farther end is a delightful situation.

This beautiful palace was first built by William the Conqueror soon after his being established on the throne of this kingdom. It was afterwards greatly improved by king Henry I. who added many new buildings, and surrounded the whole with a strong wall: and the succeeding princes, on account of its pleasant situation, and its being a strong fortress and place of defence, made it their constant residence.

In this castle Henry II. held a parliament in the year 1170; and here king John lodged during the contest between him and the barons. However, in disputes between his son and successor, king Henry III. and his barons, this castle was in 1263 delivered up by treaty. King Edward I. and II. resided here, more on account of its delightful situation, than its strength; and had many children born here; among whom was the heroic Edward III. who had an extraordinary affection for this his native place, and in the year 1360, caused the whole castle to be entirely taken down, except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward; and rebuilding the present stately castle, made it the seat of the most noble order of the garter.

The better to effect this work, several persons were appointed to provide stone, lead, timber, iron, &c. and to impress carriages to convey them to Windsor. They were also to press hewers of stone, carpenters, and other artificers; to survey the works and men; to encourage those that did their duty; and to compel the idle and slothful. The whole had been carried on several years, when, in the thirty-third year of his reign, the office of surveyor of this castle was conferred on William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, with power to dispose of all the workmen, to purchase materials, and to provide masons, and other artificers; who when he had finished this great work, caused to be cut on one of the towers this doubtful sentence;

This made Wickham.

Which

Which was represented to the king, as if that bishop had the presumption to assume the honour of erecting this royal castle; but the prelate defeated the design of his enemies; by assuring his royal master, that he had not the least intention to injure the honour of his sovereign, but that this was only an acknowledgement, that the building had made him great in the favour of his prince, and was the cause of his advancement: an interpretation which satisfied that king, and prevented his falling under his displeasure.

Other considerable additions were made to this noble palace in succeeding times. King Henry VII. added the stately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings in the upper ward. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate in the lower ward leading to the town, king Edward IV. began, and queen Mary perfected, the bringing of water from Black-Moor-Park, in the parish of Wingfield, into a fountain of curious workmanship, in the middle of the upper court. Queen Elizabeth made the terrace walk on the north side of the castle; and king Charles I. built the gate at the east end of the terrace leading into the park. King Charles II. entirely repaired it; the face of of the upper-court was changed, and brought into its present beauty; the windows were enlarged and made regular; and the royal apartments were completely furnished, and adorned with beautiful paintings. And lastly, queen Anne made several additions to it, particularly the flight of steps on the east side.

This stately and venerable castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them called the middle ward, it being formerly separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and draw-bridge. The whole contains about twelve acres of land, and has many towers and batteries for its defence.

In the upper ward is a spacious square, bounded on the west side of the round tower; on the north by the royal apartments, St. George's hall, and the chapel royal; and on the east and south sides by the apartments of the prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of state. In the center of this square is an equestrian statue in copper of king Charles II. in a roman habit, and placed on a marble pedestal, on the south side of which are represented in basso relievo, a variety of figures expressive of navigation. On the east side is the royal cypher, surrounded with the garter, and crowned with other ornaments. On the north side are variety of fruits; and on the west is a shield, in which is a latin inscription to this effect. "Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this effigy to his most gracious master Charles II. the best of kings, in the year of our Lord MDCLXXX."

The round tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the governor's apartments. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount. The ascent to the lodgings was formerly by the flight of an hundred steps of oak, so contrived, that a person on horseback might ascend or descend with pleasure; but the present entrance is by a

flight of an hundred and forty-seven steps of purplebeck stone. Here you pass through a handsome court, in the middle of which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads and out of-fices.

From this court you proceed to the guard-chamber, in which is a neat and well disposed collection of arms, as matchlocks, the first ever made; whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures. Round the cornice are a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums in proper order.

Over the chimney is carved in lime wood, an oval of the star and garter, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, probably those of John king of France, and David king of Scotland, who were prisoners here, they being both inlaid with gold, the former with Fleur-de-lisses, and the latter with thistles: there are besides the horse armour, gauntlets and other accoutrements belonging to these coats of mail. On the stair-case, leading to the dining-room, stands the figure of a yeoman of the guard, painted in his proper dress, as if in waiting. Here are four pillars of pikes ornamented with bandoleers, carbines, and matchlocks. In the centre is a beautiful engraved horse shield, encompassed with daggers and pistols; as also several of king James's and king William's pieces, ranged in beautiful order.

The great dining room is very neatly furnished, and the tapestry, which is disposed in six compartments, represents the well known story of Hero and Leander.

The dressing room is adorned with many curious prints and drawings, particularly.

Four views of his grace the duke of Mountagu, the present governor's seat at Blackheath.

A siege of the Romans, drawn with the pen.

The earl of Pembroke's family.

Rembrandt's mother.

Lady Dorothy Boyle.

Cleopatra.

A Turk by candle light.

The bedchamber is very neatly furnished; and in it are six elbow chairs, curiously studded with ivory. The bed is of chimts complete, and the tapestry is richly wrought with gold and silver.

The other rooms in this part not having any thing very curious, we shall pass them over.

The curtain contains seventeen partholes, in each of which is placed a piece of cannon, and on the leads of the tower is placed the royal standard, which is fourteen yards long, and eight broad; and is hoisted on all state holidays. The union, which is nine yards by six, is always hoisted when the governor is present. Against the wall is this inscription:

"A list of the counties to be seen on the top  
"of this round tower. Middlesex, Essex,  
"Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts,  
"Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, Bedford."

The lower court is larger than the upper, and divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which stands in the middle. On the north or inner side are the houses and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, and other officers; and on the south and west sides of the outer part, are the houses of the poor knights of Windfor.

The apartment belonging to the dean is large and commodious; and in the great hall are hung up the arms of the sovereign and knight's companions of the garter. In an apartment called the garter-room, the knights meet and robe on the morning of installation, and proceed from thence to chapel. In this room is an ancient screen, on which are properly blazoned the arms of king Edward III. and the several sovereigns and knights companions from the foundation, to the present time.

The inner cloisters contain the houses of several prebends; and at the lower end is the library belonging to the college, the inside of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furnished with ecclesiastical writers, and books of polite literature, and some time ago received a considerable addition from the late earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college.

The houses of the minor canons, which adjoin to these, are built in the form of a horse-shoe, in allusion to one of the badges of Henry VII. or his predecessor king Edward IV. and are commonly called the Horse-shoe Cloysters.

There are also in this court several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, and the order of the garter, namely to the bishop of Winchester, prelate; the bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor, and Garter, king at arms. Here is also the stone tower, guard-chamber, and a court of record, held under the governor or constable.

The houses of the poor knights consist of thirteen on the south side, called the royal foundation: the other five are on the west end of the court; and are called, Sir Peter la Mair's Foundation; those who belong to it, have a salary or stipend to enable them to repair their houses themselves, which those of the foundation have not. The charitable intention of king Edward III. the royal founder, was to provide only for such as were weak in body, and in low circumstances, having not enough to live in so genteel a manner as became a military profession. Hence queen Elizabeth's statutes observe, that in case there should happen to fall to any of the alms knights, lands, rents, &c. to the yearly rent of twenty pounds, then such knight should be immediately removed from the college, and another alms knight put in his room. But of late years little regard has been paid to these regulations. These eighteen poor knights have a pension of eighteen pounds a year, and annually a gown or furcoat of scarlet cloth, and a mantle of blue or purple cloth, on the left sleeve of which is embroidered the cross of St. George in a plain escutcheon.

The chapel of St. George, as mentioned before, is situated in the middle of the lower court. It is a fine piece of Gothic architecture, and was

first erected by king Edward III. in the year 1337, soon after the foundation of the college, for the order of the garter, and dedicated to St. George, the patron of England; but however noble the first design might be, king Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the dean and canons, situated on the sides of the north and west sides of the chapel: the work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII. who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, and the favourite of that king, assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof.

The architecture of the inside has always been esteemed for its neatness and great beauty; and in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. also the arms of England and France quarterly, the cross of St. George, the rose, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c.

In a chapel in the south isle is represented in ancient painting, the history of John the Baptist; and in the same isle are painted on large pannels of oak, neatly carved, and decorated with the several devices peculiar to each prince, the portraits at full length, of prince Edward, son to Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII.

In the north isle is a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the history of that saint is painted on the pannels, and well preserved. In the first of these pannels St. Stephen is represented preaching to the people; in the second, he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third, he is stoning; and in the fourth, he is represented dead. At the east end of this isle is the chapter-house of the college, in which is a portrait at full length, by a masterly hand, of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of state, holding in his right hand a sword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over these nations.

On each side of the choir are the stalls of the sovereign and knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword, of each knight set up over his stall on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought; and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each knight properly blazon'd on silk; and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The sovereign's stall is on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, and is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy and complete furniture of the same valuable materials; his banner is likewise of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the knight's companions, the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions and colleagues equal in honour and power.

The

The altar-piece was, soon after the restoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damask by king Charles II. but on removing the wainscot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's Supper was found, which being approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, it was repaired and placed on the altar-piece.

Near the altar is the Queen's gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation.

In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen, king Charles I. and a daughter of queen Anne. In the south isle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI. and the arch near which he was interred was sumptuously decorated by Henry VIII. with the royal ensigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time.

In this chapel is also a monument of Edward, earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, erected by his lady, who is also interred with him. The monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry.

Another, with a neat screen of brass work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester, and knight of the garter, who died in 1526, and his lady, daughter to William earl of Huntingdon.

A stately monument of white marble erected to the memory of Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, and knight of the garter, who died in 1699. There are here also the tombs of Sir George Manners, lord Roos; that of the lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edward IV. and several others.

This chapel was made use of by king James II. for the service of popery; and mass being publickly performed there, it has ever since been neglected, and suffered to go to ruin.

Having thus described the outer parts of this antique building, we shall now proceed to the royal apartments, which, as has been already observed, are situate on the north side of the upper court, and are called the Star Buildings, from their having the star and garter in gold on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into these apartments is through a handsome vestibule, supported by columns of Ionic order, with some antique busts in several niches; and in a niche, at the foot of the stair-case, is a Roman slave picking a thorn out of his foot.

The stair-case consists of three flights of stone steps, containing twelve in each flight, secured on the right-hand with twisted iron balustrades. Here, within a dome, is represented the story of Phæton petitioning Apollo to permit him to drive the chariot of the sun. In the ceiling, under the dome, are the representations of the four elements, one in each corner.

Fire is represented by a woman sitting on a pile, with a flaming censor in her hand, and by her is a phoenix and a salamander.

Earth is crowned with a chaplet of corn, and holds in one hand a wheat-sheaf, and in the other a cornucopia; by her are two little boys, with plumbs and cherries; and at her feet are strewed

melons, peaches, and other fruit, with cabbages, carrots, &c.

Air is represented by a woman, with her left hand on a peacock's back, whose tail is extended; a parakeet is by the peacock in a flying posture, and on her right hand is perched a King's Fisher; little zephyrs are playing over her head, with a variety of birds.

Water is represented by a Neriad holding a fish in her lap, with a dolphin, cod, eels, and other fish under her feet, and around her are little cupids, with their wings dropping wet, having each a little fish to play with.

In the different parts of the ceiling are the winds supporting the clouds; and in the front is Aurora with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. On the cornice are two signs of the Zodiac supporting a golden urn of flowers. On the right hand of the above figure is Aries, or the ram, with one of the winds; and on the left Libra, or the Balance, with a blue band of stars round his body, and scales in his hand.

Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns, painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, are the transformation of Phæton's sisters into Poplar trees, with this inscription, *MAGNIS TAMEN EXCIDIT AUSIS*; also the transformation of Cynus into a swan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which is represented Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Epic Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, Music, and the Mathematics; all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold; so that they appear to the eye like brass statues.

Over the door is a bust of Venus in black marble; and on the front side of the stair-case, is an oval which gives a view to the back stair-case, which is adorned with the story of Meleager killing the wild boar of Ætolia, and giving the head to his mistress Atalanta.

The painting of the whole stair-case was designed and executed by Sir James Thornhill, in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I.

Having ascended the stair-case the first room you enter is

#### *The Queen's Guard-chamber.*

This room is completely furnished with guns, pistols, bayonets, pikes, swords, &c. beautifully ranged and disposed into various forms, as the star and garter, the royal cypher, a draskello, and other ornaments.

The ceiling is adorned with Britannia in the person of queen Catharine of Portugal, consort of Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the four quarters of the earth presenting her their respective offerings.

Europe, as a lady richly dressed, sits between two cornucopias, the one full of corn, and the other of grapes, holding a temple in her right hand, and with her left pointing to scepters and crowns placed among trophies of arms, with a horse and a book, on which is perched an owl; by her lies several musical instruments, and a painters pallet, with pencils.

*Asia*



Asia is represented as a lady in a rich embroidered dress, wearing on her head a garland of fruit and flowers: several branches of pepper, cassia and olives, are in her right hand, and in her left a smoking censor; and on one side of her is a camel kneeling.

Africa is represented as a negro woman, with her hair frizled; she is almost naked, and has an elephant's head for a crest, with a necklace of coral, and pendants of the same; on one side of her is a lion, and on the other a viper and a large serpent.

America is represented by a woman of a tawny aspect, who is almost naked: she has a veil folded over her shoulders, and an artificial band of feathers round her body; in her hand she holds a bow, and by her is a quiver, with a human head pierced through with an arrow; and on the ground is a lizard.

In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Minerva, Venus, and other heathen deities; and on the outer part are the signs of the zodiac.

On the coving over the door is Minerva, on the east side Achilles, on the south Juno, with a peacock, and on the west, Venus with her doves.

Over the chimney is George prince of Denmark on horseback, by Dahl, and a view of shipping by Vandevelde.

*The Queen's Presence-chamber.*

The tapestry of this room represents the history of the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive christians. The ceiling is adorned with the figure of queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues; she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, with Fame founding the happiness of Britain. Below, Justice is driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil geni.

The paintings in this room are,

Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni.  
A Magdalen, by Sir Peter Lely.  
A Prometheus, by young Palma.

*The Queen's Audience-chamber.*

The ceiling of this room is adorned with the representation of Britannia in the person of queen Catharine, seated in a triumphal carr, drawn by swans, to the temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblenz in Germany, and presented to king Henry VIII. The pictures in this room are,

Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni.  
St. Stephen stoned, by Rotterman.  
A Magdalen expiring by moon-light, by Caracci.

*The Ball-room.*

On the ceiling of this room king Charles II. is

represented giving freedom to Europe by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda. On the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is wrote *Europa Liberata*, and Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch.

On the coving of this room is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four seasons, and the signs of the Zodiac, the whole heightened with gold. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by king Charles II. represents the seasons of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures:

The Roman Charity, after Tintoret.  
Duns Scotus, by Spagnoletto.  
A Madona, by Titian.  
Fame, by Palmegiani  
The arts and Sciences, by the same.  
Pan and Syrinx, by Stanick.

*The Queen's Drawing Room.*

The tapestry of this room represents the twelve months of the year; and the ceiling is painted with the assembly of the gods and goddesses, the whole intermixed with cupids, flowers, &c. and heightened with gold. The pictures are,

Lot and his two daughters, after Angelo.  
Lady Digby, the wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke.  
A Spanish family, copied from Titian.  
A Dutch family, in the character of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, by De Bray.  
A sleeping Venus, by Poussin.  
A flower piece, by Verelst.

*The Queen's Bed-chamber.*

The bed of state is rich flowered velvet made in Spital-fields, by order of queen Anne; and the tapestry, which represents the harvest season, was also made at London, by Poyntz. The ceiling is painted with the story of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the following pictures:

Judith and Holofernes, by Guido.  
Herod's cruelty, by Giulio Romans.  
The Holy Family, by Raphael.

*The Room of Beauties.*

This room is thus called from its containing a collection of portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of king Charles II. They are fourteen in number, and are as follow.

The lady Ossory—The dutchess of Somerset—The dutchess of Cleveland—Lady Gramont—The countess of Northumberland—The dutchess of Richmond—Lady Byron—Mrs. Middleton—Lady Denham's sister—Lady Denham—Lady Rochester—Lady Sunderland—Mrs. Dawson—Mrs. Knot.

These are all original paintings drawn to great perfection by Sir Peter Lely.

*The*

*The Queen's Dressing-room.*

In this room are the following portraits :

Queen Henrietta Maria, wife to king Charles I.  
Queen Mary when a child; and  
Queen Catharine, all by Vandyke.

The dutchess of York, mother to queen Mary, and queen Anne, by Sir Peter Lely.

There is a closet in this room, wherein are several paintings, and in particular a portrait of the countess of Desmond, who is said to have lived to within a few days of an hundred and fifty years of age; also a portrait of Erasmus, and other learned men.

In this closet is likewise the banner of France annually delivered on the second of August by the duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim-house, built at Woodstock in Oxfordshire in the reign of queen Anne, as a national reward to that great general for his many glorious victories over the French.

*The Picture Gallery.*

This gallery is richly ornamented with the following paintings :

King James I. and his queen, whole lengths, by Vansomer.

Rome in flames, by Guilo Romano.

A Roman family, by Titian.

The Holy Family, after Raphael.

Judith and Holofernes, by Tintoret.

A night piece by Skalkin.

The pool of Bethesda, by Tintoret.

A portrait of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The wise men making offerings to Christ, by Paulo Veronese.

Two usurers, an admired piece, by the famous blacksmith of Antwerp.

Perseus and Andromeda, by Schiavon.

Aretina and Titian, by Titian.

The duke of Gloucester, a whole length by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Prince George of Denmark, a whole length by Dahl.

King Henry VIII. by Hans Holbein.

Vandanelli, an Italian statuary, by Correggio.

The founders of the different orders in the Romish church, by Titian and Rembrant.

A rural piece in low life, by Bassano.

A fowl piece, by Varelst.

The battle of Spurs near Terevaen in France, in 1513, by Hans Holbein.

Two views of Windsor castle, by Wosterman.

Two Italian markets, by Michael Angelo.

In this room is a curious amber cabinet, presented by the king of Prussia to queen Caroline. And here likewise is queen Caroline's china closet, filled with a great variety of curious china elegantly disposed, and the whole room is finely gilt and ornamented. Over the chimney are the pictures of prince Arthur and his two sisters, the children of king Henry VII. by Holbein. In this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to queen Anne, by doctor Robinson, bishop of

London, and plenipotentiary at the congress of Utrecht.

*The King's Closet.*

Among the curiosities in this room is a large frame of needlework, said to be wrought by Mary queen of Scots, while a prisoner in Fotheringay castle. She herself is represented supplicating for justice before the Virgin Mary, with her son, afterwards king James I. standing by her. In a scroll is worked, *Sapientiam amavi et exquisivi a Juventute mea*, that is, *I have loved and searched after wisdom from my youth*. Behind the queen are Wisdom with a serpent, and Justice with a sword. This piece lay a considerable time in the wardrobe, and was at length ordered to be put up by queen Anne.

The ceiling of this room is painted with the story of Jupiter and Leda; and over the chimney are three marble busts. The paintings are,

A Magdalen, by Carracci.

A sleeping Cupid, by Correggio.

Contemplations, by Carracci.

Titian's daughter, by herself.

A German lady, by Raphael.

*The King's Dressing-room.*

The ceiling of this room is painted with the story of Jupiter descending to Danaë, in a shower of gold. The paintings are,

George Villars, duke of Buckingham.

King Charles II.

Two children of Henry VII.

A naked Venus asleep, by Sir Peter Lely.

The birth of Jupiter, by Giulio Romano.

*The King's Bed-chamber.*

This room is hung with tapestry representing the story of Hero and Leander. The bed of state, which was set up in the reign of king Charles II. is of fine blue cloth, richly embroidered with gold and silver. And on the ceiling that prince is represented in the robes of the garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head, and he is attended by Europe, Asia, Africa and America paying their obedience to him. The paintings in this room are,

King Charles II. in armour, when a boy, by Vandyke.

St. Paul stoned at Lystra, by Paul Veronese.

*The King's Drawing room.*

The ceiling of this room is finely painted with an allegorical representation of king Charles II. riding in a triumphal cart, drawn by the horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts. Hercules is driving away Rebellion, Sedition and Ignorance. Britannia and Neptune, properly attended, are paying obedience to the monarch as he passes; the whole is a lively representation

sensation of the restoration of that monarch, and the introduction of arts and sciences in these kingdoms. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the labours of Hercules, with festoons of fruit and flowers, the whole beautifully decorated in gold and stone colour. The paintings are,

- A Venetian lady, by Titian.
- A Magdalen, by Carlo Dolci.
- Herodias's daughter, by the same.
- The marquis of Hamilton, after Vandyke, by Hanneman.
- A converted chinese, the capital piece of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

*The King's Public Dining-room.*

The carving of this room is very beautiful, representing a great variety of fowl, fish and fruit done to the greatest perfection on lime wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous statuary and carver in the reign of king Charles II. On the ceiling is painted the banquet of the gods, with a great variety of fish and fowl, on the several parts of the coving, finely heightened with gold. The pictures in this room are,

- King George II. and queen Caroline.
- Hercules and Omphale.
- Cephalus and Procris.
- The birth of Venus.
- Venus and Adonis; the four last by Genaris.
- A naval triumph of king Charles II. by Verrio.
- The marriage of St. Catharine, by Dawkers.
- Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders.
- Hunting the wild boar, by Snyders.
- A picture of still life, by Girardo.
- The taking of the bears, by Snyders.
- A night piece, being a family singing by candle light, by Quistin.
- A Bohemian family, by de Brie.
- Divine love, by an unknown hand.
- Lacy, a famous commedian in the time of king Charles II. in three characters, by Wright.
- Many of the paintings in this room are best seen at noon by the reflection of the sun.

*The King's audience Chamber.*

This room is hung with tapestry representing some religious ceremonies of the Jews. The canopy, which is said to be the richest ever made, is of green velvet, embroidered with gold. On the ceiling is represented the establishment of the church of England on the restoration of king Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope and Charity. Religion triumphs over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church, all which are represented in their proper attitudes, and highly finished. The pictures are,

- Our Saviour before Pilate, by Michael Angelo.
- The Apostles at the Sepulchre, by Schiavone.
- Peter, James and John, by Michael Angelo.
- The dutchess of Richmond, by Vandyke.

*The King's Presence-chamber.*

The tapestry of this room contains the history of queen Atheliah; and on the ceiling is painted Mercury with a portrait of king Charles II. which he shews with transport to the four quarters of the world, who are introduced by Neptune. Fame declares the glory of the prince, and Time drives away Sedition, Envy, and their companions. Over the canopy Justice is represented in stone colours shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and his river nymphs, with the star of Venus, and this label, *Sydus Carolinum*. At the lower end of the chamber is Venus, in a marine carr, drawn by Tritons and Sea Nymphs; and the whole is beautifully finished in stone colour and gold.

The room is likewise adorned with the following portraits.

Henry duke of Gloucester, brother to king Charles II.

The countess of Dorset, his governess, both by Vandyke.

Father Paul, by Tintoret.

*The King's Guard-chamber.*

This is a spacious and noble room, in which is a large magazine of arms, consisting of some thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, coats of mail, swords, halberts, bayonets, and drums, disposed in a most curious manner in colonades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices by Mr. Hatris, formerly master gunner of this castle.—The person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, likewise placed those in the great armoury in the Tower of London.

The ceiling is finely painted in water colours. In one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars, and over the chimney-piece is a picture of Charles XI. king of Sweden, on horseback, as big as the life, by Wyck.

At an installation, the knights of the garter dine here in great state in the absence of the sovereign.

*St. George's Hall.*

This hall is particularly set apart to the honour of the most illustrious order of the garter, and is perhaps one of the noblest rooms in Europe, both with regard to the building and the painting, which is here performed in the most grand taste. In a large oval in the centre of the ceiling, king Charles II. is represented in the habit of the order; attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown of these kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. In the same oval regal government is represented, upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Towards the throne is represented in an octagon, St. George's cross incircled with the garter, within a star or glory supported by Cupids, with the motto,

HONI

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE :

and besides other embellishments relating to the order, the Muses are represented attending in full concert.

On the back of the state, or sovereign's throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George encountering the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM :

in allusion to king William III. who is painted in the habit of the order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. To the throne is an ascent by five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has added five more, which are done with such perfection as to deceive the sight, and induce the spectator to think them equally real.

This noble room is an hundred and eight feet in length, and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. that prince's father, the conqueror of France and Scotland, and the founder of the order of the garter, seated on a throne, receiving the king's of France and Scotland prisoners: the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has given a loose to his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady, making garlands for the prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, supported by slaves, larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons taken prisoners by the Black Prince in his wars abroad. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the order of the garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was done by Verro, and is highly finished, and heightened with gold.

*St. George's or the King's chapel.*

On the ceiling of this chapel is finely represented Our Lord's ascension: and the altar-piece is adorned with a noble painting of the Last Supper. The north side of the chapel is ornamented with the representation of our Saviour's raising Lazarus from the dead, his curing the sick of the palsy, and other miracles, beautifully painted by Verro; and in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of this chapel is taken up with the closet belonging to his majesty and the royal family. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet, fringed with gold; and the carved work of this

chapel, which is well worthy the attention of the curious, is done by that famous artist Gibbons, in lime-tree, representing a great variety of pelicans, doves, palms, and other allusions to scripture history, with the star and garter, and other ornaments finished to great perfection.

From St. George's chapel you are conducted to the Queen's Guard-chamber, the first room you entered: for this is the last of the state apartments at present shown to the public, the others being only open when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with the paintings of the greatest masters.

In passing from hence, the stranger usually looks into the inner or horn-court, so called from a pair of stag horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of king David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps lead to the King's Guard-chamber; and in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules also in stone colours. On a dome over the steps, is painted the battle of the Gods; and on the sides of the stair-case is a representation of the four ages of the world, and two battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

Having thus described the castle both within and without, it may not be improper to give some account of the installation of the knights of the garter, this being the seat of that most illustrious order.

The order of the garter was instituted by Edward III. in the year 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is called the order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went out to war, and St. George's cross was made the ensign of the order. At the same time the garter was appointed to be worn by the knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction, not from any regard to a lady's garter, but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the knights companions strictly to himself and each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their prince and sovereign.

At that time king Edward being engaged in prosecuting by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter, declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and at the same time retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprize in which he had engaged for the support of his right to the crown.

The installation of a knight of this most noble order consists of many ceremonies established by the royal founder, and the succeeding sovereigns of the order, the care of which is committed to

Garter

Garter king at arms, a principal officer, appointed to support and maintain the dignity of this noble order of knighthood.

On the morning of the installation the knights commissioners, whom the sovereign has appointed to install the persons who are to be invested with this dignity, assemble in the great chamber, at the dean of Windsor's lodgings, robed in the full habit of the order, where Garter and the officers of the order likewise attend in their robes; but the knights elect appear there only in their under habits with their caps and feathers in their hands.

From hence the knights walk two and two in procession to St. George's chapel, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, heralds, pursuivants, and other officers of the order, in their several habits; where, being arrived, the knights elect rest themselves in chairs behind the altar, and are respectively introduced into the chapter-house, where the knights commissioners (Garter and the other officers attending) invest them with the surcoat or upper habit of the order, whilst the register reads the following admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, and the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy." Then Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the commissioners, who buckle it on, and also girds on the sword and hanger.

This being done the procession of each knight elect separately is made into the choir, attended by the lords commissioners, and other companions of the order, and preceded by the poor knights, prebends, &c. as before, Garter in the middle carrying on a crimson velvet cushion the mantle, hood, garter, collar, and George, having the register on his right hand, who carries the New Testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and the black rod on his left.

On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, and the sovereign's stall, the knights are conducted to their several stalls, under their respective banners, and other ensigns of honour. One of the officers of the order then holding the New Testament open, the knight elect places his right hand upon it, and the register reads the oath, which is expressed in these terms: "You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this noble order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists by you here touched, that wittingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth: so help you God, and his holy word."

After the oath is taken the commissioners invest the knight with the mantle of the order, during which the register reads the admonition, "Receive this robe, &c." Garter then presents to the commissioners the hood, and they put it

over the knight's right shoulder, bringing the tippets across his breast, and tucking them under the belt.

This being done, Garter presents to them the Great Collar and George, which they hang over the mantle and hood, while the register reads the following admonition: "Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the Blessed Martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George; by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so pass over both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praises of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then presents the statute book, which the commissioners deliver to the knight, after which they place his cap and feathers on his head, and seat him in his stall. This being done, the officers of the order retire, and stand before their seats; while the knight thus installed rises, and bows first towards the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall.

Prayers now begin, and the obit service is read in remembrance of their pious predecessors; and when these words in the prayer are pronounced, *Let your light so shine*, &c. the poor knights come from their seats, make their reverences, and walk up near the altar, where they place themselves as before, and are followed by the pursuivants and the officers of arms.

The solemnity of the installation being thus over, and prayers ended, the grand procession of the knights is made from the choir in their full habits of the order, with their caps frequently adorned with diamonds and plumes of feathers on their heads, round the body of the church; from whence they pass out at the south door, preceded by his majesty's music in the following order:

The poor knights of Windsor.

The choir of St. George's chapel.

The canons or prebends of Windsor.

The heralds and pursuivants at arms.

The dean of Windsor, register of the order, with Garter king at arms on his right hand, and on his left the black rod of the order.

The knights companions according to their stalls, their trains supported by the choristers of St. George's chapel.

The procession is thus continued in great state through the courts of the castle into St. George's hall. The knights then rest themselves in the royal apartments, while a sumptuous banquet, if the sovereign be present, is served up in this magnificent room, or, in the king's absence, in the great guard-chamber next adjoining, into which the knights are introduced, and dine with great state in the habits of the order, the officers and music attending.

At the second course, Garter, with the officers at arms, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the new installed knights are seated, but instantly stand up uncovered while Garter proclaims the stile and title of each knight, either in English or French; and then all the officers



Officers of arms crying *Largesse*, make their obeisances, and retire.

The day is concluded with a ball for the ladies in the royal apartments.

Having thus described the town of Windsor, the little park and castle, and given some account of the order of the knights of the garter, we are naturally led to mention the great park, which is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well stocked with deer and other game. This park lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a very noble road, the sides of which are planted with trees to the summit of a delightful hill, at near three miles distance; leading to the Ranger's lodge, the residence of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who greatly improved the natural beauties of this delightful park, by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, and spacious canals, which has rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a prince.

The two first rooms of this lodge are neatly hung with plain paper, ornamented with prints, among which are views of the improvements made by his royal highness in the park.

Over the chimney-piece in the dining-room is his royal highness's collection of breeding mares; and there is here a curious table of petrified water.

In the passage is the crossing of the Rhine, Marshal Saxe, three curious fancy peices, by Hoare, a fine drawing of St. Paul's, Cleopatra, Rubens's family, &c.

In a room called the black hall is the genealogy of the Brunswick family, a peice of feather-work flowers, four views of Gibraltar, Windsor castle in straw-work; and his late majesty in needle-work.

In the dressing-room are two pagodas under glasses, several curious pieces of his highnesses turning, and six different views of Cranbourn lodge and park.

In the bed-chamber is the portrait of James, late earl of Waldegrave; four views of the lodge, and the battle of Culloden. The bed is of green damask and gold.

The Belvidere on Shrubs hill, is a triangular building, that has a tower at each corner, one of which is a stair-case, the other a library, and the third a china closet. The middle room is richly gilt, and adorned with a beautiful chandelier of Chelsea porcelain. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, that forms a most delightful rural scene. The noble piece of water in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and from a small stream or current; is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water his late royal highness caused a bridge to be erected of most curious architecture, and on a bold and noble plan, it consisting of one single arch, one hundred and sixty-five feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice.

Near this bridge is what is called the Chinese Island, near Mill-gate, where there is another bridge of a curious construction; it having arches three ways. The building is elegant and striking. The middle room is of scarlet and green, richly ornamented with gold. The pannels of the doors

are of looking-glass, which has a pretty effect, and the room is also adorned with a curious glass chandelier. The right hand room forms a kitchen; and the left is a small room hung with white sattin, painted, in which is a settee of the same. Here a curious bracket, which supports a table against the window, forms a spreading tree, with birds, beneath which sit on a branch, a Chinese man and woman; and over the chimney is a fine set of china. This piece of water is a great ornament to the park, it being so large; that with its several branches, it measures five miles round. It terminates in another small bridge, and a large cascade, at the head of which is a grotto.

In the neighbourhood of Windsor are many very elegant buildings belonging to the nobility and gentry; two of which being frequently visited for their curious contents, we shall here describe. The first of these is the agreeable seat and gardens of the honourable James Bateman, esq; situate on the banks of the river.

In the hall, which is hung with a large collection of foreign prints, is a curious Chinese lantern; and over the chimney are swords, daggers and lances, brought from China. Adjoining to the hall is a small library in the Chinese taste; which, by means of glasses, gives a double reflection.

On the stair-case are the arms of the barons who signed Magna Charta. And the window is painted with several history pieces from the Old Testament; as the building of Noah's Ark, &c. with the effigies of all the prophets and apostles.

In the parlour is a large handsome jar, said to have been brought from Rome, and that it boasts an antiquity of three hundred years before the birth of Christ. Here is likewise a curious India bird cage and firescreen; and over the chimney is a representation of two Egyptian mummies. The pictures in this room are, Louis le Grand—Louis Quinze—Belisarius—Our Saviour and his disciples at Emmaus—Cardinal Fleury, &c.

In the drawing-room is another jar of the same nature with the former, and brought from the same place. The glasses and cabinets are very curious; the chairs are flowers in needlework. Here are curious silver flowers under glasses, and a set of tea equipage in gold, complete. The other remarkables in this room are; a cock curiously cut in paper—A large medal of Leda and the swan—Ditto of Clemens IX.—And several smaller medals—The Holy Virgin—Hendrick.

The dressing-room is very elegantly furnished, the windows are so contrived as to shew the company on their heads. In this room, among several foreign medals, carved in box, is a small brass figure, on a gilt pedestal; on the side of which is this inscription: "Found at Bath, in a stone coffin with bones, in digging a foundation." In the corner of this room is a Roman chapel in miniature, in which is the history of Our Saviour's life carved in ivory. Here is a curious shrine; a piece of the cross; a bone of St. Patrick, &c. &c. The holy vessels are all of pure gold, richly chased. Here are also several curious crucifixes both of silver and gold. The Holy Virgin in solid silver. All the figures, utensils, &c. are

richly set with precious stones; and the chapel itself beautifully carved and gilt.

In the monk rooms are two curious antique beds, and the rooms are hung with the pictures of several monks. In one room is a large antique metal basin; in the other, a delft-dish full of serpents, snakes, &c.

Over the chimney, in Mr. Bateman's bed-chamber, are the twelve apostles (Judas excepted); a set of Chinese pictures, representing the breeding of silk worms; a neat cabinet; two Dutch figures and a small library. By the side of the bed is a small ivory crucifix, of a different mark from any other in the house.

The best bedchamber is very handsomely furnished, and contains a beautiful inlaid pearl cross, a fine shell urn, a curious cabinet, and a large gilt statue of Saturn devouring a young child.

On a slab in the wrought room stands a large inlaid pearl cross; and over the chimney are four very curious antique figures.

In the garden, under the piazzas, or cloisters, hangs a large collection of paintings, from William the Conqueror, to king James—Carducamus, bishop of Bangor—Several scripture pieces—A genealogical piece—The famous blacksmith of Antwerp's wife—Sir Thomas More—and several of our celebrated painters and poets.

The dining-room is situate in the garden, and is an octagon building. Here is a neat chandelier, and a curious stove grate and furniture. Over the door is the picture of lord Bateman; and on the outside is carved Jacob's ladder, and the descent of Christ. Over the chimney are the pictures of Lady Harvey—Lord Ilchester—Lord Foley—Lord Holland.

In the china closet is a large and valuable collection of china, both ornamental and useful, in the Chinese taste. Likewise a curious china lanthorn.

Adjoining to this closet is an ancient tomb of Carducamus, bishop of Bangor: over which is the following inscription:

"Thys ys the true effygie of Carducamus byshop of Bangor descended of an auintient brytysh stocke. A prelate of syngular pietye and rare lernyng in all scyences especyally in Theologie who contemplating the vanyty of worldlye greetnesse and the weight of the pastoral care retygn'd his byshopryche by pyrmysyon of pope Gregory IX. and became an humble monk in the abbey of Door dedycating hys whole substance to Godde and hymself to divine contemplatons leaveing behynd hym a precyous work a buke of Homilys entytled a looking glais for Chrystens he dyed at Door in the Ides of April.

"*MDCLII.*"

On an altar lies the book called the looking glais for christians. Here is a fine human skull and bones in a glais case; a crozier, mitre, &c. And here is the pitcher in which it is said Rachael gave water to Jacob.

Farther on in the garden is a building, called Brien's cave; in a niche in the back thereof, is

an ancient cast iron figure of Brien Boiroimbe; beneath, is this inscription in gold characters:

"The most renowned Brien Boiroimbe, governed the isle in peate: through his reign the Irish were a brave wealthy people, and wars and discord ceased."

On the right is a painting, representing Brien Boiroimbe mortally wounded in his tent, with Donough, his son, commander of the army. And on the left is a painting, representing the bishop of Inis Cathy, chaplain to Brien Boiroimbe, administering to him the last sacraments.

Adjoining is a view of the abbey of Swords, with this inscription:

"The great irish monarch, Brien Boiroimbe, commanded in twenty-nine battles against the Danes, and in all of them was victorious. The reputation he had acquired in the field of battle was to be equalled by few in any age, to be excelled by none. He commanded in more battles than Julius Cæsar, and distinguished himself in all of them with an amazing intrepidity. It may be said of him, that he was a prodigy of goodness, understanding and greatness. To consider his piety, it would seem that he had spent all his life in a cloister; to examine the productions of his genius, those that have read his works would be inclined to believe, that his whole time had been occupied in learning and the sciences; to view him as a general and monarch, he appears to have studied nothing but the art of war and politics, the conquest of his enemies, and the ease and prosperity of his subjects."

Underneath is the funeral procession to the abbey of Swords, with this inscription:

"The most renowned Brien Boiroimbe was slain 1034 years after the birth of Christ."

Directly opposite to this is a painting, representing the ruin of the chapel and great gate of Swords, on which are the following words:

"The institutes of Brien Boiroimbe, so wholesome for the support of virtue, were kept with so much reverence and regard, that a young lady of consummate beauty, adorned with jewels and a ring of gold, travelled alone on foot, from north to south, and no attempt was made upon her honour, or to divest her of the cloaths she wore."

Underneath is a painting of the battle of Cluantar, with this inscription:

"In the most dreadful battle of Cluantar, was slain the valiant monarch of the island, after a life of eighty-eight years."

Towards

Towards the end of the garden is the effigy of a favourite spaniel, lying on a cushion upon a pedestal; on the front of which are the following lines:

The female who within this tomb is laid;  
Departed hence, nor widow, wife nor maid.  
Titles she boasted not, nor gentle kin;  
But sense and beauty, and her name was Pinne.  
Obscure, she liv'd an easy chearful life,  
Refus'd no friendship, and provok'd no strife  
With those she lik'd not, now-and-then too loud,  
And ev'n with those she did, too often proud.  
No Christian she, Mahometan or Jew,  
But to the god of Epicurus true;  
For she ne'er bore a pain she could avoid;  
And ev'ry pleasure she could seize enjoy'd.  
By no law, rule, or principle e'er sway'd,  
But what her appetite or passions made.  
She drank when thirsty, eat when hunger mov'd,  
Rested when weary, and when tender lov'd.  
She to no tyrant, own'd herself a slave,  
But to her friend her willing service gave;  
And tho' four legs this female had, 'tis true,  
I know of few so good that have but two.

On the east side of Windsor is the large and elegant seat of the duke of St. Alban's. The gardens extend to the park, and the paintings in the house are exceeding curious. The marble hall is adorned with fruit pieces, by Bogdeni, and several other capital painters.

In the breakfast room is a curious clock presented to the duke of St. Albans by king Charles II. It is fixed on the head of an Ethiopian, who holds a bow in his hand, and by his side is a quiver of arrows. The face of the clock represents a landscape, with a fountain; and in the sky are placed three figures, to denote the quarters of the hour; and under, in a hole, is the hour figure. This was designed for a night clock. Over the doors of this room are the pictures of lady Mary Vere, and Quinſtin, the blacksmith of Antwerp, with his wife and child, by Rubens. The other paintings are, St. Evremond, by Sir Godfrey Kneller—Mr. Francis Villiers—A contemplation piece—Henrietta Maria, wife to Charles I. by Vandyke—Noah's ark, by Bassan—Hortence Mancini, dutchess of Mazarine—Messalini—King Charles I.

The duke's dressing room is adorned with the following pictures: The entrance into Rome, and the castle of St. Angelo, both by Candeletto—Portrait of the dutchess of Mazarine, by Sir Godfrey Kneller—A curious piece of still life by Candeletto—Several Dutch pieces and ship-ping.

Over the doors belonging to her grace's dressing room, are the pictures of Mary countess of Exeter, daughter to Milway dutchess of Northumberland, by Sir Peter Lely—Lady Diana—Lady Mary Vere—Mrs. Elinor Gwin.

The duke and dutchess's bedchamber is hung with tapestry made in Spital-fields by Chabanex, and represents the hay harvest and a Dutch wake. The bed is of yellow damask, and the paintings are, four flower pieces, by young Baptiſt.

In the gallery is a head of Our Saviour, the Ascension, the Wife Men's offering, and the Virgin Mary, on agate; Oliver Cromwell, lord Digby, &c. and three pieces of birds, by Bogdeni.

In the public dining room are three views of Venice, and a view of the inside of the pantheon at Rome.

The great stair-case is painted with stories from Ovid.

The great drawing room is hung with tapestry, the subject of which is the history of king Nebuchadnezzar, and Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dreams. Over the chimney is the picture of king William, and over the doors are Mrs. Loftus, with Mustapha and Charles Wife, two Turkish children taken prisoners by the first duke of St. Albans, at the battle of Belgrade. When they arrived at years of discretion his grace gave them the choice of returning home or staying there; on which Mustapha returned, and the other, who was baptized by the name of Charles Wife, died a poor knight of Windsor.

In the dining room is a large collection of prints, and a curious clock, that goes a year without winding up, and shews the name of the month and the day of the week. On the face of the clock is this inscription: "The long hand is 365 days in going round, and points to the days of the month; the short hand, with the figure of the sun, shews how many minutes (computed from the cypher, under 69) a true sun-dial is faster or slower than this clock, the sun daily varying from equal time."

In the bedchamber, the bed is of crimson damask, and the room is adorned with curious India japan, with a cabinet inlaid with pearl.

In the flower-room is a curious India cabinet. Here are likewise eight flower pieces by Baptiſt, which cost a hundred guineas each.

The chimney-piece in the dressing room is carved round by Gibbons; and over it is the duke of St. Albans in armour, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the door are the pictures of James lord Beaucherk, and Diana Vere, dutchess of St. Albans, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The paintings in the waiting room are, Henry Frederick, prince of Wales, the eldest son to king James I.—George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland—The queen of Lewis XIV. with his picture in her hand.

In the billiard-room, over the two doors, are the pictures of Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton—John Wilmot, earl of Rochester—James Scot, duke of Monmouth—John Sheffield, earl Mulgrave, afterwards duke of Buckingham—Thomas Butler, earl of Ossory—Henry Jermin, earl of St. Albans—Charles Stewart, duke of Richmond and Lenox—Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford—George Villiers, duke of Buckingham—James Stewart, duke of York—Prince Rupert William Henry Nassau, prince of Orange—The last eleven are in the full robes of the garter—Dr. Gregory Hascard, dean of Windsor, in his mantle—Henrietta Churchill, dutchess of Marlborough, and wife to Francis, earl of Godolphin—Charles II. in his robes of the garter—Jane Shore and fair Rosamond.

Over

Over the two chimney pieces are the pictures of Charles I.—Charles prince of Wales—Henry Maria—James duke of York.

Adjoining to Windsor is the village of Taplow, where the fineness of the situation has caused many gentlemen of fortune to fix their residence. The manor-house on the summit of the hill is an ancient noble structure that enjoys a delightful prospect over the country and the river Thames, which runs underneath. This house lately belonged to the right honourable the earl of Inchiquin, who resided here during the life of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, his majesty's father; but on the decease of that prince, his lordship removed to Cliefdon in the neighbourhood.

Cliefdon-house was erected by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. and came by marriage to the late earl of Orkney, who made several considerable improvements in the house and gardens, which were also improved and enlarged by the late prince of Wales; so that wherever the eye is turned, the sight is struck with agreeable avenues, porterras, and beautiful lawns, with an extensive view of the Thames, and the fine well cultivated country on its banks.

The house is a stately edifice, and the rooms spacious and noble. On the front of the house is raised a noble terrace, said to be higher even than that of Windsor castle; however, it is certain, that the prospect from thence is no less beautiful and extensive. The rooms are noble and spacious; and the grand chamber is adorned with tapestry hangings, representing the battles of the great duke of Marlborough, finely expressed, by order of the late earl of Orkney.

#### W O K I N G.

This town is situate on the river Wey, twenty miles from London, in the county of Surry. A neat market house was built here in the year 1665, at the charge of James Zouch, esq. Its first fair, which is but a small one, was procured by Edmond, duke of Somerset, from Henry VI. the other from king Charles II. by Mr. Zouch. 'Tis a private country town; out of any great road, so that it is little heard of; but there are the remains of the walls of a royal house, which was the residence of a branch of the family of Plantagenet, viz. the old countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. In the church-yard here it has been remarked, that so long as there is any thing left of a corpse, besides bones, a kind of plant grows from it, about the thickness of a bull rush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface, but never above it. The outside is black, but the inside red, and, when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant dies away. But the same observation has been made in other church-yards where the soil is a light red sand, as it is in this.

*[Though the two following places are not within the compass of this chapter, yet as they are remarkable in themselves, and contain many very superb*

*buildings, we presume a description of them in this place will not be either improper or unentertaining to the reader.]*

#### C A M B R I D G E.

The town of Cambridge is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two parts that are again joined by a stone bridge. It is fifty-two miles distant from London, and though dirty and ill built, yet it has fourteen parish churches. There is a public conduit in the market-place which was built by Hobson the carrier, who in the time of James I. acquired a very considerable estate. A new building, called the Shire-house, was lately erected contiguous to the old town-hall, at the expence of the county.

In this town there are two charity schools, in which three hundred children are taught and fifty clothed. These schools are supported by a subscription of two hundred and thirty pounds per annum, an estate of thirty pounds a year, which was left them for ever by William Warte's, and by money at the sacrament in some of the college chapels; which has been appropriated for that purpose.

This town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, thirteen aldermen, a common-council of twenty-four, a town clerk and other officers.

The university of Cambridge consists of sixteen colleges, four of which are distinguished by the name of halls, though the privileges of both are in every respect the same. It is a corporation, consisting of about fifteen hundred persons; and is governed by a chancellor, a high steward, two proctors, and two taxers; all of whom are chosen by the university.

The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit consent of the university, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a person of such high rank, it is not expected or intended that he should execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his substitute: a vice chancellor is chosen annually on the third of November, by the university; he is always the head of some college, the heads of each college returning two of their body, of which the university elects one. The high steward is chosen by the senate, and holds his place by patent from the university. The proctors and taxers are also chosen every year, from the several colleges and halls by turns.

The public schools, of which there is one to every college, are in a building of brick and rough stone, erected on the four sides of a quadrangular court. Every college has also its particular library, in which, except that of King's college, the scholars are not obliged to study, as in the libraries at Oxford, but may borrow the books, and study in their chambers. Besides the particular libraries of the several colleges, there is the university library, which contains the collections of the archbishops, Parker, Grindal, and Pancroft; and of doctor Thomas Moore, bishop of Ely; consisting of thirty thousand volumes,

lumes, which was purchased for seven thousand pounds, and presented to the university by his late majesty king George I.

Each college has also its particular chapel, where the masters, fellows, and scholars, meet every morning and evening, for the public worship of God; though on Sundays and Holidays, when there is a sermon, they attend at St. Mary's church.

The names of the colleges, with their respective descriptions, are as follow:

1. *King's College.* This was founded in the year 1451 by Henry VII. It was at first but small, being built by that prince, for a rector, and twelve scholars only. Near it was a little hostel for grammarians, built by William Bingham, which was granted by the founder to king Henry, for the enlargement of his college: whereupon he united these two; and having enlarged them, by uniting the church of St. John Zachary, founded a college for a provost, seventy fellows and scholars, and three chaplains. The chapel belonging to this college is deservedly esteemed one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world: it is three hundred and four feet long, seventy-three broad, and ninety-four feet high on the outside; yet it is supported wholly by the symmetry of its parts, having no pillar within to sustain the roof, which, as well as the sides, is of free-stone. It has twelve large windows on each side, finely painted; and the choir is adorned with excellent carving. It constitutes one side of a large square; for the royal founder designed that the college should be quadrangle, all of equal beauty; but the civil wars, in which he was so involved with the house of York, prevented his accomplishing this noble design. What has been added to this college within these few years past, is a great ornament to it. This new building, which is of stone, runs from the west end of the chapel, a little detached from it, to the southward; forms another side of the square, and contains spacious chambers and apartments, being two hundred and thirty-six feet in length, and forty-six in breadth. The new senate-hall makes the angle parallel to the chapel. This college has a master, fifty fellows, and twenty scholars.

In digging the foundation of the new buildings of this college, the workmen found a great number of broad pieces of gold, of the coin of king Henry V. exceeding fair. As soon as it was known, the college obtained a considerable number of them, which they made presents of to their particular factors, and divided among themselves and the fellows of the college; but it was supposed that many of them was secreted by the labourers; for this coin which before was very scarce, could afterwards be obtained with the greatest ease.

2. *Queen's College.* This was founded by queen Margaret of Anjou, wife to king Henry VI. in the year 1448; but the troublesome times which followed prevented her completing this fabric. The first master of it, Andrew Ducket, procured great sums of money from different persons towards finishing this work; and so far prevailed

with queen Elizabeth, wife to Edward IV. that she perfected the work her professed enemy had begun. The reverend Mr. Ferdinando Smithes, senior fellow of Queen's College, who died in November 1725, gave fifteen hundred pounds to the same, to be appropriated to the use of three batchelors of art, till the time of their taking their master's degree. This is one of the pleasantest colleges in the university; it has the most convenient lodgings, delightful gardens, orchards, and walks; and was the residence of the celebrated Erasmus of Rotterdam, who chose this college for his last retreat. It maintains a master, nineteen fellows, and forty-four scholars.

3. *Christ's College.* This was founded by the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. in the year 1506, upon the same spot of ground where God's house formerly stood. She settled there a master and twelve fellows, &c. which number, in the time of king Edward VI. being complained of, as favouring of superstition; by alluding to Our Saviour and his twelve disciples; that prince added a thirteenth fellowship, and increased the number of Scholars. This college has been, within these few years past, adorned with an elegant new building; and now maintains a master, fifteen fellows, and fifty scholars.

4. *St. John's College.* This was also by the above countess, about the year 1560, upon the same spot where Nighel, or Neal, second bishop of Ely, in the year 1134, founded an hospital for canons regular, which, by Hugh de Balsam, was converted into a priory dedicated to St. John, and by the executors of the said countess, into a college, under the name of the same saint; but she dying before it was finished, the work was retarded for some time: it was, however, carried on by her executors; and in the beginning of the reign of king James I. was greatly enlarged. The building at present consists of three spacious courts: it has a noble library, which has, of late years, been greatly augmented by the accession of that of doctor Gunning, late bishop of Ely, who bequeathed the same to it. This college, which is pleasantly situated by the river, is no less remarkable for its beautiful groves and gardens, than for the number of its students, and the strict and regular discipline of them. There are at present a master, fifty four fellows and one hundred scholars.

5. *Peter-House.* This is a large quadrangular building, well contrived, and adorned with porticos. It has a master, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two scholars; and was founded by Hugh Balsam, bishop of Ely, anno 1257, when only prior of Ely. The scholars at first had no other conveniences than chambers, which exempted them from the high rates imposed on them by the townsmen for lodgings. The endowment was settled by the same Hugh, when bishop, anno 1248, for a master and fourteen fellows; which number might be increased or diminished according to the improvement or diminution of their revenues.

6. *Pembroke Hall.* This was founded in the year 1347, by the lady Mary St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, third wife to Audomare



domare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, who having been unhappily slain at a tilting on his wedding day, she entirely sequestered herself from all worldly enjoyments, and, amongst other pious acts, built this college, which has been since much augmented by the benefactions of others. It has a master, five fellows, and thirteen scholars.

7. *Clare Hall* was founded in the year 1340, by Richard Badow, chancellor of the university, with the assistance of the lady Elizabeth Clare, countess of Ulster. He had before built an house called *University Hall*, wherein the scholars lived; at their own expence, for sixteen years, till it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The founder finding the charge of rebuilding would exceed his abilities, sought the kind assistance of the aforesaid lady, through whose liberality it was not only rebuilt, but endowed.

This hall has been lately new built, and is now one of the neatest and most uniform structures in the university: it is a square of building three stories high; the materials are free-stone, and the work is Doric: it reaches quite to the banks of the river Cam, which runs through the garden; and the court is entered by a lofty gatehouse, adorned with two rows of pillars. There is another building contiguous to the college, the upper story of which is the library, and the lower the chapel. To this college belongs a meadow on the other side of the river, which communicates with it by a bridge. It has a master, eighteen fellows, and sixty-three scholars.

8. *Jesus College*. This was founded in the year 1499, by John Alcocke, bishop of Ely, out of an old nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, given him by king Henry VII. and pope Julius II. on account of the scandalous incontinence of the nuns; in order to be by him converted to this use: and this prelate established in it a master, six fellows, and six scholars; but their numbers have since been greatly increased by considerable benefactions. It maintains at present a master, sixteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars.

9. *Catharine Hall*. This was founded in the year 1459, by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's College; and the hall was built over-against the Carmelites house, for one master and three fellows. The numbers have been since greatly increased, as well as the revenues; for it at present maintains a master, six fellows, and thirty-six scholars. A great part of it has been lately new built, and may now be said to be a beautiful and regular fabric.

10. *Gonvil and Caius College*. In the year 1348 Edmund Gonvil founded an hall, called after his name, upon the place where are now the orchard and tennis-court of Bennet College; but within five years after it was removed into the place where it now stands, by bishop Bateman, founder of Trinity-hall. In the year 1607 John Caius, doctor of physic, improved this hall into a new college, since chiefly called by his name; and it has, of late years, received considerable embellishments. It has twenty-six fellows, and seventy-four scholars.

11. *Trinity Hall*. This was founded about the year 1353, by William Bateman, bishop of Nor-

wich. it was built upon a place which once belonged to the monks of Ely, and was a house for students before the time of bishop Bateman, who, by exchange for the advowson of certain rectories, got it into his own possession. He was a great master of civil and canon law; whereupon the master, two fellows, and three scholars, the number appointed by him at the first foundation, were obliged to follow those two studies. It has been since much augmented by benefactors, and the number of its members are proportionably increased.

The building of this hall is but irregular, yet it has convenient lodgings for the master and fellows, and pleasant gardens, inclosed by walls of brick; and maintains twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars.

12. *Corpus Christi, or Benedict College*. This was founded by the society of friars in Corpus Christi, in the year 1346. This arose out of two guilds or fraternities, one of Corpus Christi, and the other of the Blessed Virgin; which, after a long emulation being united into one body, by a joint interest built this college, which took its name from the adjoining church of St. Benedict. Their greatest modern benefactor was doctor Matthew Parker, once master of the college, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who by his prudent management, recovered several rights of the college; and, besides two fellowships, and five scholarships, gave a great number of excellent MSS. to their library, which were mostly collected out of the remains of the old abbey libraries, colleges, and cathedrals, and chiefly relate to the history of England.

It is a long square of buildings, containing two courts, and two rows of lodgings. It has a chapel and library under the same roof; and maintains a master twelve fellows, and forty scholars.

13. *Emanuel College* was founded in the year 1584, the 26th of Elizabeth, by Sir William Mildmay, who was chancellor and treasurer of the exchequer to that princess; where there had been formerly a convent of dominicans, instituted in the year 1280, and the sixth of Edward I. by Alice, then countess of Oxford. This college he dedicated to Emanuel, and placed in it a master, three fellows, and four scholars. Here is a very neat chapel, built chiefly by the bounty of doctor William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, who left to the library, at his decease, a very valuable collection of books. This college maintains a master, fourteen fellows, and sixty scholars.

14. *Trinity College*. This was founded in the year 1546, by king Henry VIII. who converted three ancient halls, called St. Michael's, King's, and Physwick's halls, into this stately college, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed it for the maintenance of a provost, sixty fellows, forty scholars, and ten almoner orators; reserving to himself and his successors the right of appointing the warden.

The college, or house of St. Michael the Archangel, was founded in 1324, by Henry or Hervy Stanton, canon of St. Peter's at York, and chancellor

chancellor of the exchequer to king Edward II. This place was in all respects a college, and the fellows of it took their degrees in the public schools of this university.

King's hall was completed and endowed by Edward III. in the year 1376, and the fiftieth year of his reign; and the fellows of this hall also took their degrees in the university, as fellows of a college.

Physwick Hostel, or Hall was the dwelling-house of William Physwick, esq; beadle of the university, who, in the year 1393, gave it to Gonvil-hall, and converted it into a little college, to receive such scholars belonging to Gonvil-hall, as that house could not conveniently contain.

The above halls being formed into a college, queen Mary presented it with a revenue of three hundred and seventy-six pounds ten shillings; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Nevill, dean of Canterbury, the eighth master of this college expended three thousand pounds in repairing, or rather rebuilding it, which he did with such magnificence and splendor, that for spaciousness, beauty, and uniformity, it is hardly to be equalled. It has lately been much improved by the addition of a library. This building is of free-stone, supported by two rows of pillars, and said to be one of the most noble and elegant structures of the kind in the world. This college is rendered famous on account of several great men it has educated; the most illustrious of which were, the lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, doctor Barrow, Mr. Ray, and doctor Bentley. In this college are maintained three royal professors, sixty fellows and ninety-one scholars.

15. *Magdalen College* was founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, who endowed it with lands belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity of London, and called it the college of St. Mary Magdalen. It was at first only a hall, consisting of three houses; but in the year 1519, the eleventh of Henry VIII. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, purchased these houses, in which the monks of several neighbouring abbies had been used to study; from whence it was formerly called Monks-hall; and converted them to the use of the university, by the name of Buckingham hall. It has been remarked, that the founder's name is contained in the word M-audley-n, which is the orthography of Magdalen, according to the vulgar pronunciation. A fellowship of a considerable value has lately been founded at this college, which is appropriated to gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, and called the Travelling Norfolk Fellowship. To the library of this college were left a valuable collection of pamphlets, by —Pepys, esq; and likewise a great number of papers relating to the navy and admiralty; and with them he bequeathed the presses, which are carefully preserved to this day.

This college was considerably enlarged, and its revenue increased by Sir Christopher Wrey, who was some time afterwards lord chief justice of England. A new building was begun some years ago, to be added to this college, but was never finished. It stands on the north west side

of the river, separated from all the rest; and now maintains a master, thirteen fellows and thirteen scholars.

16. *Sidney Sussex College*. This was founded in the year 1589, the thirty-first of Elizabeth, pursuant to the will of the lady Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex, who bequeathed five thousand pounds for the building and endowing this college, for the maintenance of a master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars, to be called by the name it now bears.

In consequence of this will, a college was soon after built by the countess's executors, upon the spot where a monastery of Franciscans, commonly called Grey-friars, built by king Edward I. had formerly flourished; but the generous gift of this lady was insufficient to fulfil her good intentions; the deficiency, however, was so far supplied by the liberality of her executors, Henry Grey, earl of Kent, and John lord Harington, that it immediately received a master, eight fellows, and twenty scholars. Sir Francis Clerk was afterwards a great benefactor to this college; he not only made a considerable addition to the building, but likewise augmented the scholarships, by founding four fellowships, and eight scholarships more; and Sir John Brereton left it, by will, two thousand pounds. It now maintains a master, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight scholars.

There are four hundred and six fellows, and six hundred and sixty scholars, besides which, there are two hundred and thirty-six inferior officers and servants of various kinds; these are all maintained upon the foundation. The whole number of students belonging to the university, are not, however here included: there are two sorts of students, called pensioners, the greater, and the less; the greater pensioners are in general the young nobility, and are called fellow commoners; because, though they are scholars, they dine with the fellows: the less, called commoners, are dieted with the scholars, but both live at their own expence. There are also a considerable number of poor scholars, called Sizar, who wait upon the fellows, scholars, and pensioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of these it is impossible to ascertain, being in a state of perpetual fluctuation.

By a special grant of Henry VI. the university has the privilege of printing books of every kind at their own press.

Originally the schools of this university were in private houses, hired from ten years to ten years for that purpose, by the university; in which time they might not be put to any other use. Afterwards public schools were built at the charge of the university, in or near the place where they now stand; but the present fabric, as it is now built of brick and rough stone, was erected partly at the expence of the university, and partly by the contributions of several benefactors.

The university library was first built by Rotherham, archbishop of York, who, with Tostal bishop of Durham, furnished it with choice books, few whereof are to be found at present: but it contained, nevertheless, about fourteen thousand books, when his late majesty king George

George I. was graciously pleased, in the beginning of his reign, to purchase the large and curious library of doctor John More, bishop of Ely, who died on the thirtieth of July, 1714; and, as a mark of his royal favour, to bestow it upon this university.

Great additions and alterations have been lately made in the library, for the better disposition of this valuable royal present, which consisted of upwards of thirty thousand volumes, and cost the king six thousand guineas. And we cannot but observe, in this place, that the late lord viscount Townshend, having understood that the university, to shew their gratitude, and do honour to the memory of his late majesty king George I. intended to erect a statue of that monarch, was pleased to offer to cause the same to be carved, and set up in the said library at his own expence; which generous tender was received by the university in the manner it deserved, and with circumstances equally to their own and his lordship's honour. And in the month of October 1739, in pursuance thereof, a fine marble statue of this great prince was accordingly erected in the senate-hall of King's college: on which are the following inscriptions, viz.

On the front:

GEORGIO  
Optimo principi,  
Magnæ Britanniæ regi,  
Ob insignia ejus in hanc academiam  
Merita,  
Senatus Cantabrigiæ  
In perpetuum  
Grati animi testimonium  
Statuam  
Mortuo ponendam  
Decrevit.

That is,

" By the senate of Cambridge it was decreed,  
" that a statue should be erected to his late  
" most excellent majesty George I. king of  
" Great Britain, as a perpetual monument of  
" their gratitude for his signal benefits to this  
" university.

On the left:

CAROLUS  
Vicecomes TOWNSHEND,  
Summum tum academici, tum  
Reipublicæ decus,  
Pro eximia, qua regem coluerat,  
Pietate, proque singulari,  
Qua academiam foverat,  
Caritate, statuam  
A senatu academico decretam  
Sumtibus suis e marmore  
Faciendam locavit.

That is,

" Charles lord viscount Townshend, a principal  
" ornament both of the university and the

" state, agreeably to his singular loyalty to-  
" wards his prince, and the particular affec-  
" tion wherewith he had favoured the univer-  
" sity, engaged to have the statue, which was  
" decreed by the senate of Cambridge, made  
" of marble at his own expence."

CAROLUS filius  
Vicecomes TOWNSHEND,  
Virtutum æque ac honorum  
Paternorum hæres,  
Statuam,  
Quam pater morte subita abreptus  
Imperfectam reliquerat,  
Perficiendam,  
Atque in hoc ornatissimo  
Accademici loco collocandam,  
Curavit.

" Charles the son, lord viscount Townshend, heir  
" alike to the virtues and dignities of his father,  
" caused this statue, which his father, sur-  
" prised by sudden death, had left imperfect,  
" to be completed, and erected in this most  
" honourable place of the university."

His majesty not contented with having given this noble instance of his royal bounty to the university of Cambridge, in the year 1724, was graciously pleased to confer another mark of his favour upon them, and which extended to the university of Oxford; in creating a new establishment in a most useful branch of learning, which was much wanted, and for which, till that time, there had been no provision: this was to appoint two persons, not under the degree of master of arts, or bachelor of laws, skilled in modern history, and in the knowledge of modern languages to be nominated King's Professors of Modern History, one for the university of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford; who are obliged to read lectures in the public schools, at particular times; each of which professors to have a stipend of four hundred pounds per annum, out of which each professor is obliged to maintain, with sufficient salaries, two persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said languages, gratis, twenty scholars of each university, to be nominated by the king, each of which is obliged to learn two, at least, of the said languages.

The same beneficent king, was also pleased to appoint twelve persons, chosen out of each of the universities, to be preachers in the royal chapel of Whitehall, at stated times, with handsome salaries; and declared, that he would cause a particular regard to be had to the members of the two universities, in the dispositions of those benefices which fell into the royal gift.

Within these few years past there have been several other benefactors to this university, particularly the two following.

Doctor John Woodward, who died on the twenty-fifth of April 1728, left to the university of Cambridge a sum of money for erecting a professorship for natural philosophy, with a provision of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for the support and maintenance of the same for ever.

He

He likewise bequeathed to the said university his collection of fossils, and other natural curiosities; and such a part of his library, moreover, as was necessary to illustrate his said collection.

On the death of Mrs. Addenbroke, (March 1720) widow of an eminent physician of that name, the sum of about four thousand pounds devolved to this university; which, by the doctor's will, were to be applied to the building and furnishing a physical hospital in Cambridge, in which poor diseased people were to be admitted for cure, *gratis*. The master and fellows of Catharine-hall were appointed trustees of this charity.

On the south side of the senate-house, opposite to the statue of George I. is another noble statue of George II. erected by the late duke of Newcastle, then chancellor of the university. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

GEORGIO SECUNDO  
Patrono suo, optime merenti,  
Semper venerando;  
Quod volenti populo,  
Institissimè humanissime,  
In pace, & in bello.  
Feliciter imperavit;  
Quod academiam Cantabrigiensē  
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;  
Hanc statuam  
Ætæurnum faxit Deus, monumentum,  
Grati animi in regem,  
Pietatis in patriam,  
Amoris in academium,  
Suis sumptibus, poni curavit,  
THOMAS HOLLES  
Dux de Newcastle.  
Academix Cancellarius,  
A.D. M.DCC.LXVI.

Cambridge was a fortified town in the time of the Saxons; and being afterwards seized by the Danes, they kept a garrison there till the year 921, when they were driven out by Edward the elder. Towards the end of the eleventh century, William the Conqueror built a castle here, which is said to have been a large, strong, and stately building; some traces of it are still to be seen, and the gate, which remains entire, is now the county goal. In the succeeding reign of William Rufus, the town was burnt by Roger de Montgomery, to revenge a supposed injury he had received from the king; but Henry I. the successor of Rufus, rebuilt it, and made it a corporation. During the civil contentions, called the Barons Wars, which happened in the twelfth century, it was often ravaged by outlaws, who took refuge in the isle of Ely; but king Henry III. about the year 1219, secured it against these incursions, by a deep trench, which in Camden's time was called the King's-ditch; but houses having been since built on both sides of it, the name was at length forgotten.

In the reign of Richard II. near the end of the fourteenth century, during the insurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, a rebellious rabble entered this town, and burnt the records of the

university in the market-place. The round church in this town is thought to have been a synagogue of the Jews, who having been invited hither by the Conqueror and his successors, settled here, and were very numerous for many generations, and inhabited all that part of the town which is now called the Jewry.

Cambridge sends four members to parliament, two for the town, and two for the university. It has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; and an annual fair on the twenty-fourth of June, for horses, wood and earthen ware.

## O X F O R D.

The city of Oxford is finely situated at the conflux of the Thames and Cherwell, fifty-five miles from London. It stands on a rising ground, the ascent of which is so gradual, as hardly to be perceived, and in the midst of a most beautiful extent of meadows to the south, east and west, and of corn fields to the north. The vales on the east are watered by the river Cherwell, and those of the west and south by the main stream, and several branches of the Isis. The landscape is bounded on every side, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of fresh air, and entirely removes all the inconveniences which would otherwise arise from the noxious vapours of a watery situation. From some of the surrounding hills, the traveller is surprized with an unparalleled prospect of plenty; of numerous spires, domes and turrets, with the combined charms verdure, water and trees. The soil is a fine gravel; and on the whole the situation is more agreeable than healthy.

The government of Oxford is vested in a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, a town clerk, two chamberlains, all that have served the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty-four common-council-men. The mayor for the time being officiates at the coronation of our kings, in the buttery, and receives a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee.

The magistracy of this city is subject to the chancellor or vice chancellor of the university, in all affairs of moment, even those relating to the city; and the vice-chancellor administers annually an oath to the magistrates and sheriffs, that they will maintain the privileges of the university. The mayor, and sixty-two of the chief citizens also pay each one penny every year on the tenth of February, at the church of St. Mary, in lieu of a heavy fine laid on the city in the reign of Edward III. when sixty-two of the students were murdered by the inhabitants.

The private buildings of this city are neat, and the public ones sumptuous. The streets are spacious, clean and regular, and well supplied with water by an engine erected on the river Isis.

Besides the cathedral here are fourteen parish churches, viz. St. Clement's—St. John's—St. Thomas's—St. Giles's—Holiwell's—St. Peter's in the East—St. Mary Magdalen's—St. Michael's—St. Peter's in the Bailey—St. Ebb's—St. Al-

date's, or St Old's—St. Martin's or Carfax—All Saints—St. Mary's. Only four of these churches are worthy of observation, viz. St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peters, and St. John's.

The church of St. Mary, in which the public sermons of the university are preached on Sundays and holidays, is situated about the middle of the north side of the High-street. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It consists of three isles, with a spacious choir or chancel, which is separated from the nave by an organ, with its gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and since improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle isle. At the west end of the same isle is situated the vice-chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are seated the two proctors. The seats which descend on either side, are appointed for the doctors and heads of houses, and those beneath for the young noblemen. The area consists of benches for the masters of arts. On the west end, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the under-graduates and bachelors of arts. The tower, with its spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, one hundred and eighty feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches and statues, which it is said were added by King, the first bishop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains six remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for scholastic exercises, convocations and congregations. On the south side is a portal, of more modern structure, erected by doctor Morgan, chaplain to archbishop Laud, in the year 1637.

The church of All Saints, which is likewise situated in the High street, is an elegant modern structure, much in the stile of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and balustrade. There is one pillar in the church which is seventy-two feet long, forty-two wide, and fifty in height. The ceiling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed; and the steeple is remarkable, in the modern taste.

St. Peter in the East, which stands near the High-street, was partly built by St. Grymbald eight hundred years ago; and is said to be the first church of stone that appeared in this part of England. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity. This was formerly the university church; and even at present, in order to ascertain their original claim, the university attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during lent.

The church of St. John, which is also a chapel to Merton college, is an august Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel is the longest of any in the university, that of New college excepted. It had once an organ, yet without any regular institution for choir service, before the present stalls and wainscot were put up. The painted glass of the east window is very elegant and of a modern hand. The anti-chapel is proportionally spacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outside of the church, towards the west, we

may perceive the arches filled up, which once stood within, and made part of the nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodly, and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door is that of the late warden, doctor Wintle, and his sister, which is neatly executed; and not far from the north door of the anti-chapel, is a bust and inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuscript of Wood's, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

In the centre of the city is a curious structure, called Carfax conduit, erected by Otho Nicholson in the reign of James I.

The town-hall, situated in Fish-street is a neat and commodious structure, erected partly at the expence of the late Thomas Rowney, esq; sometime representative and high steward of this city.

Here is a stone bridge over the Cherwell, called Magdanel-bridge, six hundred feet in length, and consisting of twenty arches. In the western suburb is another bridge, called High-bridge, over a branch of the Thames; and near it is another very fine stone bridge now building over the same stream, for the convenience of a new road now making there. Besides these, there is another bridge over the Thames, at the extremity of Fish-street, and called Folly-bridge. It is also of stone, and consists of three principal arches. On the centre of this bridge is an ancient tower, called Friar Bacon's study, under which is the road to Abingdon.

Adjoining to the city is an hospital, elegantly built of hewn stone, upon the plan of the county hospital at Gloucester. This edifice was erected by the trustees of doctor Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the surplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his library. The ground was given by Thomas Rowney, esq; abovementioned. The building was begun in May 1759, and prosecuted with remarkable expedition. It is now finished, and calculated to hold seventy patients.

Among the various public buildings which claim our attention in this place (exclusive of the colleges and halls) is one called the New, or Radclivian library, from its founder doctor John Radcliffe, a physician of great eminence, who left forty thousand pounds to build a library for the use of the university, with a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year to a librarian, and the like sum towards furnishing the library with new books. In consequence of this legacy, the first stone of the building was laid the seventeenth of May 1737, and the library was opened with great solemnity on the thirteenth of April, 1745, by the name of the New, or Radcliffian library.

This beautiful building is situated in the centre of a large square, formed by St. Mary's church, the public schools, and two colleges, one called Brazen Nose, and the other All Souls. It is a very sumptuous pile of building, erected upon arcades, which, circularly disposed, enclose a spacious doorn in the centre. From hence we pass by a well executed flight of spiral steps into the library itself. This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty, rises into a capacious



cious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of stucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hartz Forest in Germany. The room is enclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind these arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are disposed in elegant cabinets. The compartments of the ceiling, in the upper gallery, are finely stuccoed. Over the door, at the entrance, is a statue of the founder, doctor Radcliff, by Rysbrac, which is most advantageously viewed from the point opposite to it, in the last mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good bust of Gibbes, the architect. In a word, the finishing and decorations of this attic edifice are all in the most elegant taste.

The schools form a magnificent quadrangle. The principal front on the outside is about one hundred and seventy-five feet in length; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whose highest apartments are appointed for astronomical observations, and other philosophical experiments. Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the picture gallery, the north side of which is one hundred and twenty-nine feet six inches; the east side one hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches; and the breadth twenty-four feet six inches. This is chiefly furnished with valuable portraits of founders and benefactors, and of other eminent men; also with cabinets of medals, and cases of books. It was wainscoted by the munificence of doctor Butler, the late president of Magdalen college, and the late duke of Beaufort.

Under the picture gallery are the schools of the several sciences, in one of which are placed the Arundelian marbles, and in another that inestimable collection of statues, &c. lately presented to the university by the countess of Pomfret. The first stone of the schools was laid the thirtieth of March 1613, and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

The Bodleian or public library is a part or member of the last-mentioned edifice. It consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, over the divinity school, about the year 1440, and by him furnished with books, all which have been since lost. The gallery on the west side was raised at the expence of the university, under the chancellorship of archbishop Laud, together with the convocation house beneath. The vestibule, or first gallery, with the proscholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furnished the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewise assigned an estate for the maintenance of a librarian, &c. and the support of a public fund for the library, adding a body of statutes, for the regulation of his new institution. By these services he justly deserved the name of the founder of the library.

The original stock has been greatly enriched by the accession of many valuable collections of

manuscripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; besides large additions of choice and useful books, from various donations. The principal benefactors have been the earl of Pembroke, archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, general Fairfax, doctor Marshall, doctor Barlow, doctor Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, &c.

The divinity school stands under the same roof with the Bodleian library. It was begun at the expence of the university in the year 1427, and afterwards completed, with its superstructure, by duke Humphrey. Its ceiling is a most finished piece of Gothic masonry, both in design and execution; and, on the whole, it is probably the most Gothic room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the convocation house, which is a spacious room, commodiously furnished, and handsomely decorated.

Directly opposite to the divinity school is the theatre, a beautiful structure erected from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1669, at the expence of archbishop Sheldon, at that time chancellor, who having bestowed fifteen thousand pounds in building it, endowed it with two thousand pounds to purchase lands for its perpetual repair.

The front of this building is adorned with Corinthian pillars, and two statues of archbishop Sheldon, and the duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At the entrance of the theatre the spectator is strongly and suddenly struck with the ideas of majesty and beauty: but this room exhibits the most august appearance when properly filled. It is equally disposed to contain, and shew to advantage, a large and solemn assembly. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are seated in the centre of the semi-circular part; on each hand are the young noblemen and doctors; the masters of arts in the area: the rest of the university, and strangers of both sexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being supported either by columns or arch-work, rests on the side walls, which are at the distance of eighty feet one way, and seventy the other. The roof is covered with an allegorical painting, which consists of a great number of figures. The first of these is Theology, with her book of seven seals imploring the assistance of Truth for the unfolding of it. On the left hand is the Mosaic law veiled, with the table of stone, to which she points with her iron rod. On her right hand is the Gospel, with the cross in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

In the same division, over the Mosaic law, is History holding up her pen, as dedicating it to Truth, and an attending Genius, with several fragments of old writings, from which she collects her history into her book. On the other side near the Gospel, is Divine Poesy, with her harp of David's fashion.

In the triangle on the right hand of the Gospel, is also Logic, in a posture of arguing; and on the left hand of the Mosaic law is Music, with her antic lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of music notes on her knee, with a Genius on her right hand playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient music. On the left (but within the

the partition for phycic) Dramatic Poesy, with a vizard, representing Comedy, a bloody dagger for Tragedy, and the reed pipe for Pastoral.

In the square on the right side of the circle, is Law, with her ruling sceptre, accompanied with records, patents and evidences, on the one side, and on the other with Rhetoric. By these is an attending Genius, with the scales of Justice, and a figure with a palm branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; And the Roman Fates, the marks of power and punishment.

Printing, with a case of letters in one hand, and a form ready set in the other, and by her several sheets hanging as a drying.

On the left side the circle, opposite to Theology, in three squares, are the Mathematical Sciences, (depending on Demonstration, as the other on Faith) in the first of which is Astronomy with the celestial globe, Geography with the terrestrial, together with three attending Genii, having Arithmetic in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures; Optics with the perspective glass; Geometry with a pair of compasses in her left; and a table with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, Architecture embracing the capital of a column, with compasses, and the Norma or square lying by her, and a workman holding another square in one hand, and a plumb line in the other.

In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of Truth sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a palm-branch (the emblem of victory) in the other the sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of herself to the spectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre, are three figures tumbling down; the first, Envy, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breast, pale venomous complexion, strong, but ugly limbs, and riveled skin, frighted from above by the sight of the shield of Pallas, with the Gorgon's head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses, but her fall is so precipitous, that she has no command of her arms.

Then Rapine, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued with blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeaux; with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations, but is prevented by an Herculan Genius, or Power.

Next that is represented brutish, scoffing Ignorance, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a Mercurial Genius with his Caduceus.

The allegorical pictures on the ceiling, above explained, were done by Streater, serjeant painter to king Charles II. but the colours as well as the canvas, having been greatly injured by Time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762, by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter of London; at which time the whole inside was all decorated with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of one thousand pounds; so that this is now universally allowed

to be the most superb and splendid room in Europe.

This room is also furnished with three admirable full length portraits, of archbishop Sheldon, the duke of Ormond, and Sir Christopher Wren.

To the west of the theatre stands the Ashmolean Museum, so called from its founder, Elias Ashmole, esq; Windsor Herald in the reign of Charles II. This munificent patron of learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to bestow upon the university all the rarities he had purchased from the two Tradescants, successively phycic gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of coins, manuscripts, &c. on condition that they should build a fabric for their reception. The building was accordingly erected, and finished in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Wren. It is not inferior to any modern edifice in point of symmetry and elegance. Its front towards the street is about sixty feet in length. The eastern portico is remarkably well finished in the Corinthian order, and adorned with variety of characteristical embellishments. This piece of architecture is deservedly reckoned equal to any in the university; though, like many others, it is so much crowded by the neighbouring buildings, that the spectator cannot view it to proper advantage.

Agreeable to his promise, Ashmole presented to the university a large and valuable collection of natural bodies, together with his coins and manuscripts; he also bequeathed at his death three gold chains, one of philigrain work, consisting of sixty links, weighing twenty-two ounces, with a medal of the duke of Brandenburg; the other a collar of S's, with a medal of the king of Denmark; and the third a chain of equal weight and value, with a medal of the emperor Joseph; all which he had received as honorary presents on occasion of his book concerning the order of the garter.

Since the first foundation of this museum, it has been greatly enriched by several ample and valuable benefactions. The chief natural curiosities are, a large collection of bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preserved dry, or in spirits; numerous specimens of minerals and metals; shells, especially those of doctor Martin Lister, together with his ores, fossils, &c.

It likewise contains a small, but well chosen collection of exotic plants, sent from the East Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two first keepers, doctor Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the natural bodies mentioned in histories of the counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large collections he had made in his travels through the greatest part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A catalogue of many of these was published by himself, elegantly adorned with copperplates, in the year 1699, under the title of *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia*. To these valuable treasures a great addition has lately been made by the reverend William Borlase, who presented to the university all the specimens of crystals,

stals, mundicks, coppers, tins, &c. described in his Natural History of Cornwall; which present he also accompanied with his manuscript copy of the history, and the original drawings.

Amongst the curiosities of nature must be reckoned the large magnet given to the Museum by the right honourable the countess of Westmoreland, the lady of our late chancellor. It is of an oval shape, its longer diameter eighteen inches, its shorter twelve, and supports a weight of one hundred and forty-five pounds. It is enclosed in an elegant case of mahogany, made at his lordship's expence, and may justly be deemed one of the greatest ornaments, as well as rarities of this place.

Here is also a good collection of antiquities; such as urns, statues, sacrificial vessels and utensils; likewise many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon coins, the gift of the founder, and Thomas Brathwaite, esq.

Amongst the works of art, a model of a ship given by doctor Clark, and a picture representing our Saviour going to his crucifixion, made of feathers, deserve particular notice; also a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of king Alfred, and worn, as is supposed, by that monarch.—This structure is also decorated with a great number of very curious paintings, executed by the best hands.

Besides the room in which the curiosities are deposited, there are three small libraries; the first called by the name of Ashmole's study, containing his printed books and manuscripts chiefly relating to matters of heraldry and antiquity; in which also are the manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the Monasticon, &c.

The second is that of doctor Lister, consisting of printed books in physic, and the best editions of the classics, in which also are preserved the copper plates belonging to the History of Shells, published by that author.

The last is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable manuscript collections of that learned and laborious antiquarian.

In the room on the first floor, lectures are read in experimental philosophy. Underneath is an elaboratory for courses of chemistry and anatomy.

The care and direction of the Museum is vested in six visitors, viz. the vice-chancellor, the dean of Christ-church, the principal of Brazen Nose, the king's professor of physic, and the two proctors for the time being. These have the nomination of the head keeper, and meet annually on Trinity Monday, to inspect the state of the collection, and to pass the accounts. Ashmole designed to have endowed his foundation with ample revenues, and has in his statutes expressed the sums appointed for this purpose, namely fifty pounds per annum for the head keeper, fifteen pounds to the librarian, and five pounds for an assistant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; so that the profits at present arise only from the gratuities given by strangers for the exhibition of the curiosities, which fall greatly short of the original design.

Nearly adjoining to the Theatre is the Clarendon Printing-house, a very handsome building,

erected in the year 1711, by the profits that arose from the sale of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copy of which had been presented to the university by his sons, the lords Clarendon and Rochester. It is a magnificent structure, consisting of two stories, and is one hundred and fifteen feet in length. The street front has a noble Doric portico, whose columns equal the height of the first story. The back front is adorned with three quarter columns of the same dimensions, and a statue of the earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are statues of the nine Muses. On the right hand are two rooms where bibles and books of common prayer are printed; and over these are large and elegant apartments, containing several excellent pictures, with a kitchen and other domestic accommodations, under the whole. The left side consists of rooms for the university press, together with one well executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of queen Anne, by Kneller; appointed for the meetings of the heads of houses, and delegates.

To the south of Magdalen college is the physic garden, the grand entrance to which is of the Doric order, and ornamented with rustic work. It is moreover adorned with a bust of the founder, lord Danby, a statue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. On the face of the Corona and the frieze is the following inscription: "Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi honori Caroli I. regis in usum academici et reipublicæ Henricus comes Danby, anno 1632." The same inscription is on the garden front.

The garden, which is five acres in circumference, is surrounded by a noble wall, with other portraits in the rustic style, at proper distances. The ground is divided into four quarters. On the right and left, at our entrance, are two neat and convenient green-houses, stocked with a valuable collection of exotics. The quarters are filled with a compleat series of such plants as grow naturally, disposed in their respective classes. Without the walls on the east, is an admirable hot house, where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raised. Of these the chief are, the pine-apple, the plantain, the coffee-shrub, the caper-tree, the cinnamon, the creeping Cereus, &c.

This garden was instituted by the earl of Danby, above-mentioned, in the year 1632; who having replenished it with plants for the use of students in botany, settled an annual revenue for its support. It has been since much improved by doctor Sherrard, who erected the edifice which is seen on the left, at entering the garden, and furnished it with an useful collection of botanical books. He likewise assigned three thousand pounds for the maintenance of a professor of botany; for whose lodgings some apartments in the building just mentioned have been appointed.

Having thus described the principal public buildings in this city, we shall now proceed to the several colleges and halls, which constitute the university of Oxford. The first of these is *University College*. This is allowed to be the most ancient college in Oxford; and some writers assert that it was a mansion for scholars long before the time of king Alfred, (who is supposed

to have founded it) and that St. John de Beverley, who died in 721, received his education here.

In the reign of king Edward, this college or hall was sacked and burnt, together with the city, by the Danes; and they were scarcely rebuilt, when king Harold, who succeeded to the crown in 1036, being much incensed against this place, for the murder of some of his friends, in a tumult, banished the scholars from their studies. By an edict of Edward the Confessor, the scholars were however restored to their ancient pensions and habitations; but William the Conqueror being desirous to abolish the English tongue, and therefore unwilling to have the doctrines of the church any longer preached in it, was vigorously opposed by the clergy and scholars of Oxford, upon which he retracted the stipends originally granted them, and the scholars were thus reduced to live on charitable contributions, till the college was a second time endowed.

According to some writers, this college, at the time of the conquest, was let out to the scholars by the citizens, into whose possession it is supposed to have come during the Danish wars; but this circumstance is by no means probable, since the edict of Edward the Confessor restored the scholars to their ancient privileges. However, it is certain, that for some time before the reign of Henry III. the scholars rented the college of the citizens. By what means it became the property of the city, does not appear; but such was the city's right to this college, that it had power to sell it, and it was actually bought of the city by William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in 1249; and by his last will and testament, bequeathed it to the students, and endowed it with three hundred and ten marks, for the maintenance of ten or twelve scholars.

The front of this building is extended upwards of two hundred and sixty feet along the south side of the High-street. In it, at due distances, are two stately portals, with a tower over each. That on the west leads into the old court, which is a handsome Gothic quadrangle, of one hundred feet square. Over the gate at the entrance, on the outside, is a statue of queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eastern entrance, on the outside, is also an admirable statue of queen Mary, wife of William III. On the south of the western quadrangle are the chapel and hall. The statue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The altar window was given by doctor Radcliffe, as appears by its inscription, in the year 1687. The roof of the chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic style, at the expence of many generous contributions, and is a most complete room of the kind.

From this court, through a narrow passage on the east, you are led into another area of three sides. It is opened to a garden on the south. The east, and part of the north side, is taken up by the lodgings of the master, which are commodious and extensive. In a nich over the gate on the north, is a statue of doctor Radcliffe.

A society being thus established, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of these the most considerable are, Walter Skirlow, bishop of Durham, who founded three fellowships. Henry Piercy earl of Northumberland, in the year 1443, added the same number; and Sir Simon Bennet, in the reign of Charles I. established four fellowships, and four scholarships.

The present magnificent building was begun to be erected in the year 1624, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly fellow, and was soon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, above-mentioned. Nor were succeeding patrons wanting to continue so noble a work, till it was finally completed by doctor John Radcliffe, who erected the whole eastern quadrangle entirely at his own expence. He likewise settled on the college six hundred pounds a year for two travelling fellowships.

The present society consists of a master, twelve fellows seventeen scholars, with many other students, amounting in the whole to near seventy.

*Baliol College.* The foundation of this college was projected by Sir John Baliol of Bernard castle in Yorkshire, knight, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, who settled some yearly exhibitions upon certain poor scholars, till he could provide a house and other accommodations for them; but dying in 1269, his widow, Devorgilla, having been requested by him to complete his design, hired of the university a house in a street, then called Horse-manger-street, but now Canditch, in which she placed her exhibitioners, consisting of a principal and sixteen fellows, and prescribed statutes for their government in 1282. Afterwards in 1284, she purchased another tenement, called St. Mary's-hall, which she rebuilt, and to which the society was removed by her charter, giving it the name of Baliol College.

This college has a handsome Gothic gateway, that leads into the first court, part of which is finished in the style in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college. On the north is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with some beautiful pieces of painted glass, particularly the east window which represents the passion, resurrection, and ascension of Our Saviour; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered two hundred pounds.

This hall is handsomely wainscotted. In the master's lodgings is a spacious old apartment, whose beautiful bow window projects on the west side of the court, and which was formerly the college chapel. In the library which was finished about the year 1477, are many curious manuscripts. Besides this court, there is an area to the north west, consisting of irregular and detached lodgings. But an elegant front is now building by this court, a benefaction of three thousand pounds having been lately received for that purpose.

The principal benefactors are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, lady Periam with several others.

John Warner, bishop of Rochester, in the year

year 1666, founded four exhibitions for natives of Scotland, whose benefaction was since enlarged by John Snell, esq.

Here is one master, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners. The whole number of the society amounts to about fifty.

*Merton College.* Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards bishop of Rochester, first founded and endowed a college of twenty poor scholars, and two or three chaplains, at Malden, near Kingston in Surry, in the year 1261; but because the liberal arts were taught only in the universities, and he was not willing that his students should be ignorant in them, he translated this society to a building he erected for them in St. John's-street at Oxford in 1267, prescribed a body of statutes for them in 1274, and gave the college the name of "Domus Scholarium de Merton."

This college is separated from that of Corpus Christi, towards the west by a small grove of elms. The most striking object in the first court is the east window of the chapel, the construction of which is a fine piece of Gothic workmanship. From this court, by a flight of steps, you enter the hall, which is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainscot over the high table, which appears by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The new or second quadrangle was erected in the year 1610, from whose apartments on the south, there is a beautiful prospect over the meadows. The terrace formed on the city wall, in the garden of this college, is no less finely situated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleasing variety.

Among the various benefactors to this society, the most remarkable are, Henry Sever and Richard Fitz-James, formerly wardens; and doctor John Wyllyott, chancellor of the church of Exeter, who gave exhibitions for the maintenance of twelve Portionists, called Post-masters, in the year 1380. These were afterwards encreased to fourteen, by John Chambers, who directed that his two additional exhibitioners should be elected from Eaton school. Four scholarships have been likewise since founded by Mr. Henry Jackson late of this house.

At present the society consists of a warden, twenty-four scholars, fourteen post-masters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The number of members of each sort is upwards of seventy.

*Exeter College.* The society belonging to this college was instituted by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter in the year 1314; but he not liking the then situation translated the society to this building, which was at first called Stapledon Inn, but afterwards the name it now bears.

This college is situated on the left side within the Turl from the north. In the center of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, is a beautiful gate of rustic work: over it is a tower adorned with Ionic pilasters, supporting a semicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the founder on a shield

surrounded with festoons; and the whole is finished by a light balustrade.

On the south of the college is the hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, knight, of Devonshire in the year 1618. On the north is the chapel, which consists of two isles, and was erected by doctor Hakewell, formerly rector, in the year 1624.

The original entrance into this college was through the tower which appears on the north east angle of the court, and for which a postern in the city wall was opened. Near or about this tower the old college seems to have stood, part of which still remains adjoining to the tower on either side, that on the east being the most ancient, erected in the year 1404, and that on the west, viz. the rectors lodgings, together with the tower itself, in the year 1432. Ancient, however, as these remains are, yet they are still more modern than any part of the founder's original structure, no remains of which are to be seen at present, except a part of the chapel, since converted into the library.

This college consists at present of one rector, twenty-five fellows, and a bible clerk, with two exhibitioners. The number of the students is about fifty.

*Oriel College.* The original foundation of this college is ascribed to king Edward II. in 1324; but it does not appear that he contributed any farther than granting a licence to Adam le Brome, his almoner, in that year, to build and endow a college here, by the name of St. Mary's-hall. To this society king Edward III. in the first year of his reign, gave a large building in Oxford, called le Oriel, to which the fellows removing from St. Mary's-hall, this was called Oriel College.

It is situated southward of St. Mary's church, on the north side of the front of Corpus Christi college, its great gate being almost opposite to the back gate of Christ-church. Its quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, is uniform and decent. The north side consists of the provost's lodgings, and the library; the east of the hall, buttery, and vestibule of the chapel, which runs eastward from thence; and the south and west sides form the common apartment. The ascent to the hall is by a large flight of steps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handsomely wainscotted in the Doric style, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dressed in his regalia, by Hudson; one of queen Anne, who annexed a prebend of Rochester to the provostship, by Dahl; and another of the late duke of Beaufort, who is represented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a negro boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi. The chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent simplicity, and was finished in the year 1642. The window over the altar has been lately painted with the Wise Men's Offering, by Mr. Pakett of York.

The library consists of half the upper story of the north side of this quadrangle, and is a neat, well furnished room. The garden-court which is entered by a passage in the same north side, receives



ceives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midst of it, and fenced on this side with iron gates, and pallisades, supported by a dwarf wall and stone piers. The sides are two wings, in a style correspondent to that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by doctor Robinson, bishop of London; and that on the left, by doctor Carter, formerly provost.

The principal benefactor to this building was doctor John Tolson, when provost, who, besides other valuable donations, gave 1150l. for that purpose. Doctor Robinson, bishop of London, also gave 2500l. for augmenting the fellowships.

The members of this college consist at present of one provost, eighteen fellows, and about fourteen exhibitioners. The students amount to near eighty.

*Queen's College.* This college received its name from queen Philippa, consort of king Edward III. at whose instigation Robert Eglesfield, a bachelor of divinity in this university, in the year 1340, purchased certain houses in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in the city of Oxford, which he converted into a collegiate hall, by the name of "Aula Scholarium Reginae de Oxon." and having obtained a royal charter of confirmation he endowed this hall for a provost, and twelve fellows. After his death king Edward III. in remembrance of his queen Philippa, gave two tenements to this college, and settled them on the society by the name of Queen's college.

It is situated in the High-street, opposite University College. The front, which is formed in the style of the Luxemburgh palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a superb cupola, under which is a statue of the late queen Caroline. The first court is one hundred and forty feet in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth; and, except the north side, is surrounded by a beautiful cloister. Over the western cloister are the provost's lodgings, which are spacious and splendid. The north side is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finished in the Doric order. In the centre, over a portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome cupola supported by eight Ionic columns.

The north court is one hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety broad. On the west stands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. Under the east side of this edifice runs a cloister; its west side is adorned with statues of the founder, and benefactors, and other pieces of sculpture. The room within is highly finished. The book-cases, which are of Norway oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving, and in the ceiling are some admirable compartments of stucco.

The chapel is ornamented in the Corinthian order, with a beautiful ceiling of fret-work. The windows are all of fine old painted glass, viz. 1518; that over the altar excepted, representing our Lord's nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The most remarkable are two on the north side, of the Last Judgment, and two on the south, of the Ascension.

These, with the rest, were removed hither from the old chapel.

The hall, which is fitted up in the Doric order, and has an admirable proportion, is sixty feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof, of a correspondent height. It is furnished with excellent portraits of the founder and benefactors. Over the screen is a handsome gallery, intended for music, and as a vestibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The area on which this beautiful college stands is an oblong square three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth, which being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into the two courts above described.

This magnificent structure was begun by Sir Joseph Williamson, knight, in the year 1672, and being continued by the liberality of several other benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, who likewise founded eight fellowships and four scholarships. The fellows and scholars have handsome apartments appropriated to them in the new buildings, besides a stipend of fifty pounds per annum to each of the former, and thirty pounds per annum to each of the latter.

At present the college consists of a provost, sixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars, (so called from Taberdum, a short gown which they formerly wore) sixteen scholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners. The number of students is upwards of one hundred.

*New College.* This college is situated eastward of the schools, and is separated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the south. It was founded by William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1379, and has many customs and privileges peculiar to itself.

In the center of the first court, which is one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-nine in breadth, is a statue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker of Hunnington in Warwickshire. The north side, which consists of the chapel and hall, is a noble specimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper stories of the east side form the library; and on the west are the lodgings of the warden, which are very commodious, and adorned with many valuable portraits.

The chapel belonging to this college exceeds all in the university. The ante-chapel, which is supported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long and thirty-six broad. The choir, which is entered by a gothic screen of beautiful construction, is one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and sixty-five in height. The painting over the altar is exceeding curious, and consists of a salutation piece, behind which the painter has artfully thrown the concave of a well ornamented dome, in which the chapel appears to terminate. The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is enclosed by a well wrought rail of iron work, and covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet. From this situation, the organ with the stall-work underneath has a very striking effect. The windows on the south side are most beautifully painted by Mr. Price of London;

don; each window representing eight figures of saints and martyrs, with their respective symbols and insignia, large as the life.

In this chapel choir service is performed every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with more solemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a most admirable instrument, erected by the famous Dolham, and since improved with the addition of the clarion-stop and swelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Adjoining to the chapel, is a noble cloister, which constitutes a quadrangle, 146 feet in length on two sides, and 105 the other two, with a garden in the area; contiguous to which on the north is a large and lofty tower with ten bells.

The hall, is of excellent proportion, being 78 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 43 in height. Its waincot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the east end are portraits of the munificent founder, William of Wickham; William of Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen college, and Henry Chichely, the founder of All Souls college.

The library consists of two rooms which are furnished with a fine collection, and well known to the learned for its many valuable manuscripts.

In the chapel is shewn the crozier of the founder, one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embellished with variety of the richest Gothic workmanship, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar saints of the cathedral church of Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost four hundred years, has lost but little of its original splendor.

The garden court has a beautiful area, which, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually as we approach the garden, from which it is separated by a sumptuous iron pallisade, 130 feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the mount in the garden; and the prospect is still further improved by the appearance of the old Gothic spires and battlements, which overlook the new building from the founder's court. It began to be erected in the year 1682, at the expence of the college, assisted by many liberal benefactors.

A very principal part of the garden, as likewise part of the college, is surrounded by the city wall; which, from this circumstance of serving as a fence or boundary to the college precincts, is here, and here only, preserved entire, with its battlements and bastions, to a considerable distance. On the south side is a pleasant bowling green, shaded to the west by a row of elms, and on the east by tall sycamores, the branches of which being interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, are justly admired as a natural curiosity.

This college, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, has been called New college from its first foundation, being at that time an object of public curiosity, and far superior, in point of extent and

grandeur, to any college that had then appeared. It was the first effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the most splendid college in the university, though at that time by no means adorned with buildings as at present.

This college consists of the following members, viz. one warden, seventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, and one sexton; together with many gentlemen commoners.

*Lincoln College.* The foundation of this college was begun by Richard Flenning, bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1427; but he dying before his design was completed, Thomas Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1475, finished the building of the college, encreased its revenues, and gave it the name it now bears.

This college is situated between All-Saints church and Exeter-college, and consists of two quadrangles. The first of these is formed exclusive of chambers, by the lodgings of the rector, standing in the south east angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, in the year 1465; the library and common room on the north, and refectory on the east.

The library is small, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuscripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gascoigne, in the year 1432. It was finished, as it appears at present, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, first a commoner of this, and afterwards fellow of All-Souls college. This room was originally the chapel, and was converted into a library at the expence of Nathaniel lord Crew, when fellow, in the year 1656.

The hall is forty feet in length, 25 in breadth, and proportionable in height. It was erected by John Williams, bishop of Lincoln; and was handsomely waincotted by bishop Crew, whose arms appear over the middle of the screen; and those of the rest of the contributors are interspersed about the mouldings.

From this court which forms a square of eighty feet, we enter through the south side, the second, which is about seventy feet square. On the south side of this quadrangle is the chapel, which was built by bishop Williams abovementioned, in the year 1631. The screen is of cedar elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glass, complete, and well preserved. Those on the north represent twelve of the prophets, and those on the south the twelve apostles, large as life.

The east window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their respective completions, viz.

1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the History of the Creation its ante-type.
2. Our Lord's baptism; and under it, the passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea.
3. The Jewish passover, and under it the institution of the Lord's Supper.
4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness; corresponding to—Christ on the cross.
5. Jonas delivered from the whale's belly, expressive of—Christ's Resurrection.
6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with—Our Lord's Ascension.

The roof consists of compartments in cedar, embellished with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and festoons, diversified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion and elegance of execution in the eight figures of cedar which are respectively placed at each end of the desks, and represent Moses, Aaron, the four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul.

The principal benefactor to this college is Nathaniel lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who, about the year 1717, added to the headship an annual allocation of twenty pounds; to the twelve fellowships ten pounds each; and to the seven scholarships and bible clerkship, five pounds each. He likewise improved the four college curacies; and moreover founded twelve exhibitioners, with salaries of twenty pounds per annum each.

At present the society consists of a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and seven scholars, with a bible clerk; exclusive of members that are independent.

*All Souls College.* This college was founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1437, for a warden, and forty fellows, the election of whom he directed should be annually held on All Souls day. It is situated in the High-street, westward of Queen's-college; and has over the gateway the statues of the founder and king Henry VI.

The first court is a handsome Gothic edifice 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. The chapel on the north side is a stately pile. The ante-chapel in which are some remarkable monuments, is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. The entrance to the inner chapel, which is of the same dimensions, is by a grand flight of marble steps, through a screen constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. The spacious environ of the altar consists of the richest red-vein marble. Above is a fine assumption piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. On the right and left, at the approach of the altar, are two inimitable urns by the same hand, respectively representing, in their bas-reliefs, the institution of the two sacraments. Between the windows, on each side, are figures of saints in *claro-obscuro*, bigger than the life. The ceiling is disposed into compartments embellished with carving and gilding; and the whole has an air of great splendor and dignity.

The hall is an elegant modern room. It is furnished with portraits of the munificent founder, colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high table is an historical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whose subject is the finding of the law. The figure of Josiah, rending his robe, is animated and expressive. Over the chimney piece, which is handsomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a bust of the founder: on one side is a bust of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous physician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian and polite scholar, about the same reign, supposed to have been a member of this house. The rest of the room is adorned with an admirable series of antique busts.

The buttery, which was built with the hall, is a well proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of stone, ornamented with curious workmanship.

The second court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On the south are the chapel and hall; on the west a cloister, with a grand portico; on the north a library; and on the east two superb Gothic towers, in the centre of a series of fine apartments.

The north side of this court is wholly taken up with the library, which is 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 40 in height, and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner. The room itself is furnished with two noble arrangements of book cases, one above the other, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters. The upper class is formed in a superb gallery, which surrounds three sides. On the north side, near the middle of the room, is a recess equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the statue of colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The ceiling and spaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richest stucco; and over the gallery is a series of bronzes interchangeably disposed, consisting of vases, and the busts of many eminent men.

This college consists of one warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks and six choristers.

*Magdalen College.* This college was founded by William Patten, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1458. It is situated without the east gate of the city on the borders of the river Cherwell. At the entrance of the west front of the college is a Doric portal, decorated with a statue of the founder.

The gate under the west window of the chapel is adorned with five small but elegant figures; that on the right represents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whose college at Winchester the founder was schoolmaster; the third is St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hospital since converted into this college; and the last of St. John the baptist, by whose name the said hospital was called.

Nearly adjoining to the president's lodgings is a stately gateway, the original entrance into the college; but since disused, formed in a tower, whose sides are adorned with statues of four of the persons above-mentioned. This leads us to a cloister, on the south side of which are the chapel and hall.

The hall is a stately Gothic room, well proportioned, and handsomely finished. It has four whole length portraits, viz. of the founder, doctor Butler, William Freeman, prince Rupert; and two half lengths, viz. bishop Warner, and doctor Hammond.

The ante-chapel is a spacious building, supported with two staff-moulded pillars, extremely light. In the west window are some fine remains of glass painted in *claro obscuro*. The subject is the resurrection. The design is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William duke of Bavaria, more than two hundred

hundred years since, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is solemn, and handsomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains six figures, almost as large as life, of primitive fathers, saints, martyrs and apostles, are finely painted in the taste, and about the time of that just described. These windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither in the year 1741. In the confusion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not, however, escape the rage of fanaticism and ignorance: they were unluckily discovered by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who spreading them along the cloisters, jumped through them in their jack-boots, with the utmost satisfaction, and entirely destroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Isaac Fuller, about ninety years ago, and represents the Resurrection.

Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the cross, supposed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo; and being brought into England by the late duke of Ormond, came into the possession of William Freeman, esq; of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the society. The altar is fitted up in the modern stile, with a well executed wainscot, and columns of the Corinthian order, charged with other elegant embellishments. Choir service is performed in this chapel at eleven and four every day; except Sundays and Holidays, when the morning service is sung at eight.

On the north side of this court is a narrow passage that leads to a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taste, consisting of three stories 300 feet in length. Through the center of this building we pass into the grove or paddock, which is well stocked with deer, and formed into many delightful walks and lawns.

Besides the abovementioned grove, there is a meadow within the college precincts, consisting of about thirteen acres, surrounded by a pleasant walk, called the Water-walk. This walk is shaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and disposed regularly. The whole circuit of the walk is washed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many beautiful prospects. The tower of this college, which contains a musical peal of ten bells, was erected by cardinal Wolsey in the year 1492. The principal benefactors were, Henry VI. William Fitz Alan, earl of Arundell, Claymond, Morwent, &c.

The present members of this college are, a president, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity lecturer, a schoolmaster, one usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers. The number of students are about 120.

*Brazen-Nose College.* This college was founded by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, gent. in the year 1511. It received the singular epithet from a hall of the same name, distinguished by a large brass nose upon the gate, on the site of which it was principally built.

This college has two courts. The first, which is the original one, consists of the lodgings of the principal, and chambers of the fellows and students, and the refectory, which is elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over its portico are two antique busts, one of Alfred, who built Little University hall, or King's hall, on the site of which the present college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who first read lectures in the said hall in the year 882. Over the door leading up to the Common room, which was originally the chapel, is a Latin inscription, the English of which runs thus:

“ In the name of God, the bishop of Lincoln  
“ and Sutton, laid this stone, at the command  
“ of the king.”

In the center of this court is a statue of Cain and Abel.

From this court we are led through a passage on the left hand of the gate to the second court, which is planned in a good taste, and was probably the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The cloister on the east side supports the library; and on the south stands the chapel, the roof of which is a frame of wood in imitation of Gothic stonework. The altar is beautifully decorated, and the whole chapel is at once neat and splendid.

The college consists of one principal, twenty fellows, thirty scholars, and four exhibitioners; together with about forty or fifty students.

*Corpus Christi College.* This college was founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester in the year 1513. It is situated near the back gate of Christ church, on the south side of Oriel college. A beautiful Gothic gateway leads us to the first court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatness. On the east stands the hall, which is handsomely wainscotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the ceiling are well wrought in the Gothic stile.

In the center of this court is a curious column exhibiting a cylindrical dial, the construction of which is esteemed a valuable piece of old Gnomonics: It was made by Robert Hegge, a fellow, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. From hence we pass into the cloisters, which are in the modern taste. South of these is an elegant pile of building, of the Ionic order, which fronts Christ church meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly president. There is likewise another neat structure, of the modern kind, near the hall, appropriated to the use of a certain number of gentlemen commoners.

The library, which is well furnished in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the reformation to the revolution; an English bible, supposed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a vellum roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the royal family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and signed by the kings at arms. The most striking curiosity is an ancient manuscript history of the bible in French, illuminated with a series of beautiful

tiful paintings, illustrating the sacred story. It was given by general Oglethorp, formerly a member of this house. Here is shewn also the crozier of the founder, which, although a fine specimen of antique workmanship, is by no means equal to that of Wickham at New College.

The chapel is seventy feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth, with a screen and altar-piece of cedar.

At present the members of this college consist of one president, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty scholars, two clerks, two choristers, and six gentlemen commoners.

The statutes ordain that the fellows should be elected from the scholars, and the latter from the counties and dioceses following, viz. one from Lancashire, one from Oxfordshire, two from Kent, one from Bedfordshire, one from Wiltshire, or, in defect of a candidate, the diocese of Sarum, two from Gloucestershire, two from Lincolnshire, two from Exeter, two from Bath and Wells, one from Durham, three from Hampshire, and two from Surry.

*Christ Church College.* This college was originally founded by cardinal Wolsey in the year 1525; but he being impeached of high treason before the buildings were finished, all the estates and possessions of this society were forfeited to the king, which put a stop to the buildings for three years, at the end of which time the king issued out letters patent, ordering the building to be carried on, the original revenues to be settled on the society, and the foundation to be called king Henry VIII's college; but being afterwards dissatisfied with this appointment, he suppressed the institution in 1545, and in the year following erected the church of this college into a cathedral, by the name of the cathedral church of Christ in Oxford, founded by king Henry VIII. and settled in it a bishop, dean and eight canons, eight clerks, eight choristers, a music master, an organist, and forty students, who were to be chosen yearly from Westminster school.

The front of this college is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at either end by two corresponding turrets. In the center is the grand entrance, whose Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by bishop Fell. It contains the great bell called Tom, on the sound of which, every night at nine, the students of the whole university are enjoined by statute to repair to their respective societies. The spectator cannot but observe with regret, that this front, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom of the Gothic stile, loses much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the approach. It seems, however, probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the college; for the rough foundation stones of the hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by Wolsey, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by an horizontal right line, to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The east, north, and west sides of the grand quadrangle, with part of the south, consist of the lodgings of the dean, the canons, and the students, &c. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the buildings, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence.—The south, east, and part of the west side, were erected by cardinal Wolsey, as was the kitchen to the south of the hall, which is every way proportionable to the rest of the college.

The north, and what remained of the west side of this court, was finished in the year 1665. By the marks on the wall, some suppose this area was surrounded by a cloister. It is evident that a cloister was designed, but it does not appear ever to have been executed.

Round the area is a spacious terrace walk made in the year 1665; and in the center a basin and fountain, with a statue of Mercury. On the inside over the grand entrance, is a statue of queen Anne: over the arch, in the north east angle, another of bishop Fell; and opposite to that at the south east, a statue of Cardinal Wolsey.

Beneath the last statue is the hall, which contains eight windows on each side, and is 120 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 80 feet high. It is entered by a spacious and stately stair-case of stone, covered by a beautiful roof built in the year 1630, which, though very broad, is supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion.

This hall is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb of any in the kingdom. The roof is a noble frame of timber work, beautified with near three hundred coats of arms, properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving and gilding, in the Gothic taste. The room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the portraits of many eminent persons who have been either educated at, or connected with the college.

The church belonging to this college is situated to the east of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's monastery, on or near the site of which the college is erected. The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stone work, put up by Cardinal Wolsey, who likewise rebuilt or refitted the spire as it now stands. The isle, on the north of the choir, was the dormitory of St. Frideswide's, in which an ancient monument is shewn, said to be the tomb of that saint who died in the year 739. Some of the windows are adorned with beautiful paintings, particularly the east and west windows, the former of which represents the Epiphany; and the latter, St. Peter delivered out of prison by the angel.

Choir service is performed in this cathedral twice a day, viz. at ten o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon.

This college or church consists of one dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight singing men, one organist, eight choristers, and one hundred and one students.

*Trinity College.* This college was founded by Sir



Sir Thomas Pope, knight, in the year 1555. It is situate opposite to the Turl, and has a spacious avenue, fenced from the street by an handsome iron pallisade, with folding gates, adorned on the outside with the arms of the donor, and the earl of Guilford. Over the gate which leads to the front of the college are the arms of the founder, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, and supported by the genii of Fame.

The chapel is extremely elegant. The ceiling is covered with a bold and beautiful stucco; and the carvings about the screen, which is of cedar, are very masterly. Under an alcove near the altar, is a fine Gothic tomb, on which are the effigies of the liberal founder and his lady in alabaster.

The hall is spacious and well proportioned, in the Gothic style, and adorned with portraits of the founder and his lady.

The library contains a great number of books, among which is a valuable manuscript of Euclid; being a translation from the Arabic into Latin, before the discovery of the original Greek, by Adalardus Bathoniensis, in 1130.

This college consists of one president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars. These, with the independent members amount to near seventy.

*St. John Baptist's College.* This college was founded by Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, in the year 1557. It stands in a retired situation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity colleges. Before its front is a handsome terrace, shaded with a row of lofty elms. It consists of two courts, in the first of which are the chapel and hall on the north, and the president's lodgings on the east.

The chapel is very elegantly furnished. The screen and altar are finished in the Corinthian order. Over the communion table is a beautiful piece of tapestry, representing our Lord breaking bread with the two disciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. On the north wall, eastward of the organ, is a marble urn, containing the heart of doctor Rawlinson, inclosed in a silver vessel, which was placed here according to the direction of his last will; and is thought to be a singular curiosity.

The hall is elegantly fitted up in the modern taste. The screen is of Portland stone, in the Ionic order; and the wainscot, which is the same, is remarkably beautiful. Over the chimney piece, is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian; and at the upper end is a whole length portrait of the founder, with archbishop Laud on the right, and archbishop Juxton on the left.

The second court is the design of Inigo Jones, and was built in 1635. The east and west sides exhibit, each, a beautiful Doric colonade, whose columns consist of a remarkable species of stone, said to be dug at Fifield, in Berks. In the center of each colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profusion of embellishments. Over these, on each side, are two good statues in brass; that on the east of Charles I. and that on the west, of his queen.

The library is formed from the upper stories of the south and east sides. The first division consists

of printed books; the second of manuscripts, chiefly given by archbishop Laud, who, in this room, entertained Charles I. and his court with an elegant feast. In the archives are many curiosities; particularly a drawing of king Charles I. which contains the book of psalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. Likewise a picture of St. John the Baptist stained in marble.

This college consists of one president, fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organist, five singing men, six choristers, and two sextons; exclusive of about seventy students.

*Jesus College* was founded by Hugh Price, doctor of the canon laws, in the university, in the year 1571.

In the first court is the hall, in which is a portrait of queen Elizabeth, with a ceiling of well executed stucco; the principal's lodgings, in which is a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length; and the chapel which is handsomely furnished and well proportioned.

The library, which is on the west side of the inner court, is a well furnished room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Doctor Hugh Price, founder of the college.

The present members of this college consist of one principal, nineteen fellows, and eighteen scholars; besides many exhibitioners and independent students.

*Wadham College.* The design of this building was projected by Nicholas Wadham, esq; but he dying before the commencement of its execution, appointed Dorothy, his wife, to finish the same, which was accordingly done, and opened for the admittance of members on the twelfth of April 1613.

This college is situate in the northern suburb, called Holywell, the front being opposite to Trinity gardens. The hall is entered by a handsome portico decorated with the statue of the founder, the foundress, James I. and other ornaments. It is a spacious and lofty room, furnished with some valuable portraits; particularly a most remarkable one of an old woman.

The chapel is spacious and venerable. The east window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman; it represents the passion of our Lord, and is said to have cost fifteen hundred pounds. Round the altar is a very singular piece of painting, the figures of which are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. The subject of the front is the Lord's supper; on the north, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south, the children of Israel gathering manna.

The present members of this college are, one warden, fifteen fellows, and fifteen scholars; two chaplains, two clerks, and sixteen exhibitioners.

*Pembroke College.* This college was founded by Thomas Tildale, of Glimpton, near Woodstock, gent. in the year 1610. and is situate directly opposite the grand gate of Christ church. At the entrance, on the right hand, are the master's lodgings, which make a handsome appearance, and are large and convenient. From the first quadrangle, which, though small, is neat and uniform, we are led, by the north west angle,

into the hall, which is very handsome, and adorned with pictures of the founder and benefactors.

The chapel, which is situated on one side of an irregular area, is a modern edifice of the Ionic order. The altar is greatly admired for its neatness, and the whole is elegantly finished, and properly adorned. It was built by contribution, and consecrated in 1732.

To the west of the chapel is the garden, in which is a pleasant common room, and an agreeable terrace walk, formed on the city wall.

To this college belong one master, fourteen fellows, and upwards of thirty scholars and exhibitioners.

*Worcester College.* This college was endowed by Sir Thomas Cooke of Astley, near the city of Worcester, in the year 1714. It is situated at the extremity of the western suburb, on an eminence which descends to the river and meadows. The grand court, or area, consists of three sides, all of which are finished in the modern taste.

The library is a beautiful Ionic edifice, one hundred feet in length, supported by a spacious cloister. It is furnished with a fine collection of books given by doctor Clarke, formerly fellow of All Soul's College. The greatest curiosity in this room is Inigo Jones's pallisadio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian.

On entering the college we have on each side the chapel and hall, both of which are fifty feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. On the whole, this house, when executed according to the plan, will be a well disposed elegant structure.

The society at present consists of one provost, twenty fellows, and seventeen scholars.

*Hertford College.* This college was originally called Hart-hall, but being endowed by the late doctor Richard Newton, for a principal, four senior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, or assistants, besides a certain number of students, or scholars, was, upon the eighth of September, 1740, erected to a college, by the name of Hertford college.

It is situate opposite the grand gate of the schools, and consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raised for that purpose by the late principal. Part of this court consists of a small quantity of modern buildings, viz. the south east angle, and the chapel erected about thirty years since, in the stile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt.

Here are one principal, four senior fellows, or assistants, besides a certain number of students or

scholars. The number of members in the whole is about thirty.

Exclusive of the above colleges, there are in the university of Oxford, five halls, viz.

1. *Magdalen Hall.* This hall is almost contiguous to Magdalen college on the west. A principal part of it is the grammar school for the choristers of Magdalen college, erected by the founder, William of Wainfleet, for that purpose alone. In this hall lord Clarendon, the celebrated historian, received his education. It has a well furnished library, with a neat chapel and refectory.

Opposite to this hall Edmund earl of Cornwall founded a small house and chapel for Trinitarian friars, of the redemption of captives, in 1291, in which, and in a chapel dedicated to the trinity, within East-gate, the brethren of this order, and several poor scholars who lived upon alms, continued till near the time of the general dissolution.

2. *New Inn Hall.* This hall is situated near St. Peter's church in the Bailey towards the castle. It was assigned to students by John Trillock, bishop of Hereford, in the year 1345, and is eminent for the education of many learned civilians.

Nearly opposite to this hall stands part of the gateway of St. Mary's college, in which Erasmus for sometime resided. It was founded in the year 1437 for novices of the Augustin order, and suppressed at the reformation.

*Alban Hall.* This hall joins to Merton college on the east. It appears to have been a house of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, and was erected by Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, in the year 1595. It has a small refectory but no chapel.

4. *St. Mary Hall.* This hall is situate to the south of St. Mary's church, in Oriel-lane. It consists of an elegant little court, which encloses a neat garden; and has a library, with a handsome, though small chapel, and refectory.

5. *St. Edmund's Hall.* This hall is contiguous to the east part of Queen's college. It was first established about the reign of Edward II. and was assigned to Queen's college in the year 1557. It has a library, refectory and chapel, which are all very neat and commodious.

Oxford sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the city and two for the university. It has two markets, one on Wednesday, and the other on Saturday. Also three annual fairs, viz. the third of May, the first Monday in September, and the Thursday before Michaelmas.

# A P P E N D I X.

*Being a continuation of our History from September 1769, to the year 1770.*

**O**N the twenty-ninth of September 1769, came on at Guildhall, the election of two persons to be returned by the livery to the court of aldermen for their choice of one to serve the office of Lord-mayor of the city of London for the year ensuing. The persons nominated were William Beckford, esq; Barlow Trecothick, esq; and Sir Henry Banks.

Various disputes arose between the livery and the city officers respecting the legality of Mr. Beckford's nomination. The town clerk and common serjeant warmly objected to it, and produced an obsolete by-law of the corporation made in the reign of Henry VI. which imported, "that it was agreed between the aldermen and commonalty, that on account of the heavy burden, the increased expence, and particular circumstances of those times, no person should be re-chosen to serve the office of Lord-mayor within the term of seven years after his former mayoralty." To this the livery replied, that there were precedents since that time to the contrary, and particularly that of Sir John Barnard, who having served the office of Lord mayor in 1737, was re-elected to the same office in the year 1740. This precedent being undeniable, and no answer given to it, Mr. Sheriff Townshend told the livery that he thought it his duty to take notice to them of the imposition attempted to be put upon him and them by their servants, the town clerk and common serjeant; that as not supposing them capable of an action of that kind, he had before given his opinion to the livery on the objection their servants had raised to their wishes, so he now declared the objection entirely overthrown.

Mr. Sawbridge, the other sheriff, with great humanity, endeavoured to appease the minds of the livery, and to mitigate the fault of the common serjeant. The nomination then took place; and after Mr. Beckford and the several aldermen below the chair had been nominated, the sheriffs declared the shew of hands to be for Messrs Beckford and Trecothick. A poll, however, being afterwards demanded for Sir Henry Banks, the same commenced immediately, and was continued till the sixth of October following, when, being finished, the numbers appeared as follow:

For William Beckford, 1967.  
Barlow Trecothick, 1911.  
Sir Henry Banks, 676.

In consequence of this, the two former were presented to the court of aldermen for their choice of one of them. And at another meeting held the next day it was determined to receive the sheriffs return, and the aldermen proceeded to their

choice; sixteen of whom scratched for Mr. Beckford, and only six for Trecothick; whereupon the former was declared to be legally chosen.

On this declaration Mr. Beckford pleaded his age and infirmities, and wished, as he had before intreated them, that they had chosen Mr. Trecothick, and at the same time declaring that he must decline it. This was received by the livery with every mark of discontent. They vehemently persisted in their refusal to listen to any excuse whatever. And so determined were they to obtain their ends, that the next day, October, 13, a great number of them, together with the two sheriffs, waited on Mr. Beckford, and in the strongest terms of respect, solicited with much importunity, that he would, at that important crisis, serve the office of Lord-mayor for the year ensuing, to which dignity he had been a second time elected. Mr. Beckford yielded to their earnest request, and warmest desires and wishes; and told them, that notwithstanding his advanced years, with all his attendant infirmities, and giving up his ease and repose, he would devote himself to the service of the city of London, as well as the nation in general, by accepting the office.

In consequence of this answer, on the 8th of November Mr. Beckford was sworn into his office at Guildhall, in the presence of the Lord-mayor, several aldermen, the two sheriffs, &c. when the ensigns of mayoralty were surrendered to him in the usual manner. The next day, the 9th of November his lordship, together with Samuel Turner, esq; the late mayor, attended by six of the aldermen, and two sheriffs, set out from Guildhall in a very grand procession to the Three Cranes, from whence they proceeded in the city barge to the court of Exchequer at Westminster, where his lordship was sworn into his office with the accustomed formality. The dignity and splendor of the procession was considerably heightened by the state coach, which was magnificently adorned and drawn by a fine set of new foreign horses, preceded by eight footmen in very rich liveries. The cover to the coach box was crimson velvet curiously wrought; on the front, the sides, and the back part were enclosed the city arms and those of the ironmongers company, the cap of liberty, and various flowers of gold, with a fringe of gold round the edges. The whole procession was exceeding brilliant, and the entertainment at Guildhall more splendid than had been known for many years on a like occasion.

On the 10th of November came on in the court of common pleas, Westminster, a trial between lord Halifax and John Wilkes, esq; on an action brought by the latter against the former for illegally seizing his person and papers; when  
after

## A P P E N D I X.

after many learned arguments by the council on both sides, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with 4000*l*. damages. The populace were so incensed at this verdict (the damages having been laid at 20,000*l*.) that the jury were obliged to make their retreat the back way, with scarce time to take their fees, and without being invited to the accustomed refreshment of dinner.

On the 6th of March, 1770 pursuant to a precept issued by the Lord-mayor, a common hall of the livery of London was held at Guildhall, in order to consider of a remonstrance to his majesty, respecting the grievances complained of in a petition presented the 5th of July last. His lordship opened the business of the meeting in a spirited manly address to the livery. He told them that these causes of complaint were not to be attributed to the king; that we had the best of princes; that the enjoyment of our present liberties was owing to the illustrious house of Brunswick; and that it was only under their influence and sovereignty we could hope to preserve them. He asserted, that it was to evil counsellors only that many of the present national calamities were to be attributed; and he concluded with exhorting every person present to maintain order, decorum and regularity.

After his lordship had done Mr. Lovell stepped forward and addressed the common-hall in a sensible elegant speech, in which he informed them of the measures that himself and the rest of the committee had taken, and pointed out the necessity of the present meeting.

He told them that the city not having been honoured by his majesty with an answer, and the same sort of bad men and bad measures still prevailing and increasing, it was necessary now to send up a remonstrance. He then said that the committee had prepared a remonstrance, which, if it was their pleasure, he would deliver to the Lord-mayor to be by him given to the proper officer to be read to them.

The livery testifying their approbation, Sir James Hodges, the town clerk, came forward, and read it, the purport of which was as follows:

“ That the petitioners had in a former petition laid their grievances before his majesty, whom they considered as the father of his people. That their complaints had been slighted, their grievances confirmed, and the only judge who was removeable at the pleasure of the crown (meaning lord chancellor Camden) had been dismissed for his conduct in parliament.

“ That the same secret and malign influence had effected a measure which would prove more ruinous than the tax of ship money levied by Charles I. or any of the arbitrary mea-

“ sures attempted by James II. That if the parliament of James II. had been as compliant and subservient to that prince, as a subsequent one was to the views of the minister, the clamour of his minions for its meeting would have been as loud as the outcries were for the other's dissolution. And concluded with praying his majesty to dissolve the parliament.”

The remonstrance was received by the livery with the greatest acclamations of joy. And on the 14th the right honourable the Lord-mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, the aldermen Trecothick and Stephenson, the city officers, the committee of the livery, and about 120 common-councilmen, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, to present the same to his majesty, amidst the acclamations of a vast multitude of spectators assembled on the occasion.

At two o'clock they were introduced to his majesty, who received them seated on the throne. Sir James Hodges the town clerk, then read the remonstrance to his majesty very properly and distinctly, and with a suitable and judicious emphasis. To which his majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

“ I shall always be ready to receive the requests, and to listen to the complaints of my subjects; but it gives me great concern to find, that any of them should have been so far misled as to offer me an address and remonstrance, the contents of which I cannot but consider as disrespectful to me, injurious to parliament, and irreconcilable to the principles of the constitution.

“ I have ever made the law of the land the rule of my conduct, esteeming it my chief glory to reign over a free people. With this view I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the trust reposed in me, as to avoid even the appearance of invading any of those powers which the constitution has placed in other hands. It is only by persevering in such a conduct, that I can either discharge my own duty, or secure to my subjects the free enjoyment of those rights which my family were called to defend; and while I act upon these principles, I shall have a right to expect, and I am confident I shall continue to receive, the steady and affectionate support of my people.”

Remonstrances of the like nature have been presented from the city of Westminster and county of Middlesex; and others are in agitation at this time (April 1770) in almost all parts of the kingdom. What the event will be time only can discover.

## F I N I S.

## E R R A T U M.

In the description of the French hospital, p. 606, instead of the second paragraph, read thus:

“ This hospital contains about two hundred and twenty poor helpless men and women, *all* of whom are upon the foundation, and are plentifully supplied with the necessaries of life at the expence of the hospital. This charity likewise extends to lunatics, for whose accommodation a large infirmary is provided.”

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